

Responsive Management



NEW JERSEY ANGLERS' PARTICIPATION IN FISHING, HARVEST SUCCESS, AND OPINIONS ON FISHING REGULATIONS

**Conducted for the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife
by Responsive Management**

2003

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Acknowledgements

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted for the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife (NJDFW) to determine anglers' participation in fishing, harvest, and opinions on fishing regulations and fishing programs. The study entailed a telephone survey of licensed anglers in New Jersey. For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the universality of telephone ownership.

The telephone survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and NJDFW. Interviews were conducted Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday noon to 6:00 p.m., and Sunday from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., all local time. The survey was conducted in August 2003. A total of 806 completed interviews were obtained.

The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language 4.1 (QPL). The analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. Throughout this report, findings of the telephone survey are reported at a 95% confidence interval. For the entire sample of New Jersey licensed anglers, the sampling error is at most plus or minus 3.44 percentage points.

LICENSE AND STAMP PURCHASING

- A majority of 2002 fishing license holders purchased a fishing license in 2001, and a majority plans to purchase or has already purchased a license in 2003. A little less than half of licensed anglers purchased a trout stamp in New Jersey in 2002.
- Time limitations, either because of work obligations or family obligations, were the most important factors in licensed anglers' decisions to *not* purchase a 2003 fishing license. In contrast, those who did not purchase a trout stamp in 2002 made that decision because of lack of interest in trout fishing; work and family obligations were not important factors.
- Most commonly, anglers had not purchased a trout stamp in the past 5 years. However, of those who purchased a trout stamp, they most commonly did so each of the past 5 years.

FISHING PARTICIPATION, ICE FISHING, PEOPLE FISHED WITH, AND LOCATIONS OF FISHING

Initiation into Fishing

- A majority of licensed anglers were introduced to fishing by their father, distantly followed by friend/coworker. A large majority of licensed anglers were 15 years old or younger when they were introduced to fishing.

Motivations for Fishing

- Catching fish was not a great motivation to go fishing; instead, relaxation, for the sport, to be with friends and family, and to be close to nature were the top reasons.

Years/Days Fishing

- Most licensed anglers are quite devoted to the sport long-term, having fished for more than 25 years.
- Licensed anglers most commonly fished for less than 30 days in New Jersey in 2002, with a plurality saying that they had fished for 1-9 days.

Ice Fishing

- A majority of licensed anglers had not ice fished. Most of those who had ice fished are relatively new at the sport. Typically, anglers do not ice fish each year, and otherwise they ice fish fewer than 10 days per year.

Fishing in Tournaments

- An overwhelming majority of licensed anglers had not participated in any freshwater fishing tournaments in New Jersey in 2002.

Trips to Fish

- Most respondents usually travel for no more than an hour (one way) to the places that they fish most often in New Jersey.

Locations of Fishing

- Typically, licensed anglers took fewer than 10 trips to fish in reservoirs/large lakes, small lakes/ponds, or rivers/streams. Indeed, in each case a plurality said that they took no trips to these locations.
- Shoreline fishing was more popular than fishing from a boat. Typically, licensed anglers took 1-9 trips fishing from a shoreline or fishing from a boat.

Fishing on the Delaware River

- Large majorities did *not* fish for shad, largemouth bass, or smallmouth bass on the Delaware River in 2002.
- Of those who fished for bass in April, May, or June (i.e., the spawning season) on the Delaware River, a large majority supported a catch-and-release only season on the Delaware River.

People Fished With and Their Likely Future Participation

- Licensed anglers typically fish with a friend/coworker, a son or daughter, or by themselves.
- A majority of licensed anglers have children, and a majority of those with children took them fishing in 2002. Additionally, a majority of those who took children fishing think that the children will likely continue fishing as mid to late teenagers.
- Slightly less than half of licensed anglers took another person's children fishing in 2002. A majority of those who took another person's children fishing think that the children will likely continue fishing as mid to late teenagers.
- A majority of licensed anglers know of a friend or relative who is not otherwise interested in fishing but who would be interested in fishing for a day if that person did not have to purchase a fishing license.

Membership in Fishing Clubs

- An overwhelming majority of licensed anglers do not belong to any fishing club or organization. Otherwise, B.A.S.S. is the most popular club, followed by unspecified local angling clubs and Trout Unlimited.

SPECIES FISHED FOR, TRIPS TO FISH FOR THAT SPECIES, SATISFACTION, AND HARVEST

- The most common species for which anglers fished in 2002 was bass and trout.
- The tabulation below summarizes the mean number of each species caught and kept (in alphabetical order by species). The highest mean numbers caught were for brook, brown, or rainbow trout (35.15), largemouth bass (32.05), crappie (25.45), and pickerel (20.17). The highest mean number kept, however, differs: brook, brown, or rainbow trout (9.85) and pickerel (7.74). Despite the large numbers caught, anglers did not keep much of the bass, channel catfish, pickerel, or northern pike that they caught.

Species	Mean Number Caught	Mean Number Kept
Bass, Largemouth	32.05	0.63
Bass, Smallmouth	14.14	0.37
Bass, Striped (Freshwater)	9.54	1.33
Bass, Striped Hybrid	5.99	0.34
Catfish, Channel	13.72	1.41
Crappie	25.45	7.74
Muskellunge/Tiger Muskie	1.89	0.00
Pickerel	20.17	0.25
Pike, Northern	6.27	0.36
Trout (Brook, Brown, or Rainbow)	35.15	9.85
Walleye	5.15	1.34

- When satisfaction ratings of the species fished for were examined relative to each other, the greatest satisfaction was with fishing for both types of bass, all types of trout, pickerel, and both types of catfish; the lowest satisfaction was for pike, muskellunge/tiger muskie, and walleye.

Catfish/Bullhead Fishing

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for catfish/bullheads. A majority of catfish/bullhead anglers were satisfied with their catfish/bullhead fishing in 2002.

Channel Catfish Fishing

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for channel catfish. A majority of channel catfish anglers were satisfied with their channel catfish fishing in 2002.
- Among all licensed anglers, satisfaction was greater than dissatisfaction regarding opportunities to fish for channel catfish.
- Typically, anglers caught from 1-9 channel catfish or they caught none. Typically, anglers kept no channel catfish.

Crappie Fishing

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for crappie. A majority of crappie anglers were satisfied with their crappie fishing in 2002.
- Typically, anglers caught from 1-9 crappie or they caught none. Typically, anglers kept no crappie.

Lake Trout Fishing

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for lake trout. A majority of lake trout anglers were satisfied with their lake trout fishing in 2002.

Largemouth Bass Fishing

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for largemouth bass. A majority of largemouth bass anglers were satisfied with their largemouth bass fishing in 2002.
- Typically, anglers caught from 1-9 largemouth bass or they caught none. Typically, anglers kept no largemouth bass.

Northern Pike Fishing

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for northern pike. A majority of northern pike anglers were satisfied with their northern pike fishing in 2002.
- Among all licensed anglers, satisfaction was greater than dissatisfaction regarding opportunities to fish for northern pike.
- Typically, anglers caught no northern pike or they caught from 1-9 of them. Typically, anglers kept no northern pike.

Muskellunge/Tiger Muskie Fishing

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for muskellunge/tiger muskie. Slightly less than a majority of muskellunge/tiger muskie anglers were satisfied with their fishing for these species in 2002.
- Among all licensed anglers, satisfaction was greater than dissatisfaction regarding opportunities to fish for muskellunge.
- Among all licensed anglers, satisfaction was greater than dissatisfaction regarding opportunities to fish for tiger muskie.
- Typically, anglers caught no muskellunge/tiger muskie or they caught from 1-9 of them. Typically, anglers kept no muskellunge/tiger muskie.

Pickereel Fishing

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for pickerel. A majority of pickerel anglers were satisfied with their pickerel fishing in 2002.
- Typically, anglers caught from 1-9 pickerel or they caught none. Typically, anglers kept no pickerel.

Smallmouth Bass Fishing

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for smallmouth bass. A majority of smallmouth bass anglers were satisfied with their smallmouth bass fishing in 2002.
- Typically, anglers caught from 1-9 smallmouth bass or they caught none. Typically, anglers kept no smallmouth bass.

Striped Bass Fishing in Freshwater

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for striped bass. A majority of striped bass freshwater anglers were satisfied with their striped bass fishing in freshwater in 2002.
- Typically, anglers caught no striped bass or they caught from 1-9 of them. Typically, anglers kept no striped bass.

Striped Bass Hybrid Fishing

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for striped bass hybrids. A majority of striped bass hybrid anglers were satisfied with their fishing for striped bass hybrids in 2002.
- Among all licensed anglers, satisfaction was greater than dissatisfaction regarding opportunities to fish for striped bass hybrid.
- Typically, anglers caught no striped bass hybrids or they caught from 1-9 of them. Typically, anglers kept no striped bass hybrids.

Trout Fishing (Brook, Brown, or Rainbow, not Lake Trout) and Trout Regulations

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for brook, brown, or rainbow trout. Most trout fishing was done in the spring.
- Brook, brown, or rainbow trout anglers typically travel an hour or less to fish for brook, brown, or rainbow trout in New Jersey.

- Most trout anglers did not fish for trout in any special designation trout waters in 2002. Otherwise, Year-round Trout Conservation Areas and Seasonal Trout Conservation Areas were the most popular areas, followed very closely by Fly Fishing Only Areas.
- Trout fishing was most often done in rivers and streams rather than reservoirs or lakes of any size.
- Fishing for stocked trout was much more popular than fishing for wild trout.
- Typically, anglers caught from 1-19 brook, brown, or rainbow trout or they caught none. Typically, anglers kept no trout.
- A majority of brook, brown, or rainbow trout anglers were satisfied with their fishing for these trout species in 2002.
- Satisfaction with trout stocking was higher than dissatisfaction among brook, brown, or rainbow trout anglers.
- Brook, brown, or rainbow trout anglers, in general, supported redistributing trout stocked in large non-trout lakes where returns are very low to smaller lakes, ponds, and streams where returns are much greater. They also, in general, supported increasing the number of designated special regulation trout areas, particularly Seasonal Trout Conservation Areas and Year-round Trout Conservation Areas.

Walleye Fishing

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for walleye. A majority of walleye anglers were satisfied with their walleye fishing in 2002.
- Among all licensed anglers, satisfaction was greater than dissatisfaction regarding opportunities to fish for walleye.

- Typically, anglers caught no walleye or they caught from 1-9 of them. Typically, anglers kept no walleye.

Yellow Perch Fishing

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for yellow perch. A majority of yellow perch anglers were satisfied with their yellow perch fishing in 2002.

RATING OF FISHING OPPORTUNITIES AND ACCESS IN NEW JERSEY, RATING OF THE DIVISION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, AND RATING OF THE BUREAU OF FRESHWATER FISHERIES

- Overall, licensed anglers gave favorable ratings regarding the quality of freshwater fishing and fishing opportunities in New Jersey. Additionally, they generally felt that freshwater fishing has improved or remained about the same over the past 10 years.
- Ratings of the performance of the Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries were generally favorable, as is the clarity of the fishing regulations and the enforcement of freshwater fishing regulations.
- A majority of licensed anglers were satisfied with the NJDFW's efforts to inform and educate anglers and the public about New Jersey's fisheries.
- Licensed anglers were more satisfied with shoreline access than they were with boat access.
- Licensed anglers were evenly split regarding whether access to freshwater fishing areas has improved or declined, although a plurality said that access has remained about the same.
- Licensed anglers are fairly evenly split regarding whether opening water supply reservoirs to shoreline and/or boat fishing would significantly increase the number of trips they take.

FACTORS AFFECTING ENJOYMENT OF FISHING

- Fishing enjoyment is predicated more on the enjoyment of the act of fishing rather than on the actual harvest of fish, with the caveat that respondents wanted to catch at least one fish.

- In an open-ended question (wherein the respondent could give any answer) regarding things that took away from their fishing enjoyment, licensed anglers most often said that nothing took away from their enjoyment; nonetheless, of those who gave a reason, work and family obligations were the top reasons.

RATING OF IMPORTANCE OF DIVISION PROGRAMS

- Of the eight programs about which the survey asked, four programs in particular are perceived to be highly important: improving water quality, improving fisheries habitat, fishing events for kids, and fish stocking programs. Boating access was at the bottom of the list: increasing boat fishing access and improving existing boating access. When forced to choose only one of the eight programs, improving water quality and fishing events for kids were the top programs.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT FISHING

- Licensed anglers most commonly obtained information about fishing opportunities in New Jersey through a license agent or sporting goods store, followed by newspapers, magazines, and an Internet site other than the Division's Web site. Direct mail, the Internet, newspapers, and license agents/sporting goods stores are perceived by licensed anglers as the best ways to provide them with information.
- Most licensed anglers did not find it difficult to obtain information regarding fishing opportunities in New Jersey.
- Roughly a third of respondents had visited the Division's Web site in 2002. Typically, licensed anglers visit the Division's Web site no more than once per year. Those who did not visit the Web site commonly said it was because of their lack of a computer.
- Most licensed anglers had not heard of the Manasquan River Sea Run Brown Trout Program.

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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted for the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife (NJDFW) to determine anglers' participation in fishing, harvest, and opinions on fishing regulations and fishing programs. The study entailed a telephone survey of licensed anglers in New Jersey. Specific aspects of the research methodology are discussed below.

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the universality of telephone ownership. In addition, a central polling site at the Responsive Management office allowed for rigorous quality control over the interviews and data collection. Responsive Management maintains its own in-house telephone interviewing facilities. These facilities are staffed by interviewers with experience conducting computer-assisted telephone interviews on the subjects of natural resources and outdoor recreation. The telephone survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and NJDFW. Responsive Management conducted a pre-test of the questionnaire, and revisions were made to the questionnaire based on the pre-test.

To ensure that the telephone survey data collected were of the highest quality, Responsive Management has interviewers who have been trained according to the standards established by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations. Methods of instruction included lecture and role-playing. The Survey Center Managers conducted project briefings with the interviewers prior to the administration of the survey. Interviewers were instructed on type of study, study goals and objectives, handling of survey questions, interview length, termination points and qualifiers for participation, interviewer instructions within the survey instrument, reading of the survey instrument, skip patterns, and probing and clarifying techniques necessary for specific questions on the survey instrument. The Survey Center Managers randomly monitored telephone workstations without the interviewers' knowledge to evaluate the performance of each interviewer. After the surveys were obtained by the interviewers, the Survey Center Managers and/or statisticians edited each completed survey to ensure clarity and completeness.

Interviews were conducted Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday noon to 6:00 p.m., and Sunday from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., all local time. A five-callback design was used to maintain the representativeness of the sample, to avoid bias toward people easy to reach by telephone, and to provide an equal opportunity for all to participate. When a respondent could not be reached on the first call, subsequent calls were placed on different days of the week and at different times of the day. The survey was conducted in August 2003. A total of 806 completed interviews were obtained.

The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language 4.1 (QPL). The survey data were entered into the computer as each interview was being conducted, eliminating manual data entry after the completion of the survey and the concomitant data entry errors that may occur with manual data entry. The survey instrument was programmed so that QPL branched, coded, and substituted phrases in the survey based on previous responses to ensure the integrity and consistency of the data collection. The analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. SPSS is a software package that is specifically designed for quantitative statistical analyses.

Throughout this report, findings of the telephone survey are reported at a 95% confidence interval. For the entire sample of New Jersey licensed anglers, the sampling error is at most plus or minus 3.44 percentage points. This means that if the survey were conducted 100 times on different samples that were selected in the same way, the findings of 95 out of the 100 surveys would fall within plus or minus 3.44% of each other. Sampling error was calculated using the formula described below, with a sample size of 806 and a population size of 160,292.

Sampling error equation:

$$B = \left(\sqrt{\frac{\frac{N_p(.25)}{N_s} - .25}{N_p - 1}} \right) (1.96)$$

Where: B = maximum sampling error (as decimal)

N_p = population size (total number of license holders)

N_s = sample size

Derived from formula: p. 206 in Dillman, D. A. 2000. *Mail and Internet Surveys*. John Wiley & Sons, NY.

Note: This is a simplified version of the formula that calculates the maximum sampling error using a 50:50 split (the most conservative calculation because a 50:50 split would give maximum variation).

Note that some sums (e.g., when “very likely” and “somewhat likely” are summed to determine the total percentage answering “likely”) may appear to be off as much as 1 or 2 percentage points, and some graphs may not sum to 100%, because of rounding.

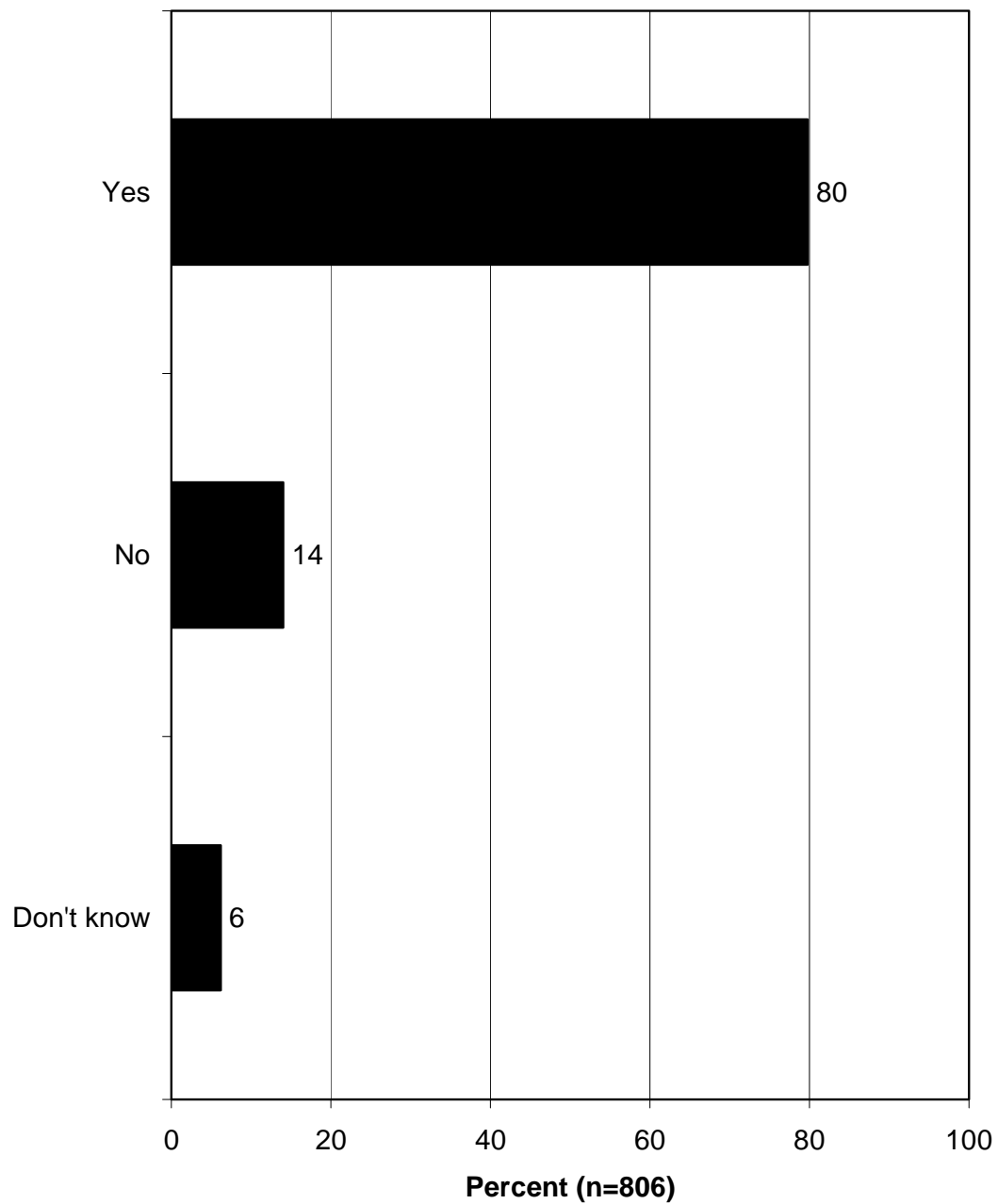
LICENSE AND STAMP PURCHASING

- A majority of 2002 fishing license holders purchased a fishing license in 2001, and a majority plans to purchase or has already purchased a license in 2003. A little less than half of licensed anglers purchased a trout stamp in New Jersey in 2002.
 - 80% purchased a license in 2001.
 - 79% have already purchased (57%) or plan to purchase (22%) a fishing license in 2003.
 - 47% purchased a trout stamp in 2002.

- Time limitations, either because of work obligations or family obligations, were the most important factors in licensed anglers' decisions to *not* purchase a 2003 fishing license. In contrast, those who did not purchase a trout stamp in 2002 made that decision because of lack of interest in trout fishing; work and family obligations were not important factors.
 - 44% said that work obligations and 29% said family obligations are the main reasons that they do not plan to purchase a 2003 fishing license.
 - 60% said that they did not purchase a trout stamp in 2002 because they were not interested, and another 10% said that they did not purchase a stamp because they do not fish for trout; only 5% cited work obligations and 2% cited family obligations.

- Most commonly, anglers had not purchased a trout stamp in the past 5 years. However, of those who purchased a trout stamp, they most commonly did so each of the past 5 years.
 - 38% had not purchased a trout stamp any of the past 5 years.
 - 29% purchased a trout stamp each of the past 5 years.

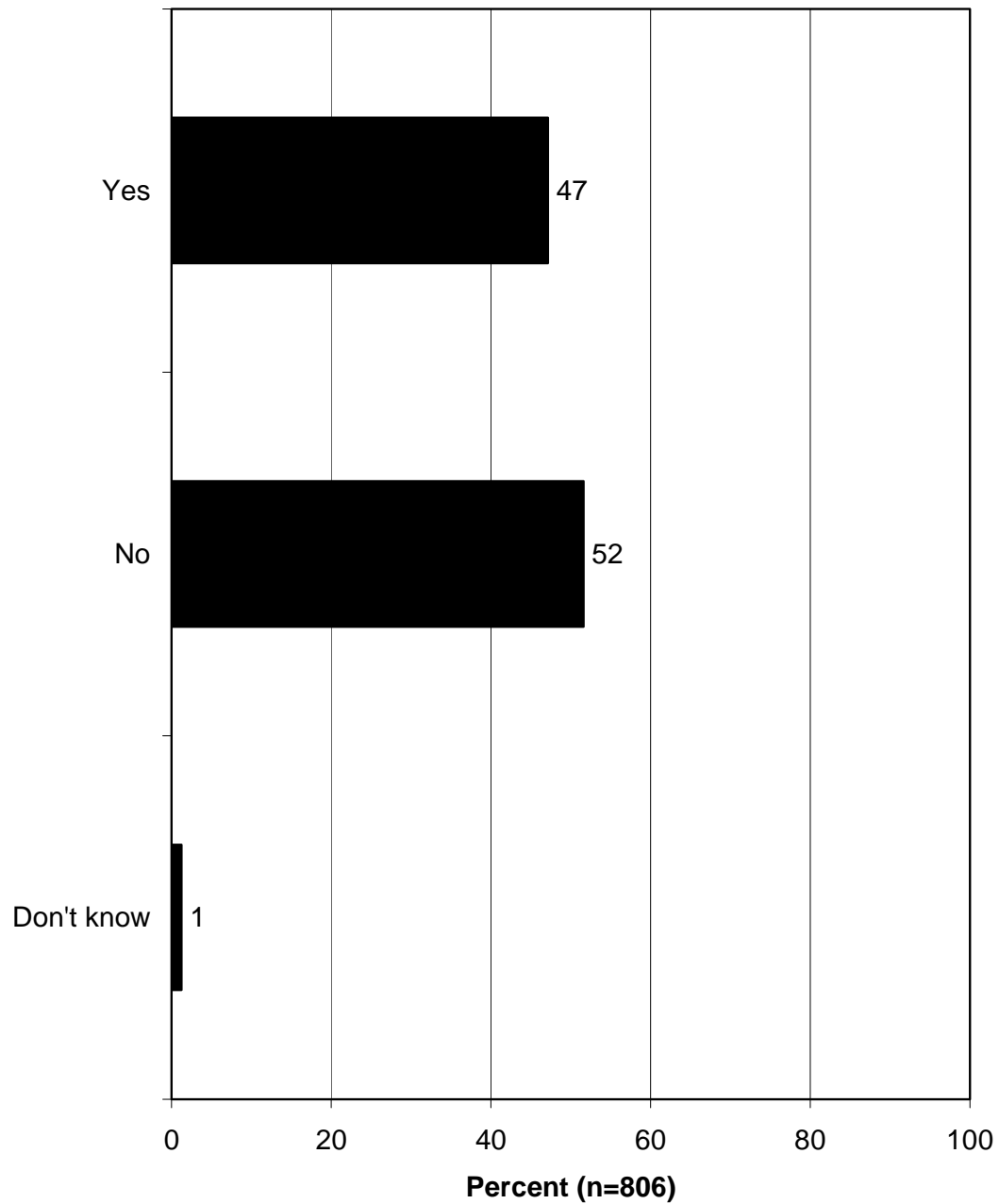
Q8. Did you purchase a 2001 New Jersey fishing license?



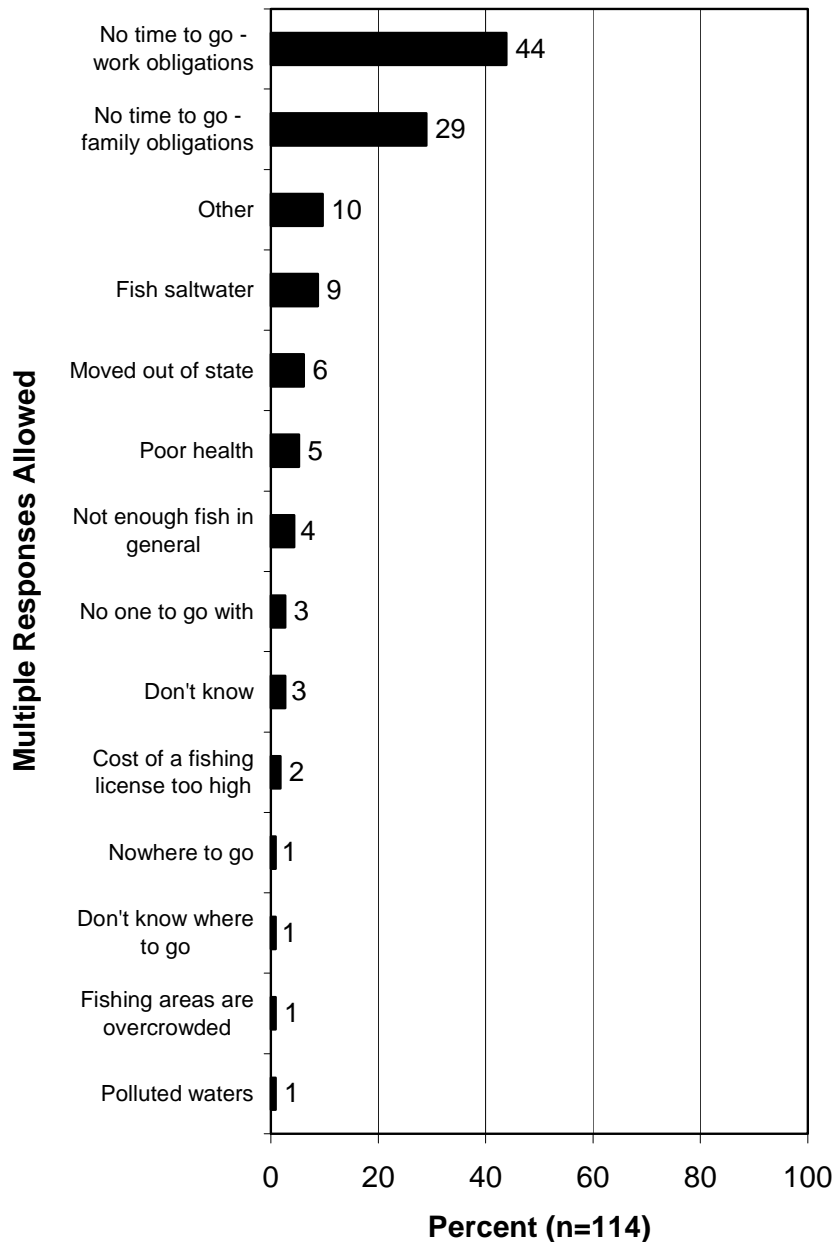
Q9. Have you purchased or are you going to purchase a 2003 New Jersey fishing license?



**Q13. Did you purchase a trout stamp in New Jersey
in 2002?**



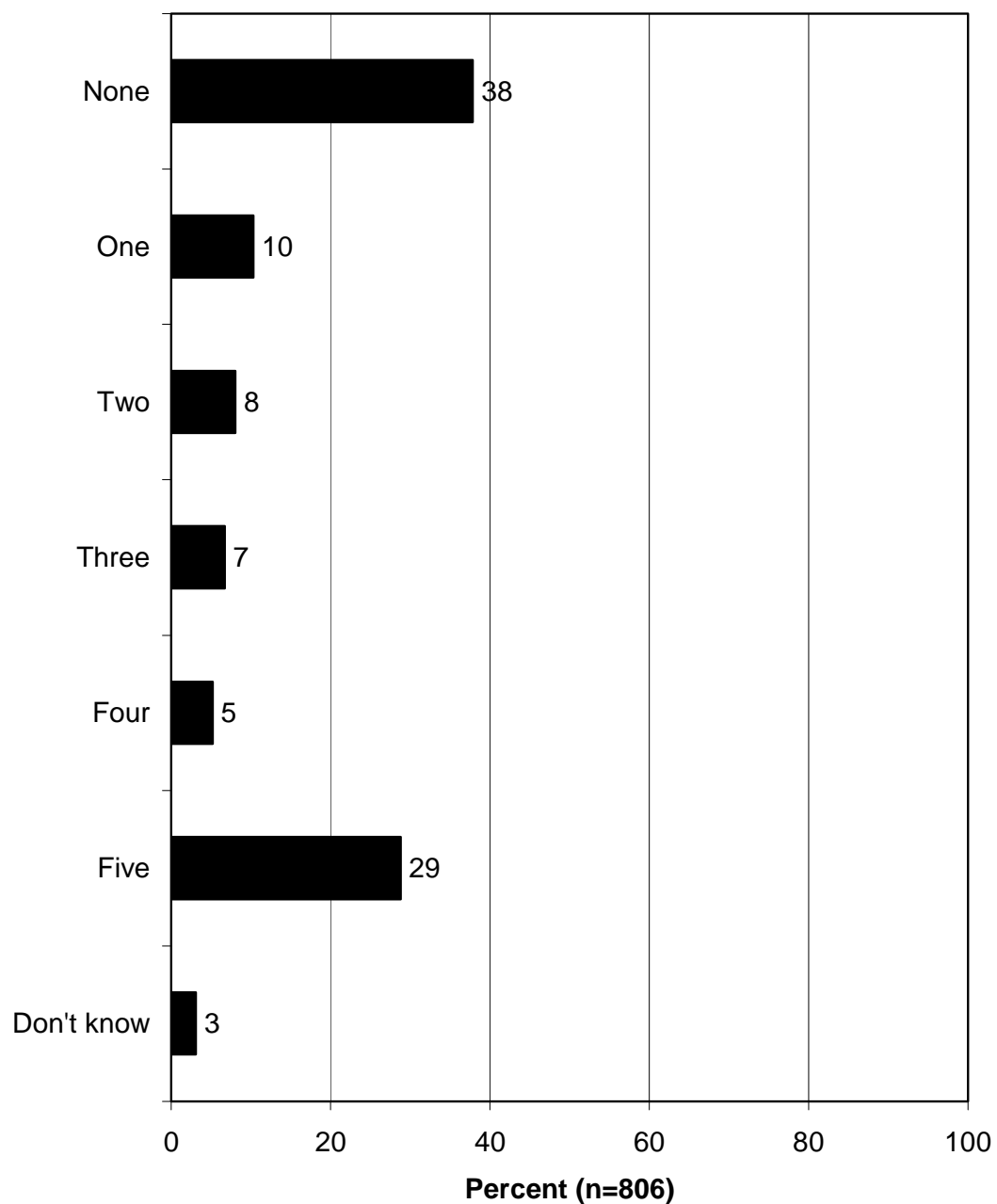
**Q11. What are the main reasons you do not plan to purchase a 2003 fishing license in New Jersey?
(Asked of those who do not plan to purchase a license in 2003.)**



Q15. What are the main reasons you did not buy a trout stamp in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who did not buy a trout stamp in 2002.)



Q17. Out of the past 5 years, how many years did you purchase a trout stamp in New Jersey?

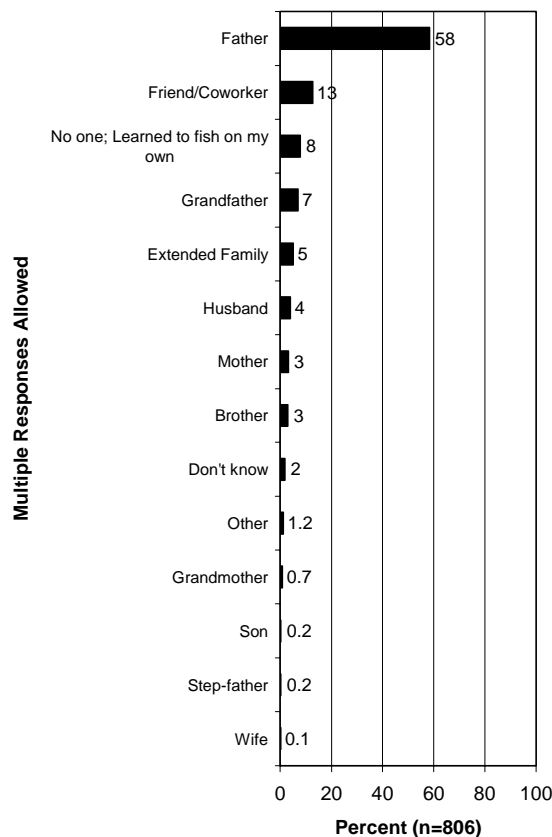


FISHING PARTICIPATION, ICE FISHING, PEOPLE FISHED WITH, AND LOCATIONS OF FISHING

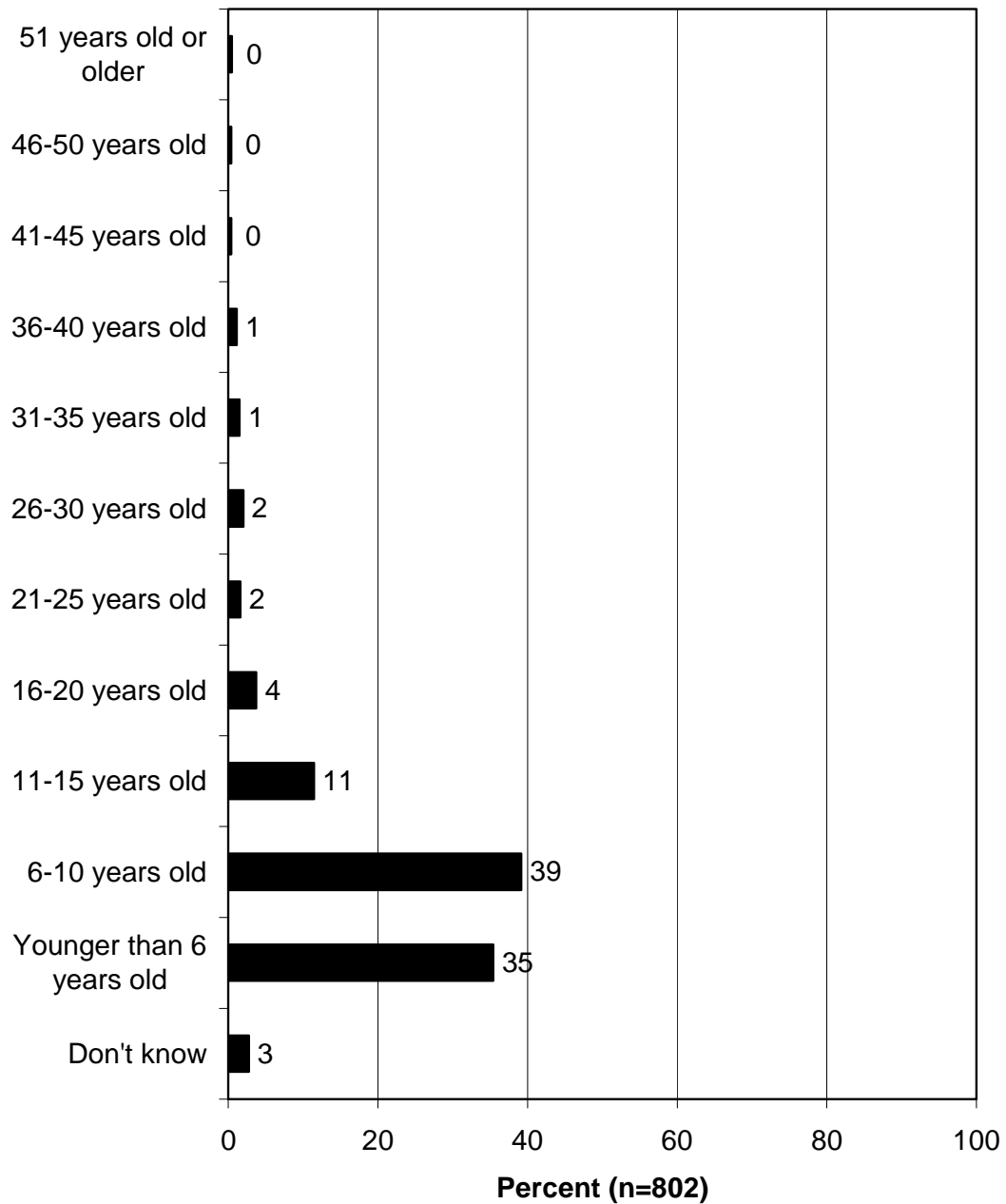
Initiation into Fishing

- A majority of licensed anglers were introduced to fishing by their father, distantly followed by friend/coworker. A large majority of licensed anglers were 15 years old or younger when they were introduced to fishing.
- 58% were introduced to fishing by their father, and 13% were introduced by a friend/coworker.
 - 86% were 15 years of age or younger when introduced to the sport, with 74% being 10 years or younger.

Q136. Who first introduced you to fishing?



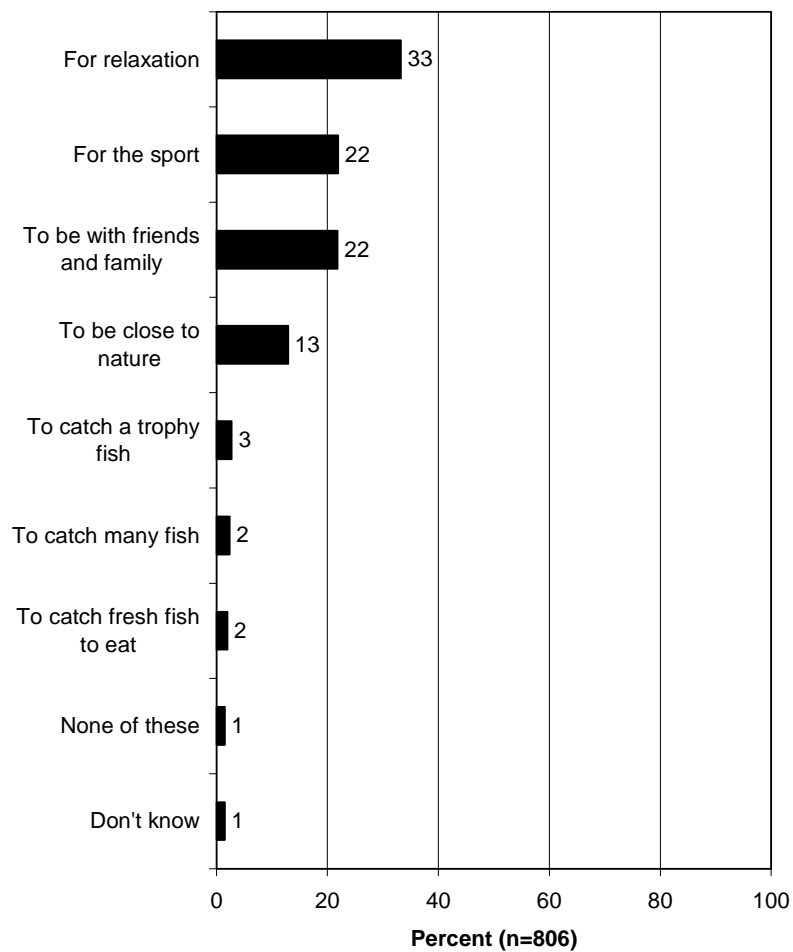
Q138. What age were you when you first started fishing?



Motivations for Fishing

- Catching fish was not a great motivation to go fishing; instead, relaxation, for the sport, to be with friends and family, and to be close to nature were the top reasons.
- 33% fish for relaxation, 22% fish for the sport, 22% fish to be with friends and family, and 13% fish to be close to nature.
 - Only 3% fish to catch a trophy fish, 2% fish to catch many fish, and 2% fish to catch fish to eat.

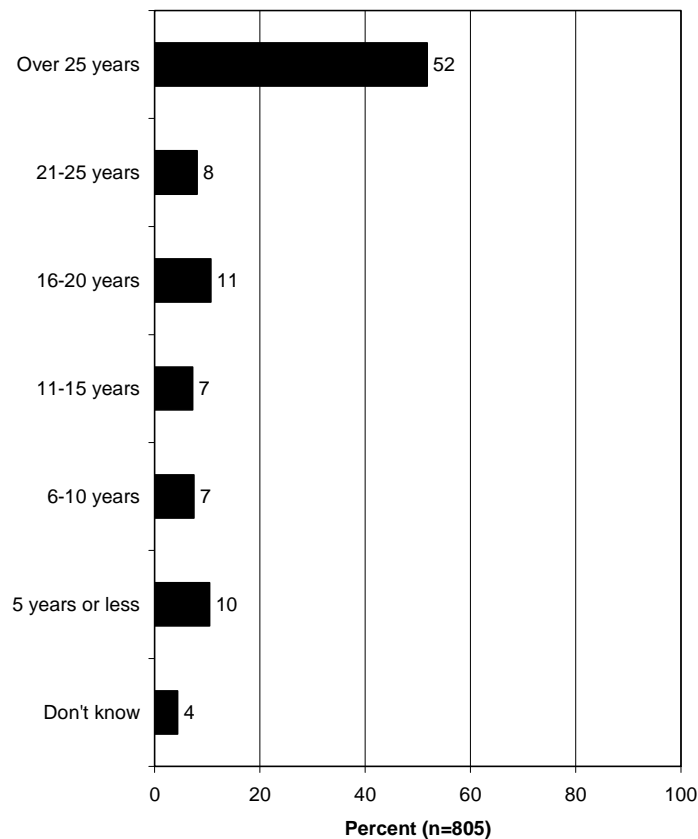
Q139. I'm going to read a few reasons why you go fishing, and I'd like to know which is the most important reason you went fishing in 2002. Would you say you go fishing...?



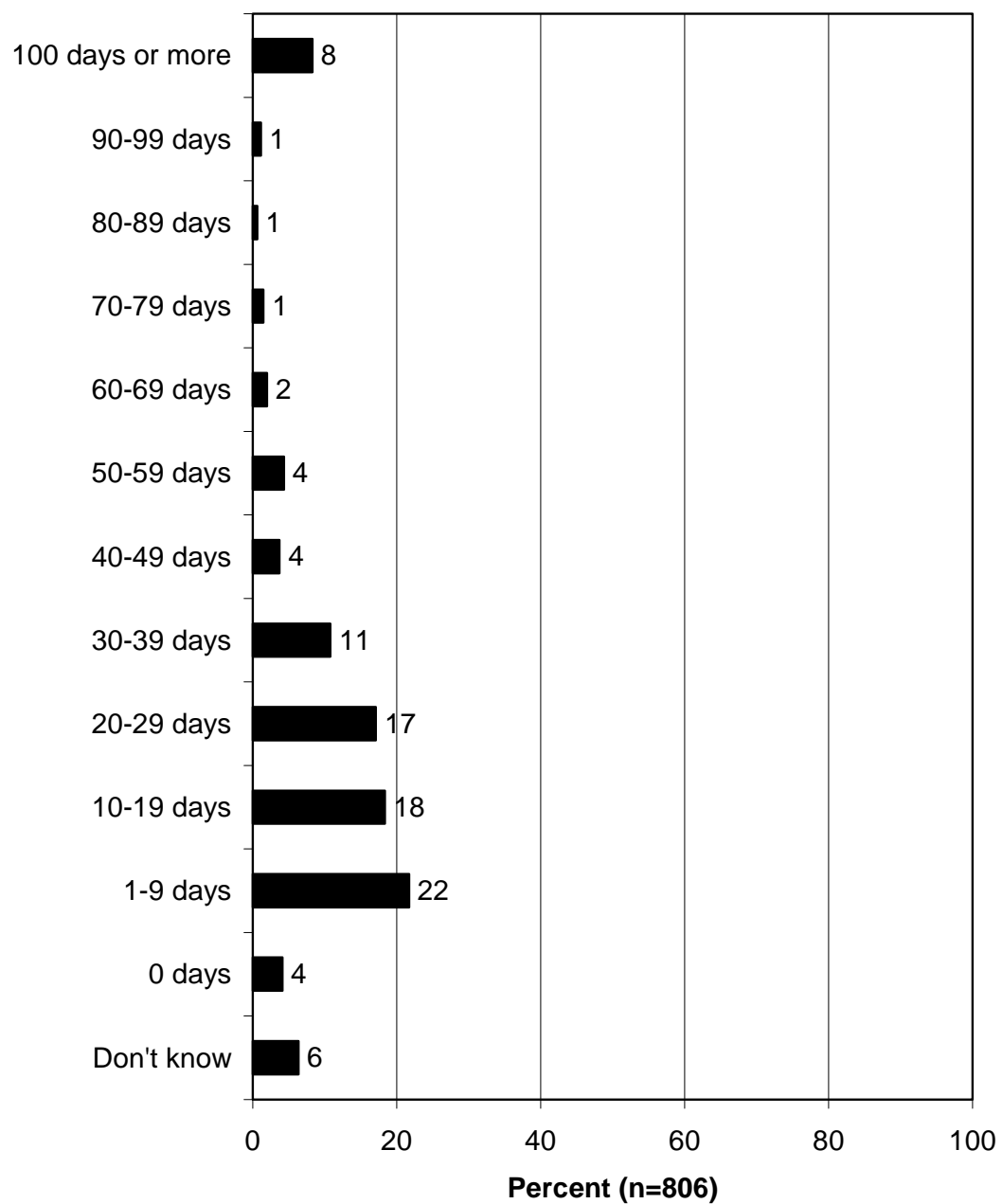
Years/Days Fishing

- Most licensed anglers are quite devoted to the sport long-term, having fished for more than 25 years.
 - 52% of licensed anglers have fished for more than 25 years; otherwise, the categories of number of years having fished are fairly even, ranging from 7% to 11%.
- Licensed anglers most commonly fished for less than 30 days in New Jersey in 2002, with a plurality saying that they had fished for 1-9 days.
 - 57% fished for fewer than 30 days.
 - 22% fished for 1-9 days.

Q18. For how many years have you been fishing?



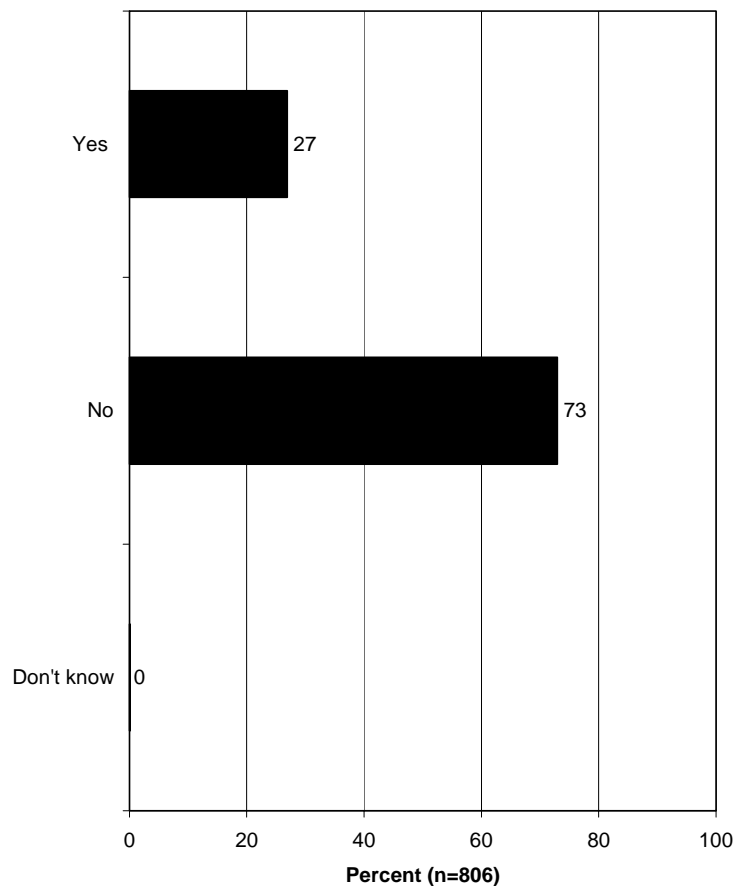
Q19. How many days did you freshwater fish in New Jersey in 2002?



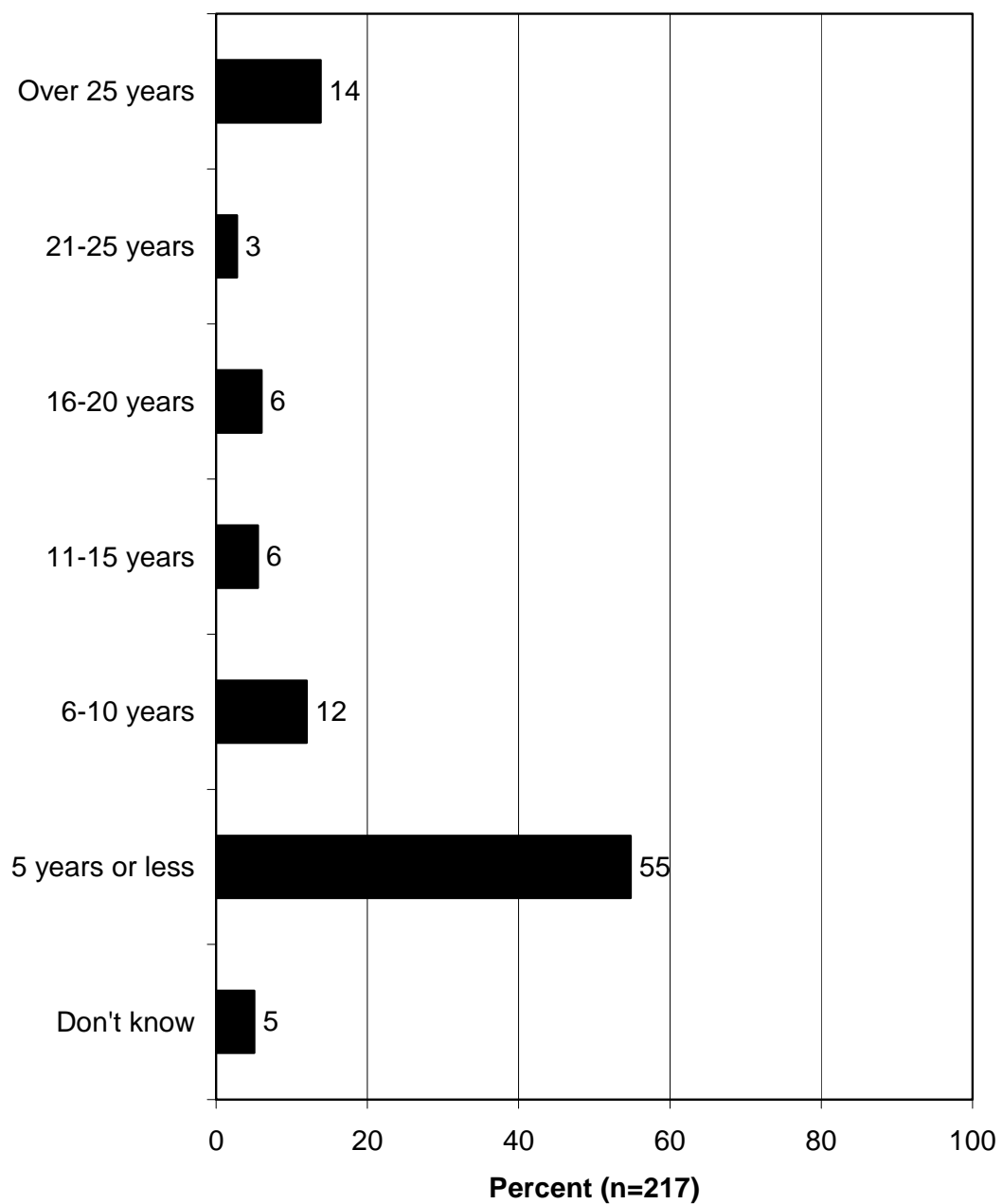
Ice Fishing

- A majority of licensed anglers had not ice fished. Most of those who had ice fished are relatively new at the sport. Typically, anglers do not ice fish each year, and otherwise they ice fish fewer than 10 days per year.
- 27% of licensed anglers had ice fished.
 - 55% of those who have ice fished have done so for 5 years or less; while 14% have ice fished for more than 25 years.
 - 59% of those who have ice fished in the past did not do so in the winter of 2002-2003; 29% did so for between 1 and 9 days in 2002-2003.

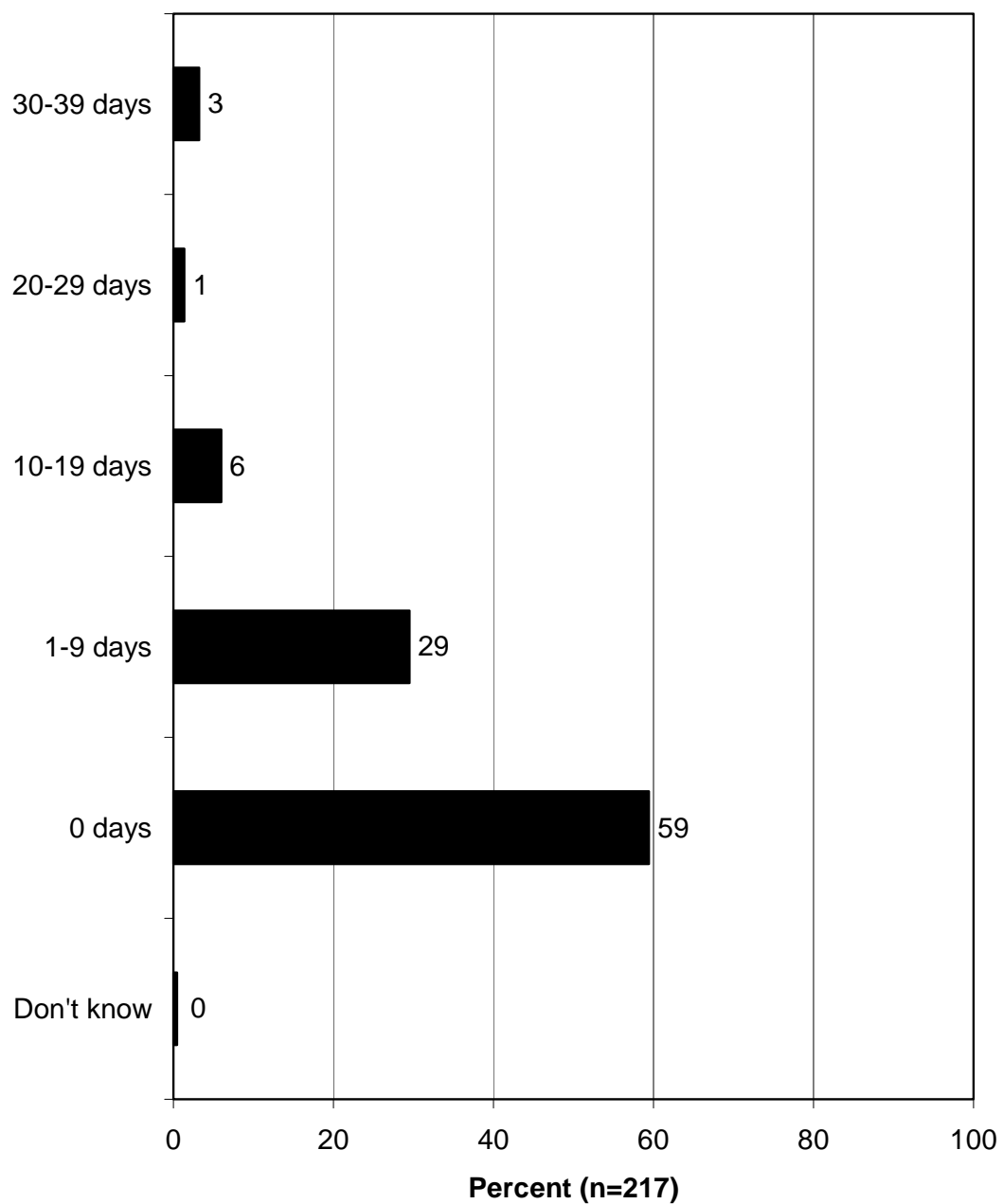
Q20. Have you ever ice fished?



**Q21. For how many years have you ice fished?
(Asked of those who have ice fished.)**



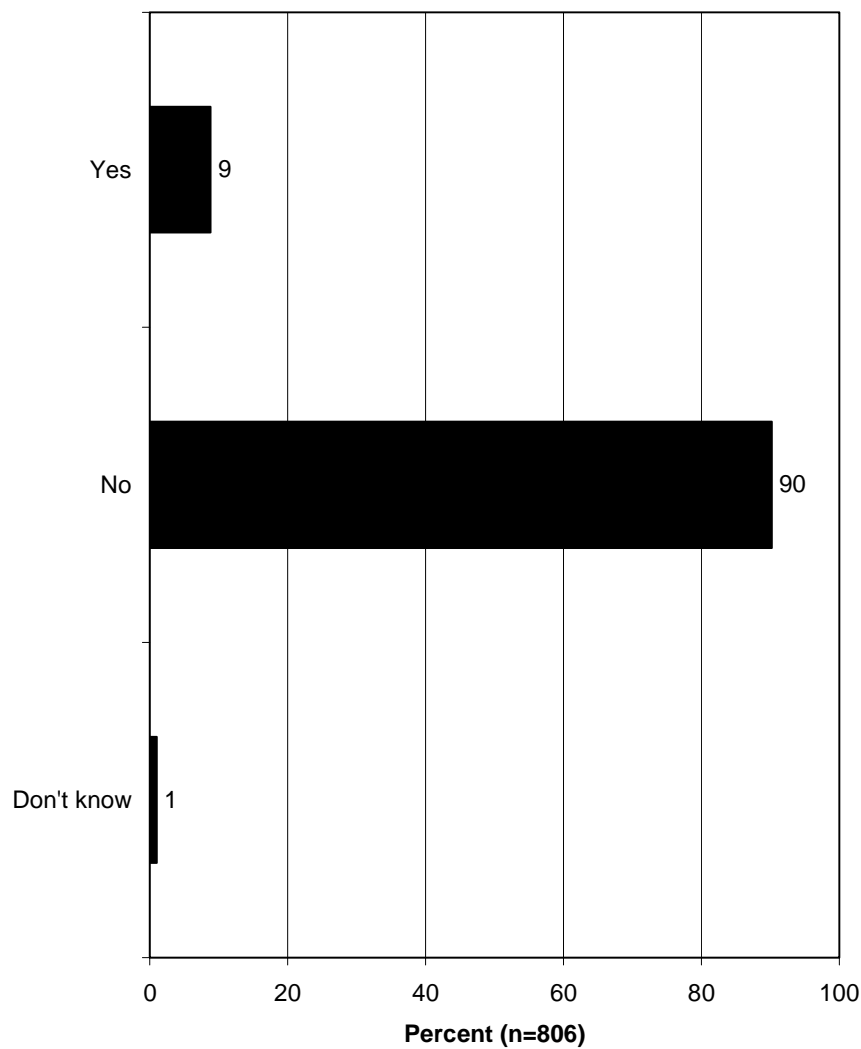
**Q22. How many days did you ice fish in New Jersey
between December 2002-March 2003? (Asked of
those who have ice fished.)**



Fishing in Tournaments

- An overwhelming majority of licensed anglers had not participated in any freshwater fishing tournaments in New Jersey in 2002.
 - 9% of licensed anglers had participated in a freshwater tournament in New Jersey in 2002.

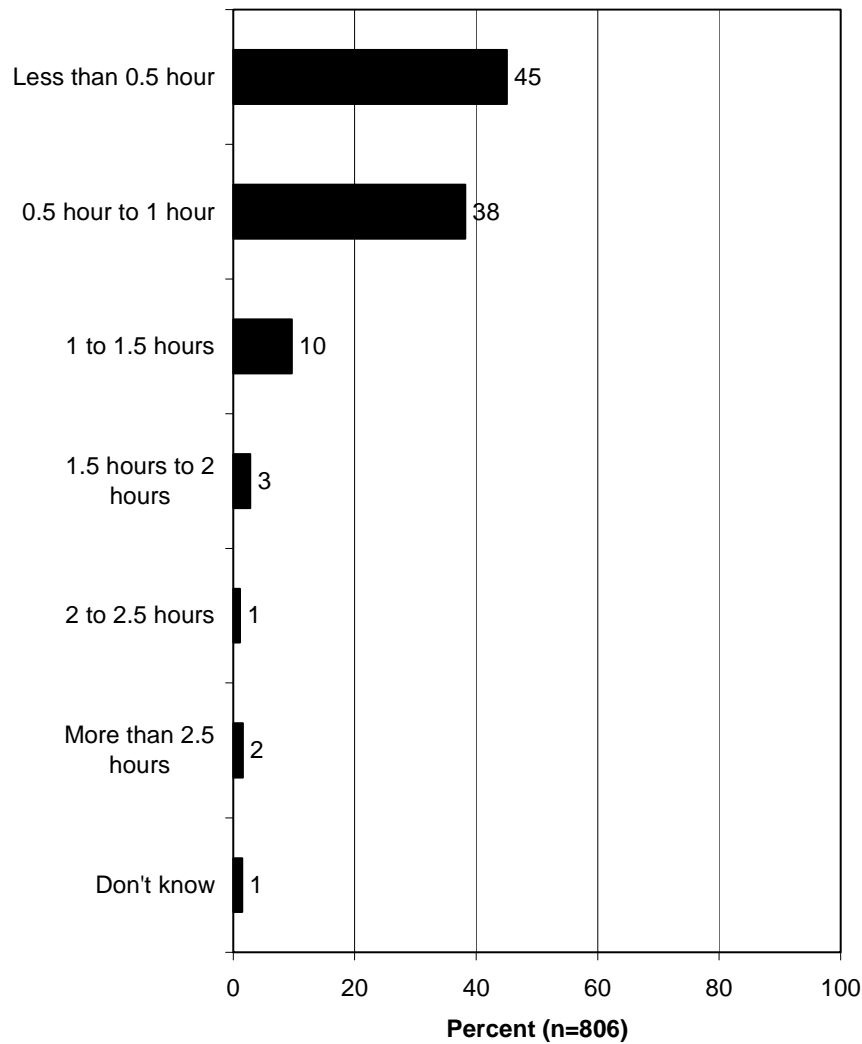
Q92. Have you participated in any freshwater fishing tournaments in New Jersey during 2002?



Trips to Fish

- Most respondents usually travel for no more than an hour (one way) to the places that they fish most often in New Jersey.
- 45% usually travel less than a half-hour.
 - 38% usually travel from a half-hour to an hour.

Q23. How long, in terms of time, do you usually travel one way to the places that you fish most often in New Jersey?

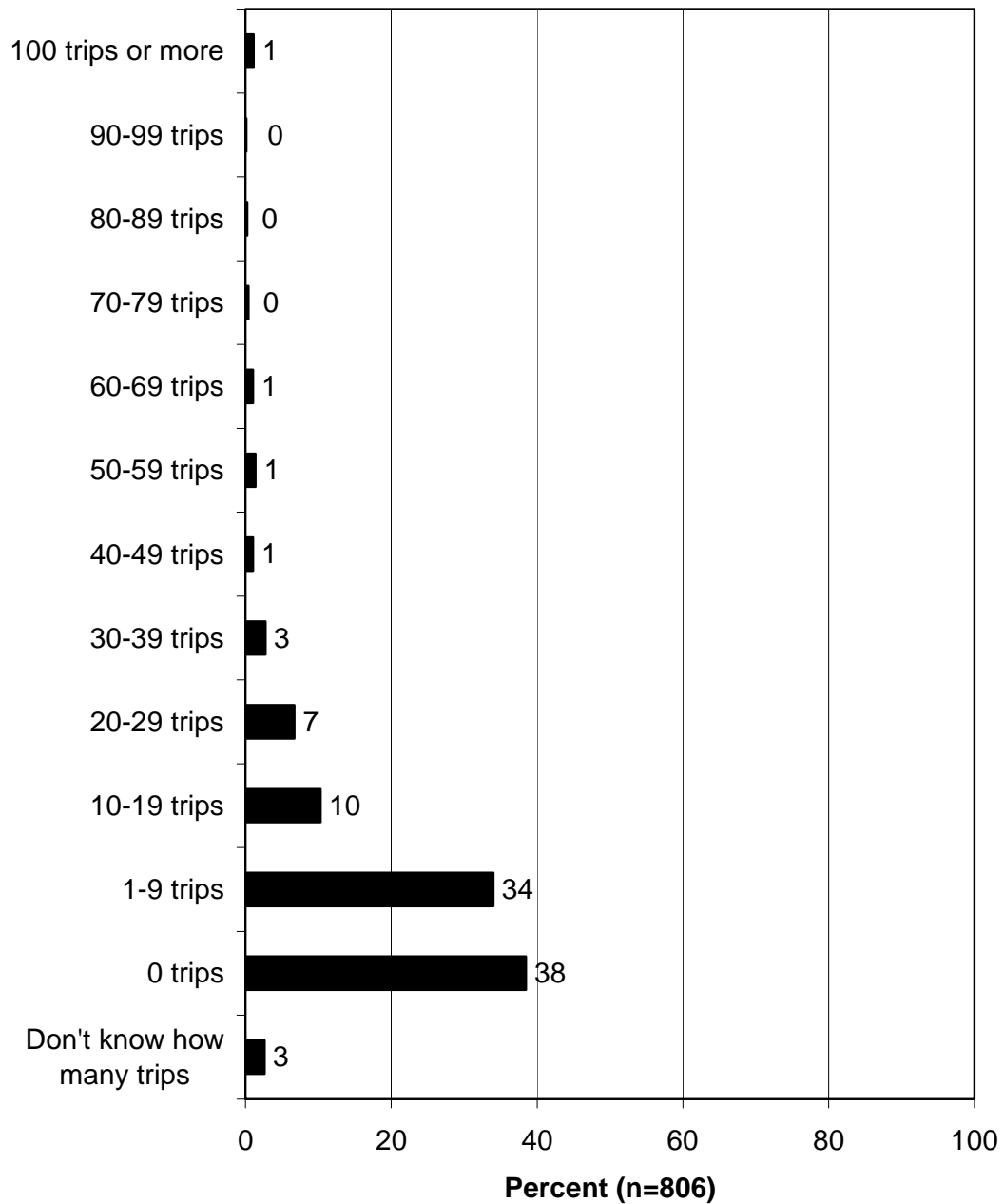


Locations of Fishing

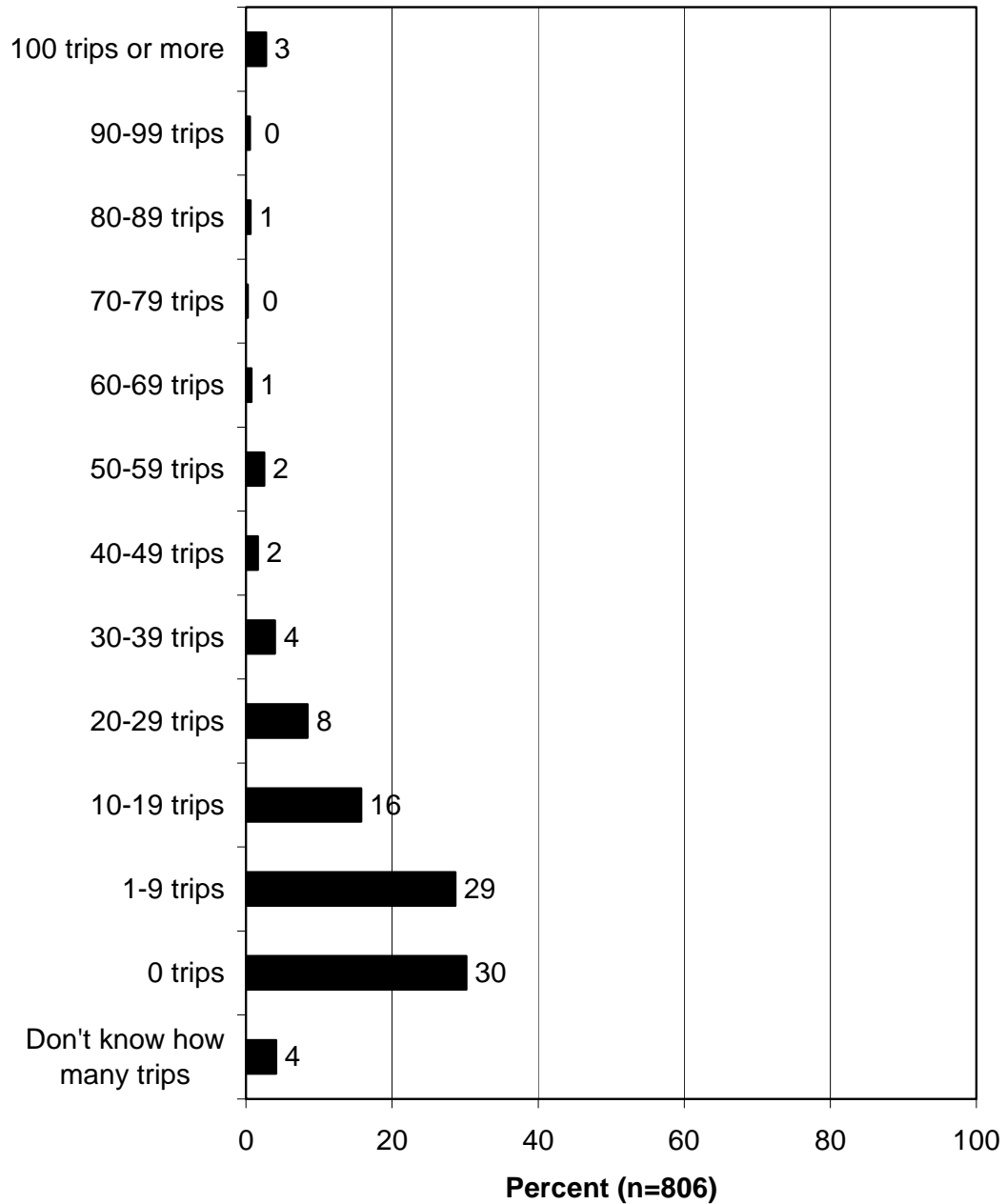
- Typically, licensed anglers took fewer than 10 trips to fish in reservoirs/large lakes, small lakes/ponds, or rivers/streams. Indeed, in each case a plurality said that they took no trips to these locations.
 - 38% said they took no trips and 34% took 1-9 trips to reservoirs or large lakes.
 - 30% said they took no trips and 29% took 1-9 trips to small lakes or ponds.
 - 38% said they took no trips and 31% took 1-9 trips to rivers or streams.

- Shoreline fishing was more popular than fishing from a boat. Typically, licensed anglers took 1-9 trips fishing from a shoreline or fishing from a boat.
 - 26% said that they took no trips to fish from a shoreline, while 42% said that they took no trips to fish from a boat.
 - A plurality (28%) said that they took 1-9 trips to fish from a shoreline.
 - 20% said that they took 1-9 trips to fish from a boat.

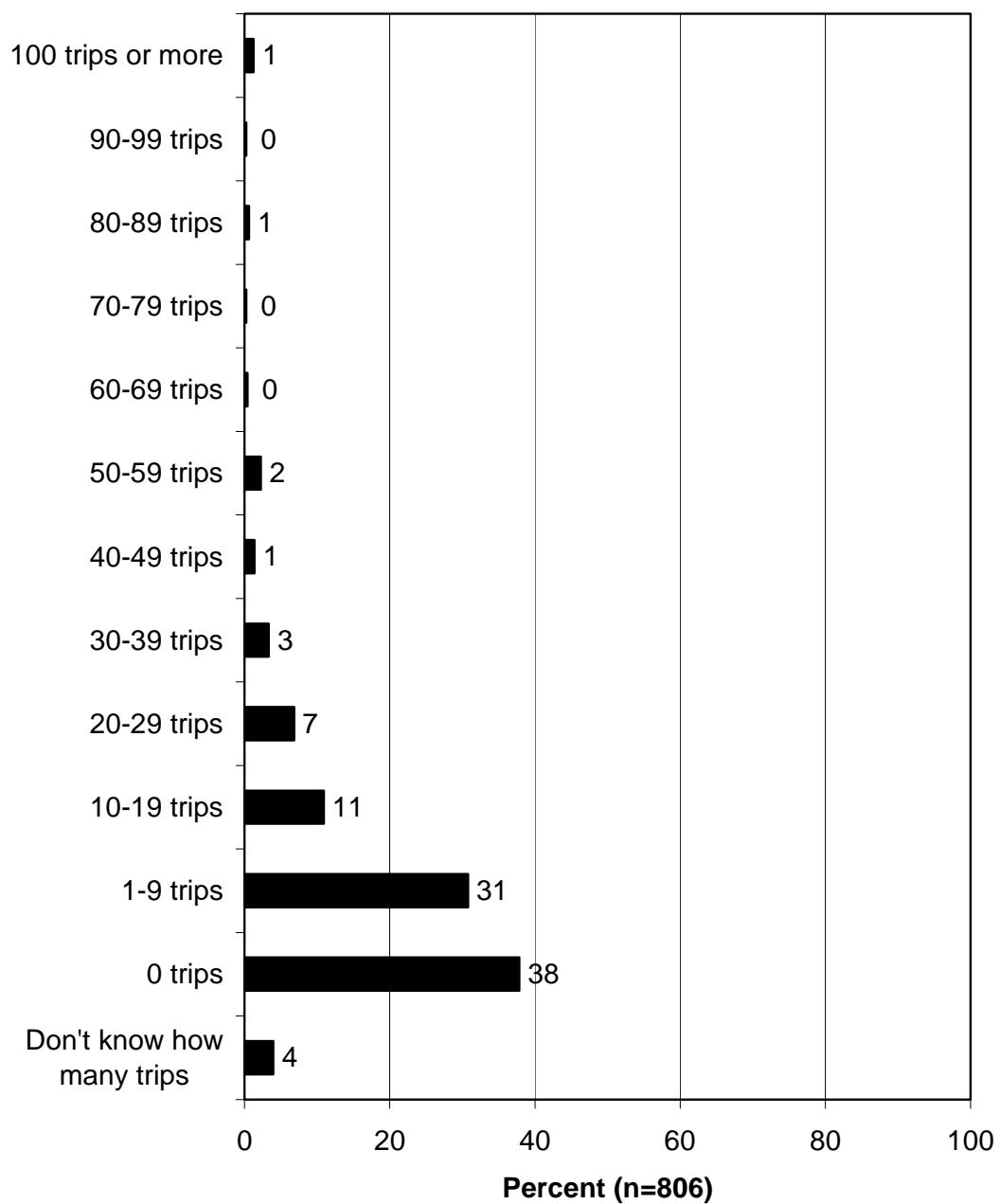
Q33. In 2002, how many trips did you take to reservoirs or large lakes?



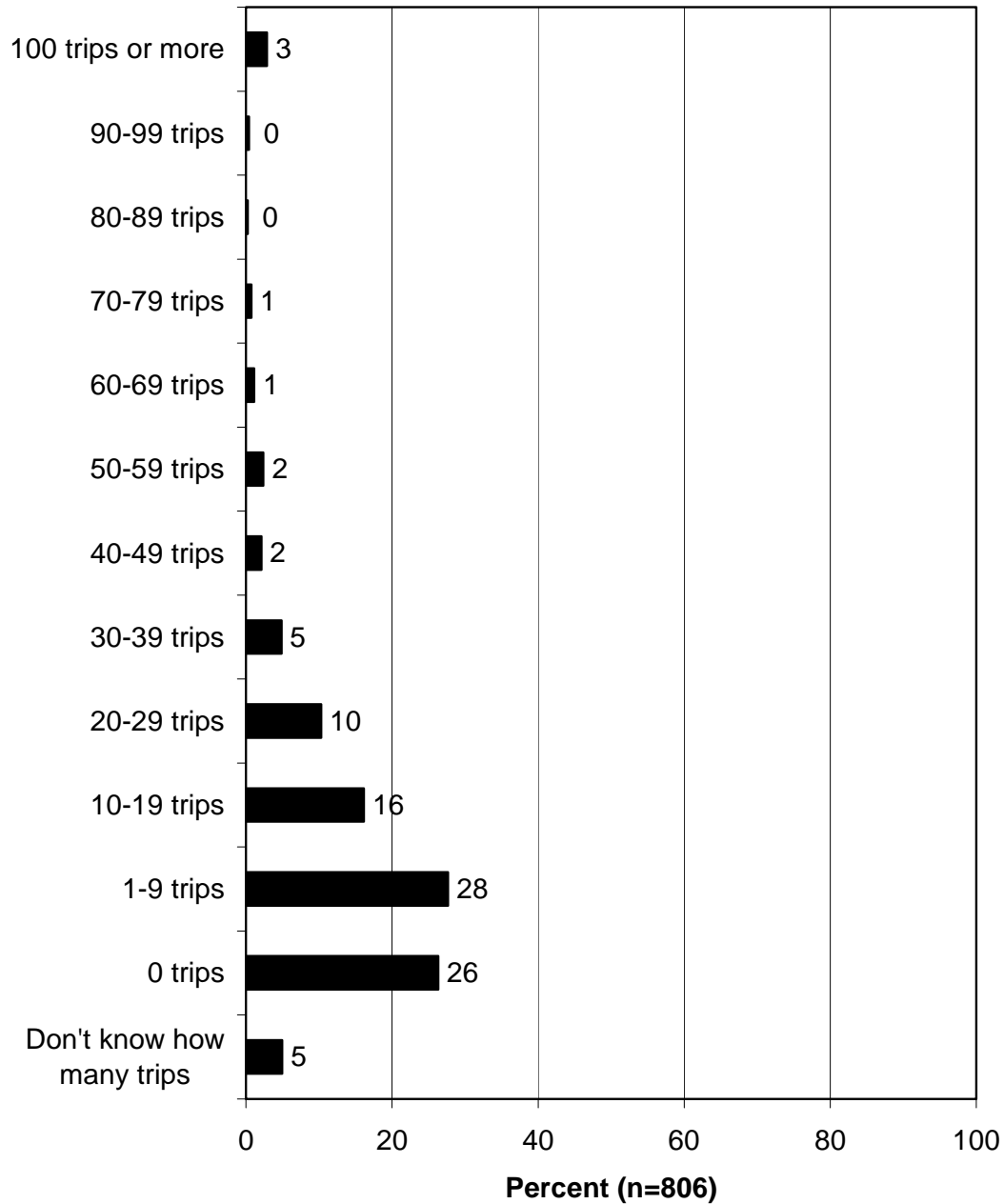
Q34. In 2002, how many trips did you take to small lakes or ponds?



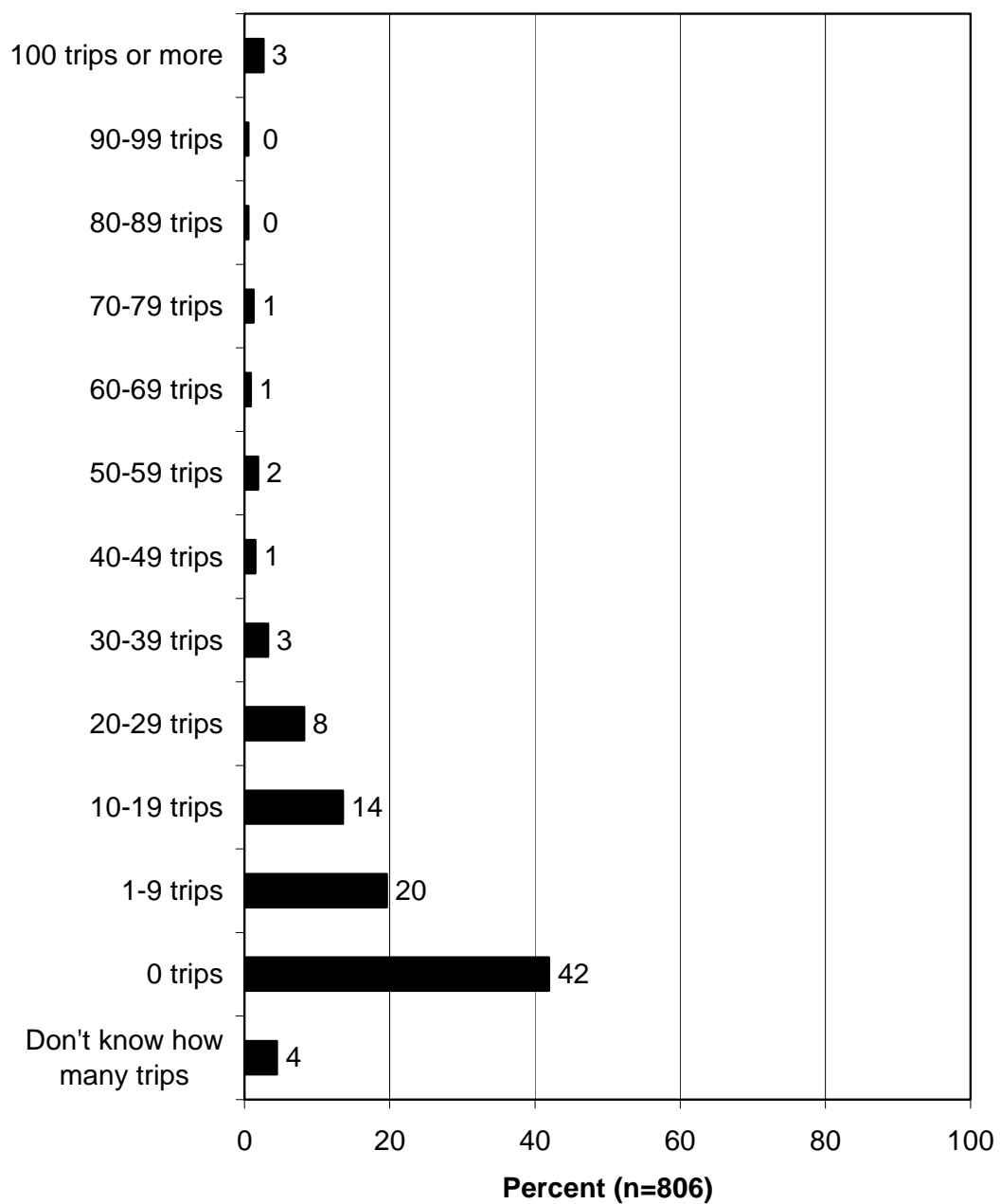
Q35. In 2002, how many trips did you take to rivers or streams?



Q36. In 2002, how many of the trips that you took were spent fishing from the shoreline?



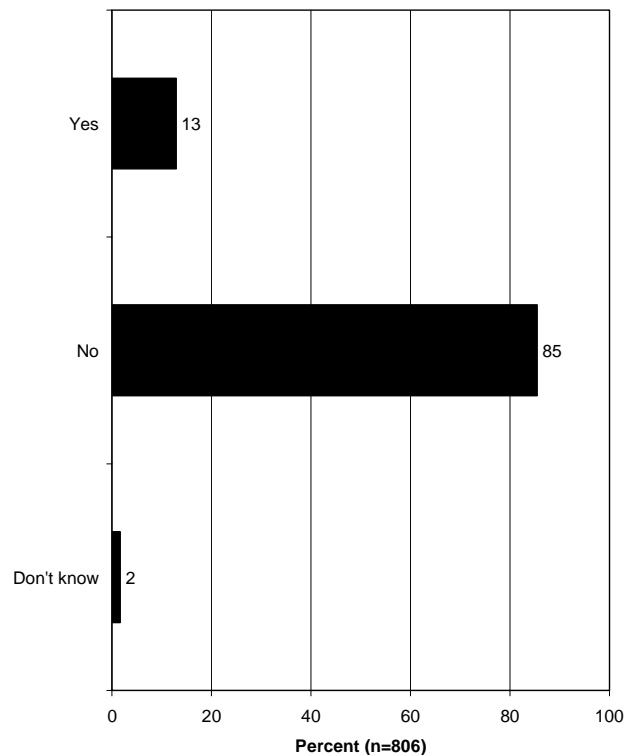
**Q37. In 2002, how many of the trips that you took
were spent fishing from a boat?**



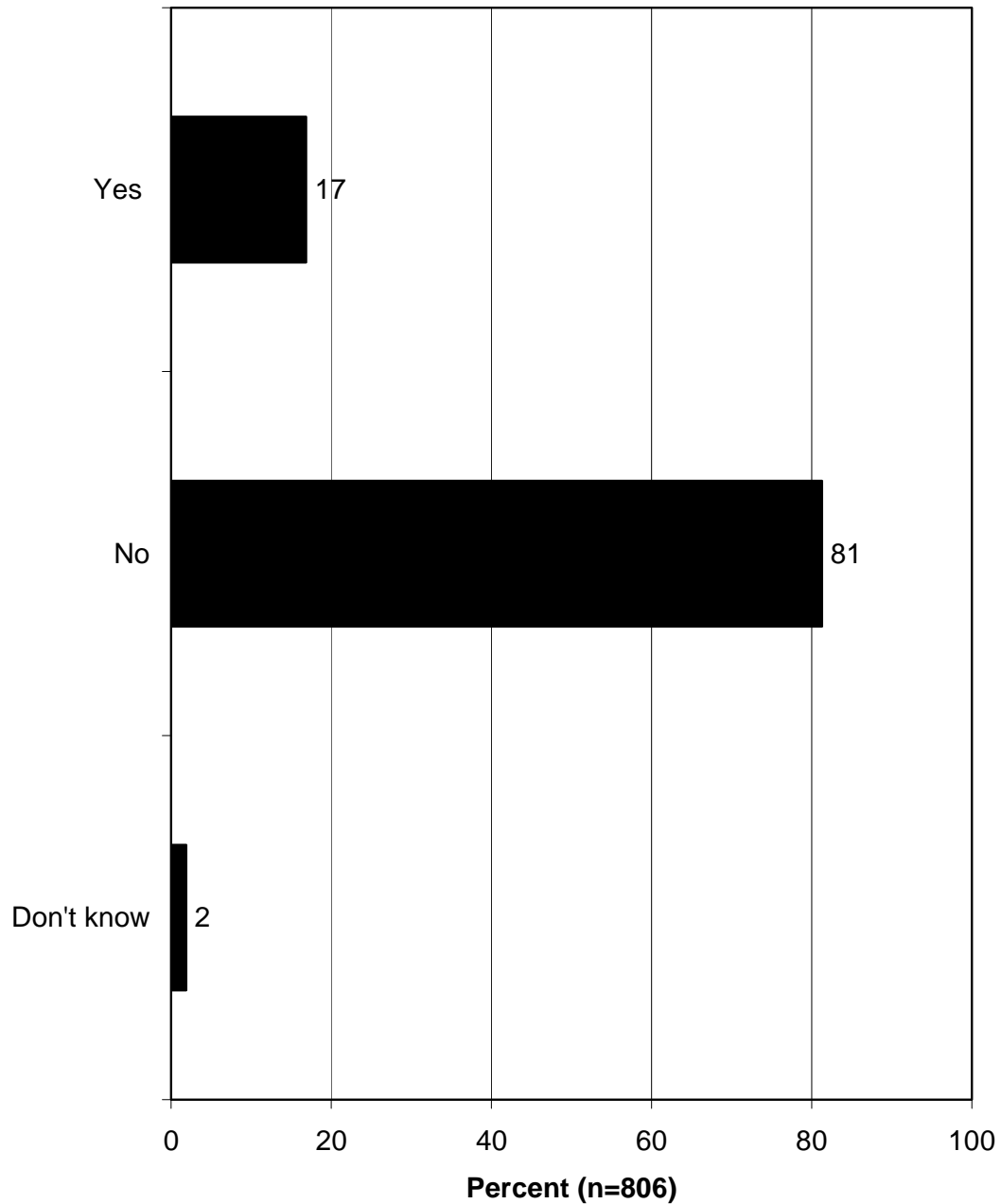
Fishing on the Delaware River

- Large majorities did *not* fish for shad, largemouth bass, or smallmouth bass on the Delaware River in 2002.
 - 13% of licensed anglers fished for shad on the Delaware River in 2002.
 - 17% of licensed anglers fished for largemouth or smallmouth bass on the Delaware River in 2002.
- Of those who fished for bass in April, May, or June (i.e., the spawning season) on the Delaware River, a large majority supported a catch-and-release only season on the Delaware River.
 - 86% strongly or moderately supported the catch-and-release only season on the Delaware River, with 71% having strongly supported.

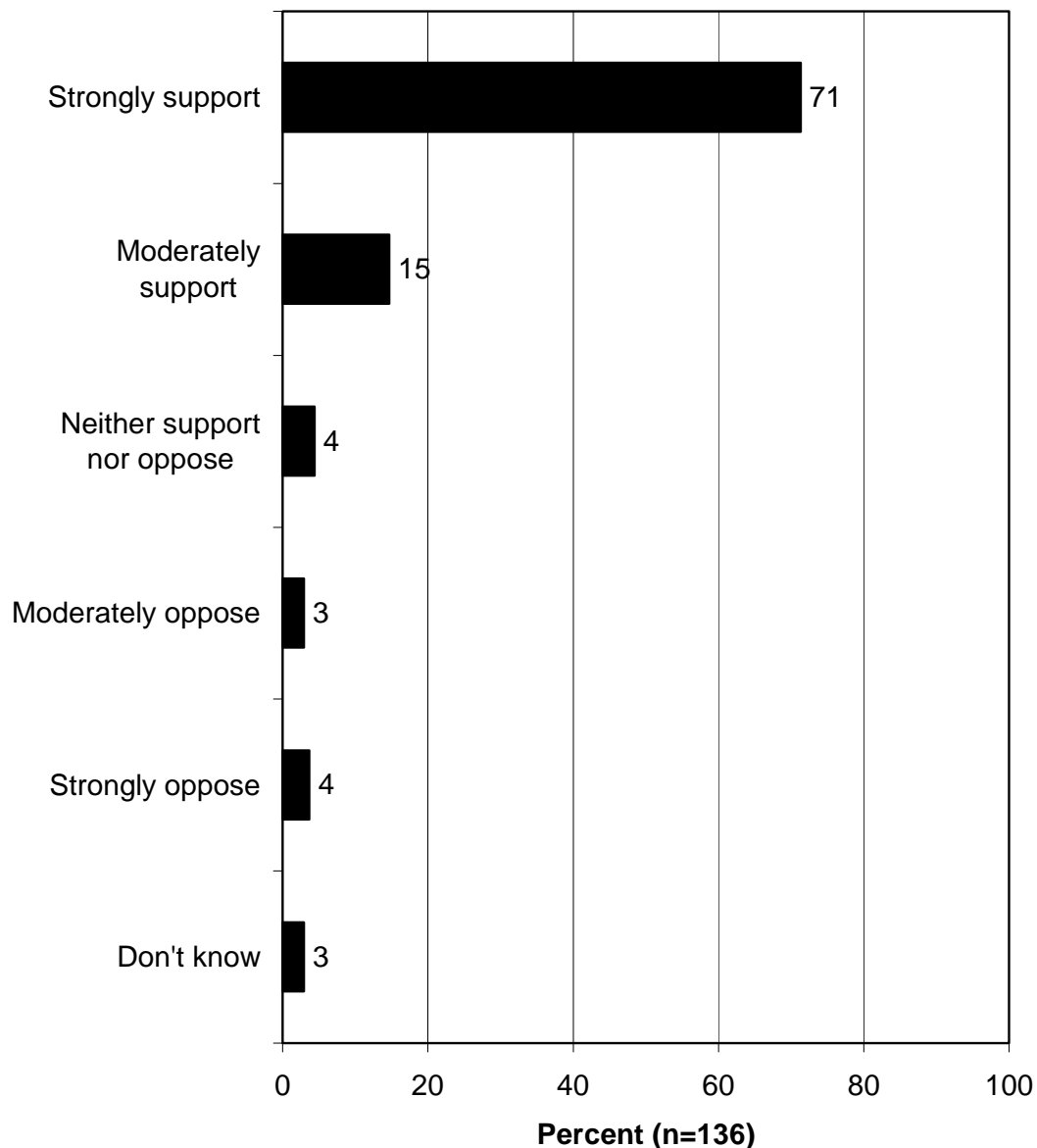
Q155. Did you fish for shad on the Delaware River in 2002?



Q156. In 2002, did you fish for largemouth or smallmouth bass in April, May, or June on the Delaware River?



Q157. Would you support or oppose a catch-and-release only season for largemouth and smallmouth bass from mid-April to mid-June (i.e., the spawning season) on the Delaware River? (Asked of those who fished for largemouth or smallmouth bass in April, May, or June on the Delaware River.)



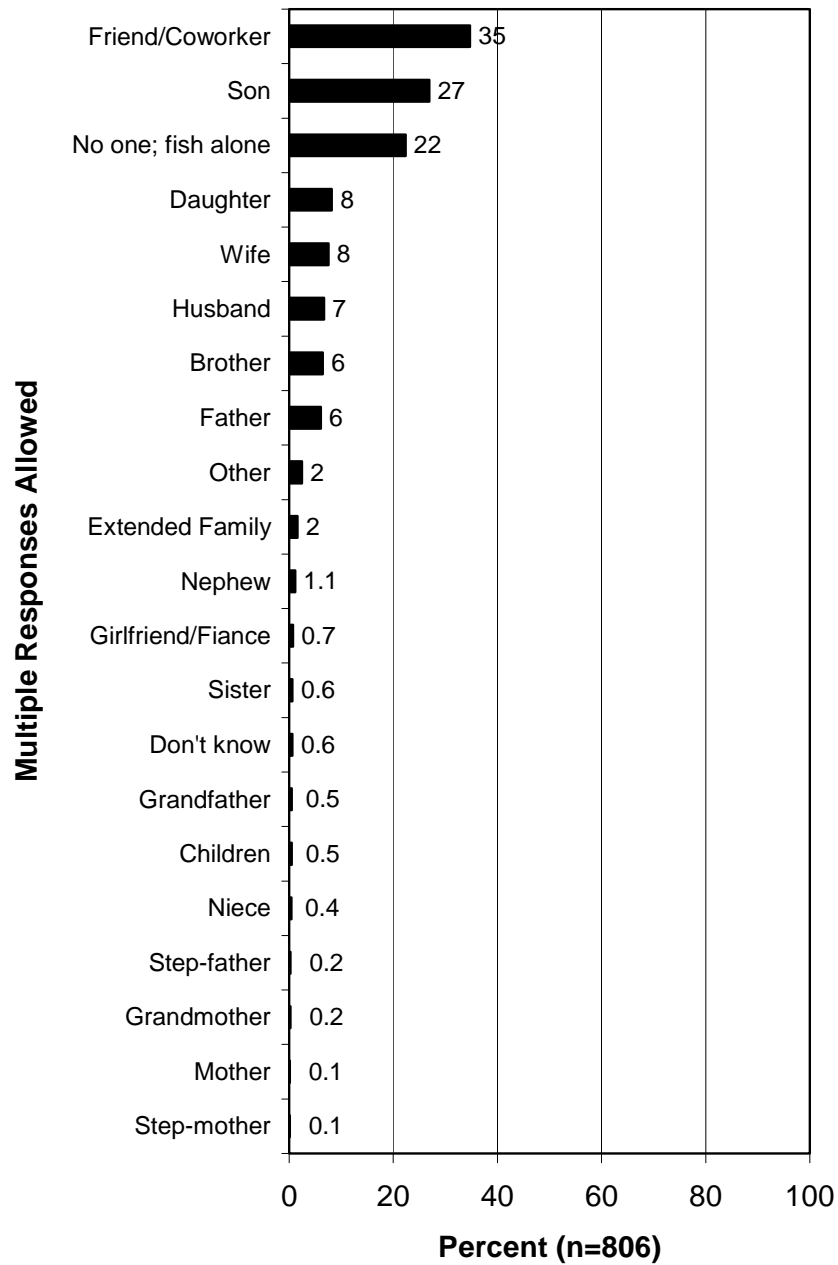
People Fished With and Their Likely Future Participation

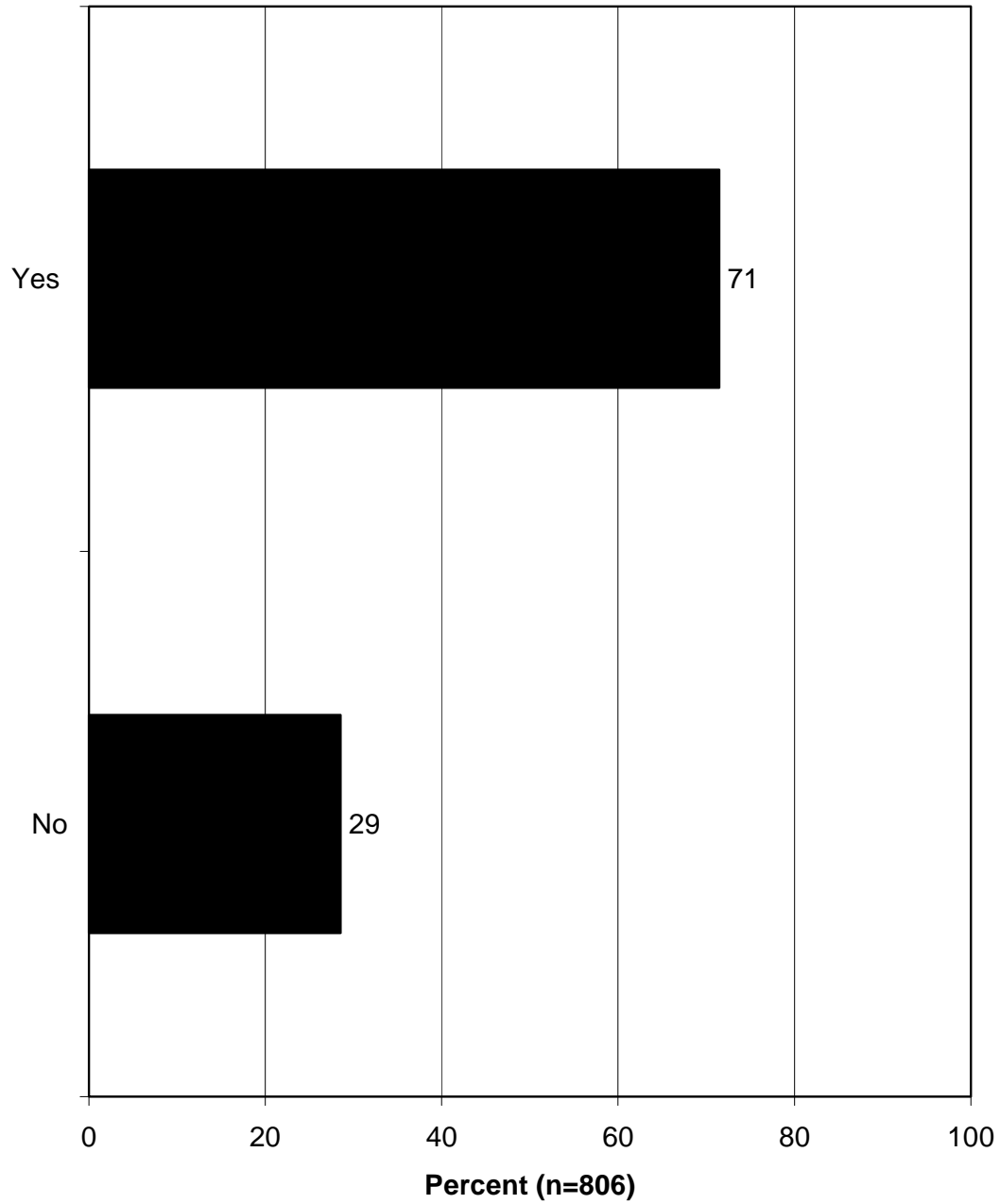
- Licensed anglers typically fish with a friend/coworker, a son or daughter, or by themselves.
 - 35% said that they most often fish with a friend/coworker.
 - 27% said that they most often fish with their son, and 8% said that they most often fish with their daughter.
 - 22% fish most often alone.

- A majority of licensed anglers have children, and a majority of those with children took them fishing in 2002. Additionally, a majority of those who took children fishing think that the children will likely continue fishing as mid to late teenagers.
 - 71% of licensed anglers have children, and 71% of those with children took them fishing in 2002.
 - 84% of those who took their children fishing think the children will likely continue fishing as mid to late teenagers, with 67% saying it is very likely.

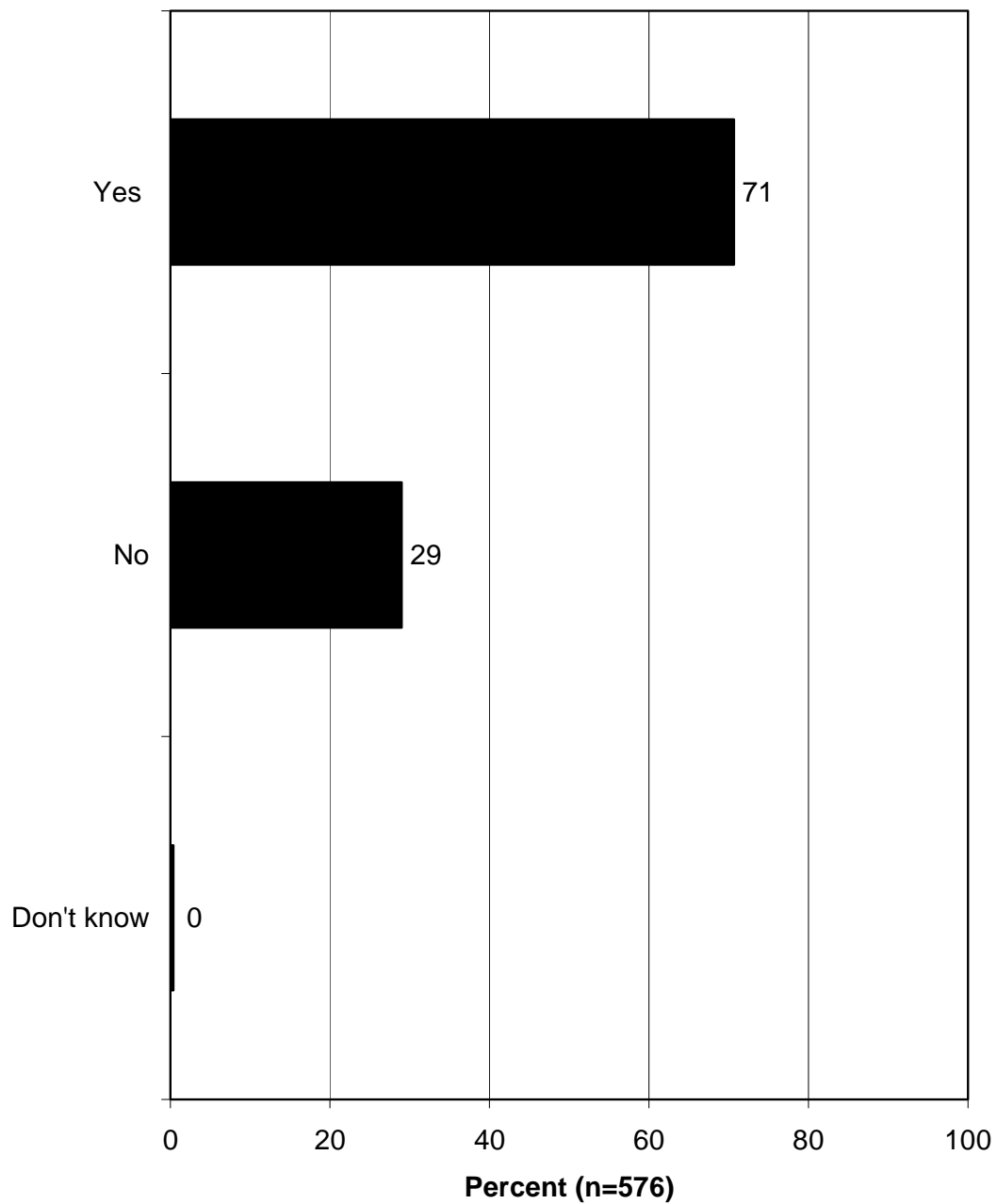
- Slightly less than half of licensed anglers took another person's children fishing in 2002. A majority of those who took another person's children fishing think that the children will likely continue fishing as mid to late teenagers.
 - 42% of licensed anglers took another's children fishing in 2002.
 - 80% of those who took another's children fishing think the children will likely continue fishing as mid to late teenagers, with 59% of them saying it is very likely.

- A majority of licensed anglers (57%) know of a friend or relative who is not otherwise interested in fishing but who would be interested in fishing for a day if that person did not have to purchase a fishing license.

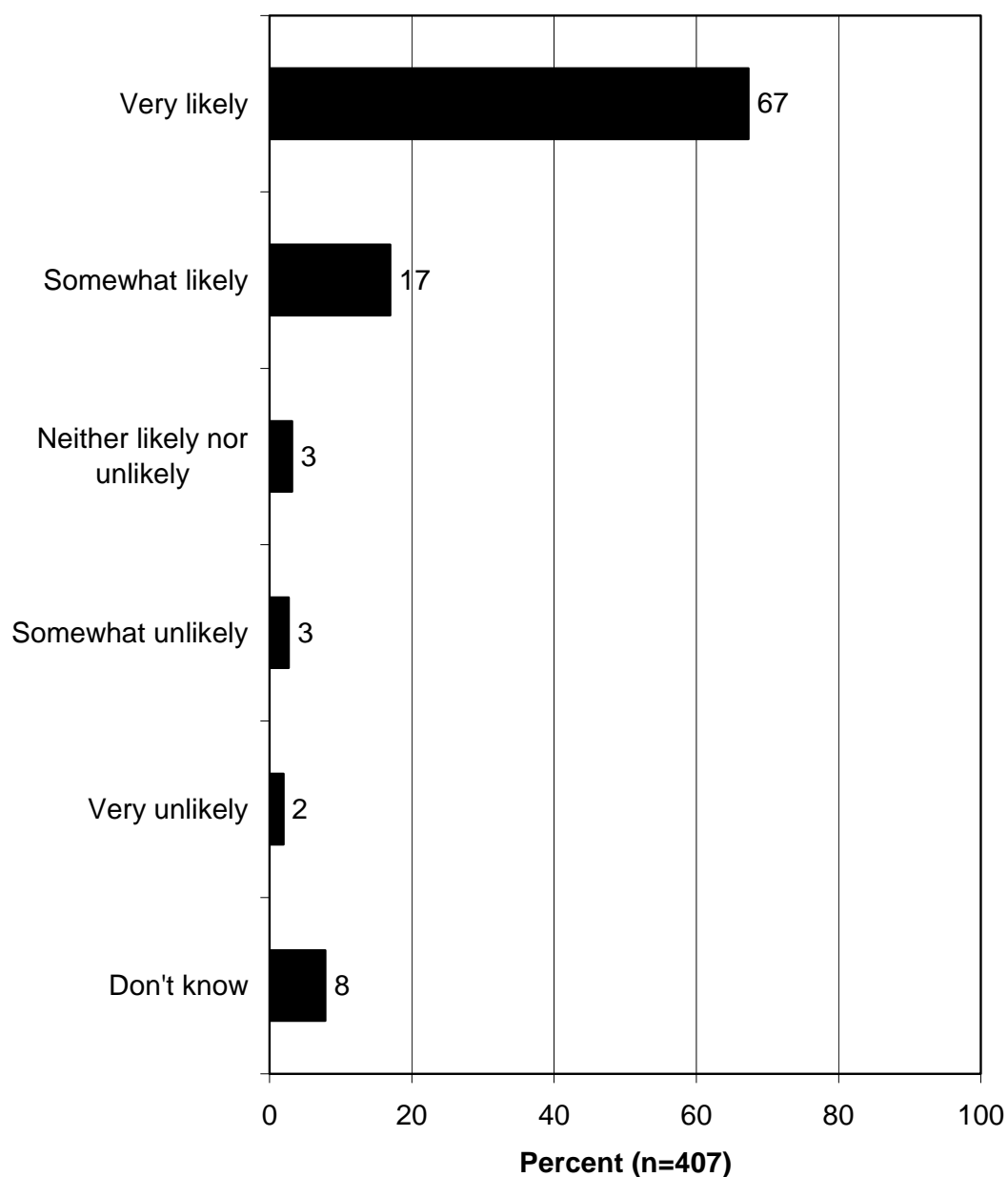
Q25. With whom do you fish most often?

Q27. Do you have children?

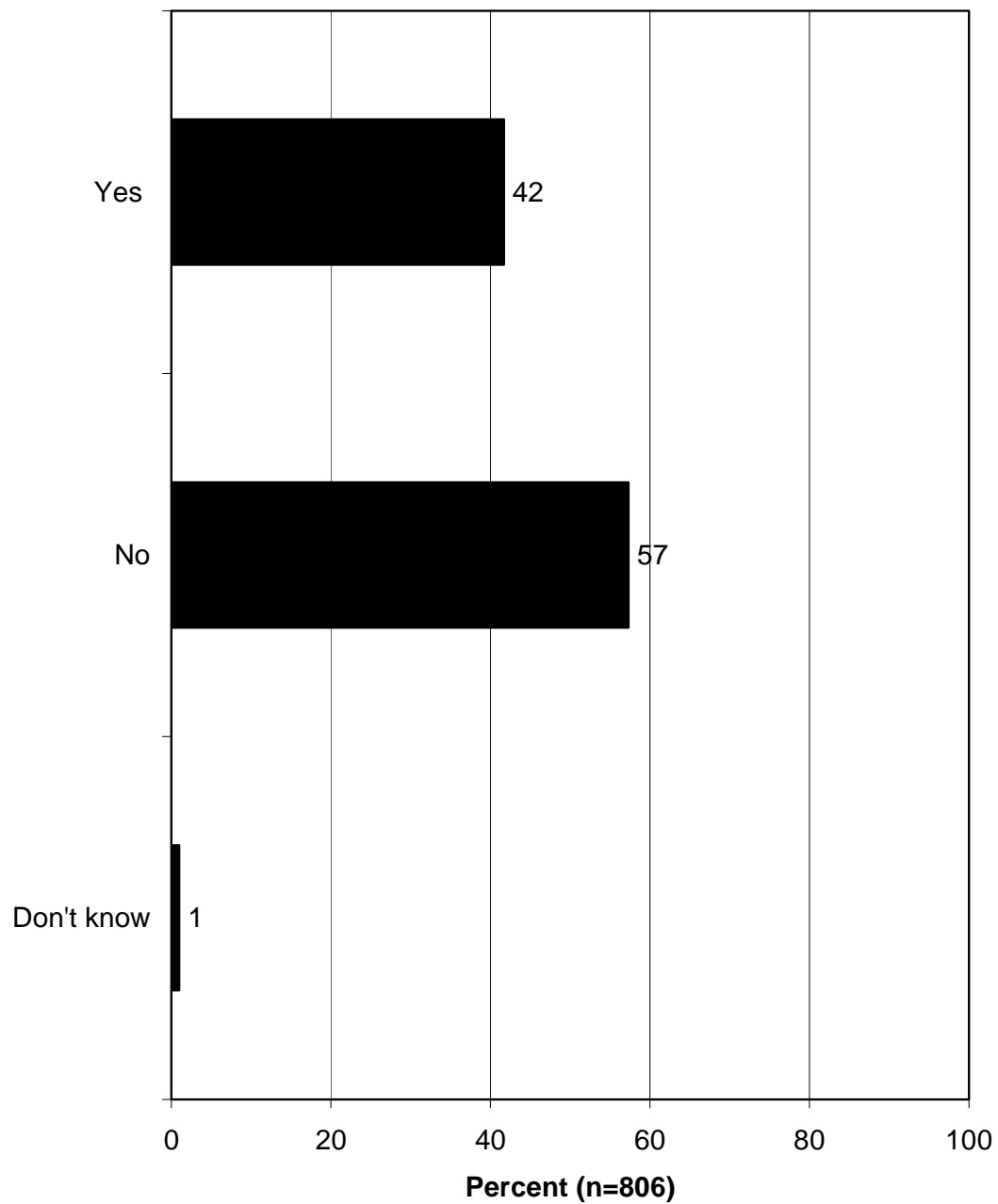
**Q28. In 2002, did you take your child(ren) fishing?
(Asked of those who have children.)**



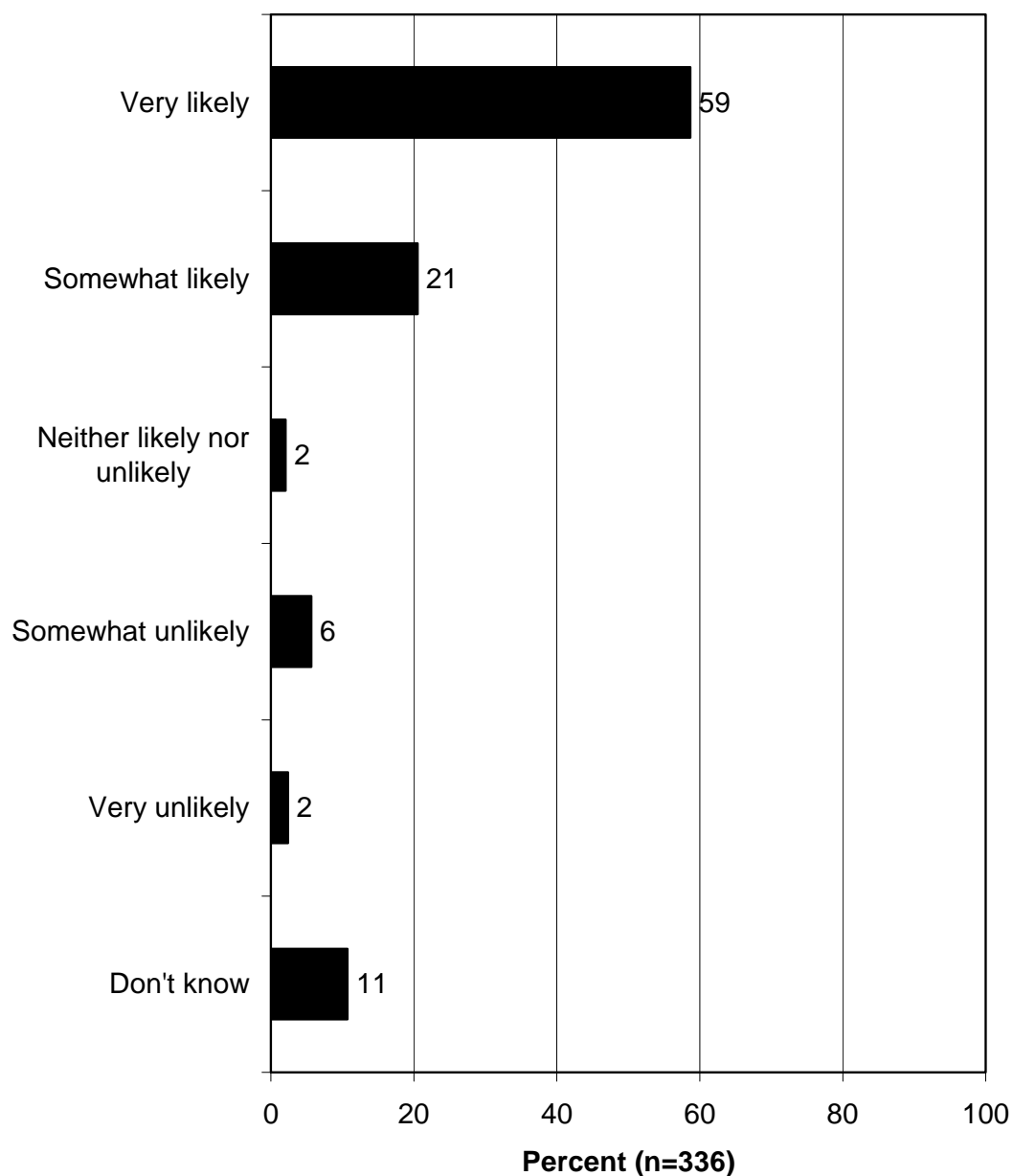
Q29. How likely or unlikely do you think your child(ren) that you took fishing in 2002 are to continue fishing as mid to late teenagers? (Asked of those who have children they took fishing in 2002.)



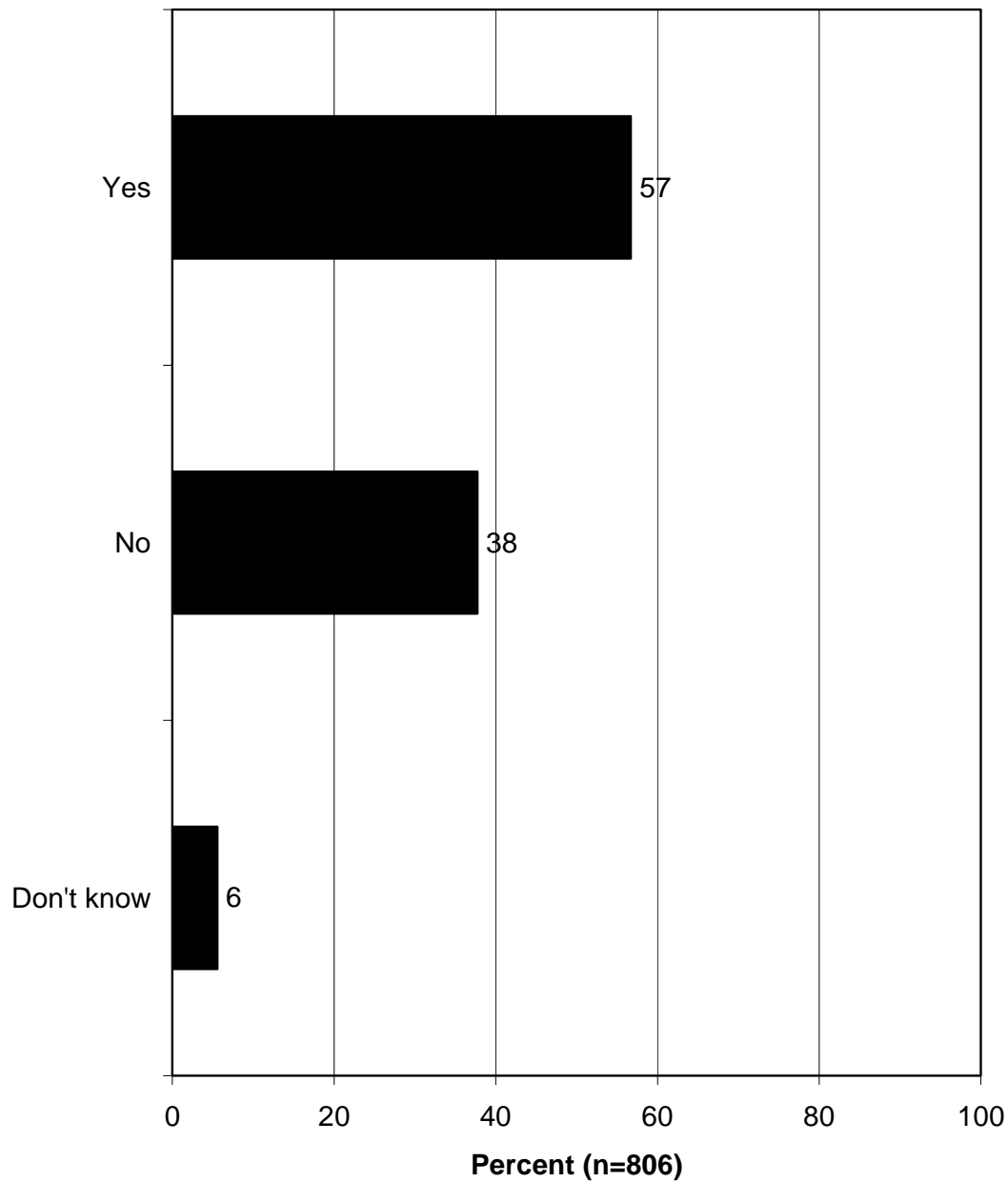
Q30. In the year 2002, did you take anyone else's child(ren) fishing?



Q31. How likely or unlikely do you think the other child(ren) that you took fishing in 2002 are to continue fishing as mid to late teenagers? (Asked of those who took another's children fishing in 2002.)



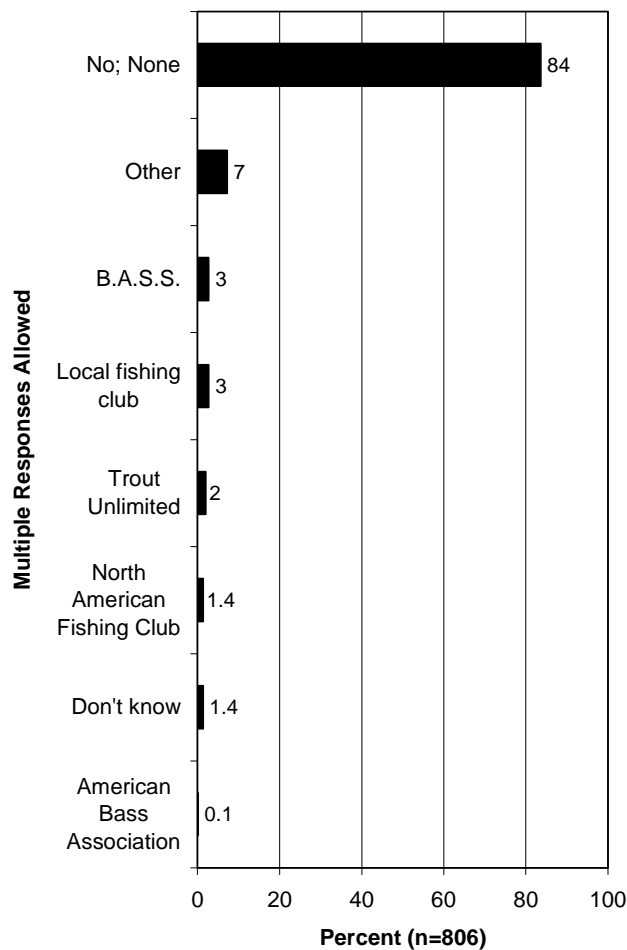
Q32. Do you know of a friend or relative who would be interested in going fishing with you for a day if he/she did not have to purchase a license who would otherwise not be interested in going fishing?



Membership in Fishing Clubs

- An overwhelming majority of licensed anglers do not belong to any fishing club or organization. Otherwise, B.A.S.S. is the most popular club, followed by unspecified local angling clubs and Trout Unlimited.
- 84% belong to no club.
 - 3% belong to B.A.S.S., 3% belong to a local fishing club, and 2% belong to Trout Unlimited.

Q173. Do you belong to any fishing club or organization? If yes: Which ones?



SPECIES FISHED FOR, TRIPS TO FISH FOR THAT SPECIES, SATISFACTION, AND HARVEST

- The most common species for which anglers fished in 2002 was bass and trout.
 - 65% fished for largemouth bass, and 46% fished for smallmouth bass.
 - 36% fished for brook, brown, or rainbow trout.

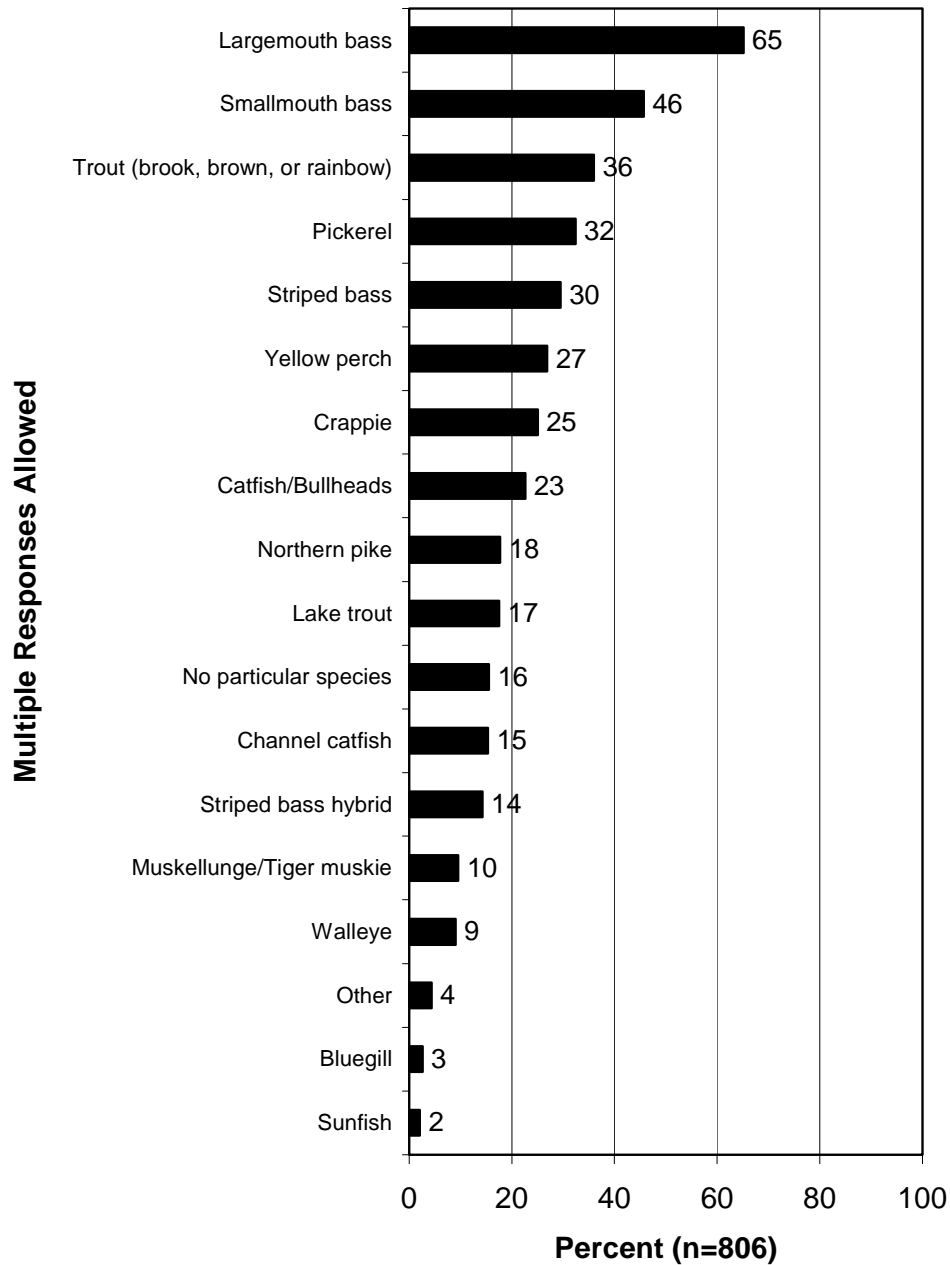
- The tabulation below summarizes the mean number of each species caught and kept (in alphabetical order by species). The highest mean numbers caught were for brook, brown, or rainbow trout (35.15), largemouth bass (32.05), crappie (25.45), and pickerel (20.17). The highest mean number kept, however, differs: brook, brown, or rainbow trout (9.85) and crappie (7.74). Despite the large numbers caught, anglers did not keep much of the bass, channel catfish, pickerel, or northern pike that they caught.

Species	Mean Number Caught	Mean Number Kept
Bass, Largemouth	32.05	0.63
Bass, Smallmouth	14.14	0.37
Bass, Striped (Freshwater)	9.54	1.33
Bass, Striped Hybrid	5.99	0.34
Catfish, Channel	13.72	1.41
Crappie	25.45	7.74
Muskellunge/Tiger Muskie	1.89	0.00
Pickerel	20.17	0.25
Pike, Northern	6.27	0.36
Trout (Brook, Brown or Rainbow)	35.15	9.85
Walleye	5.15	1.34

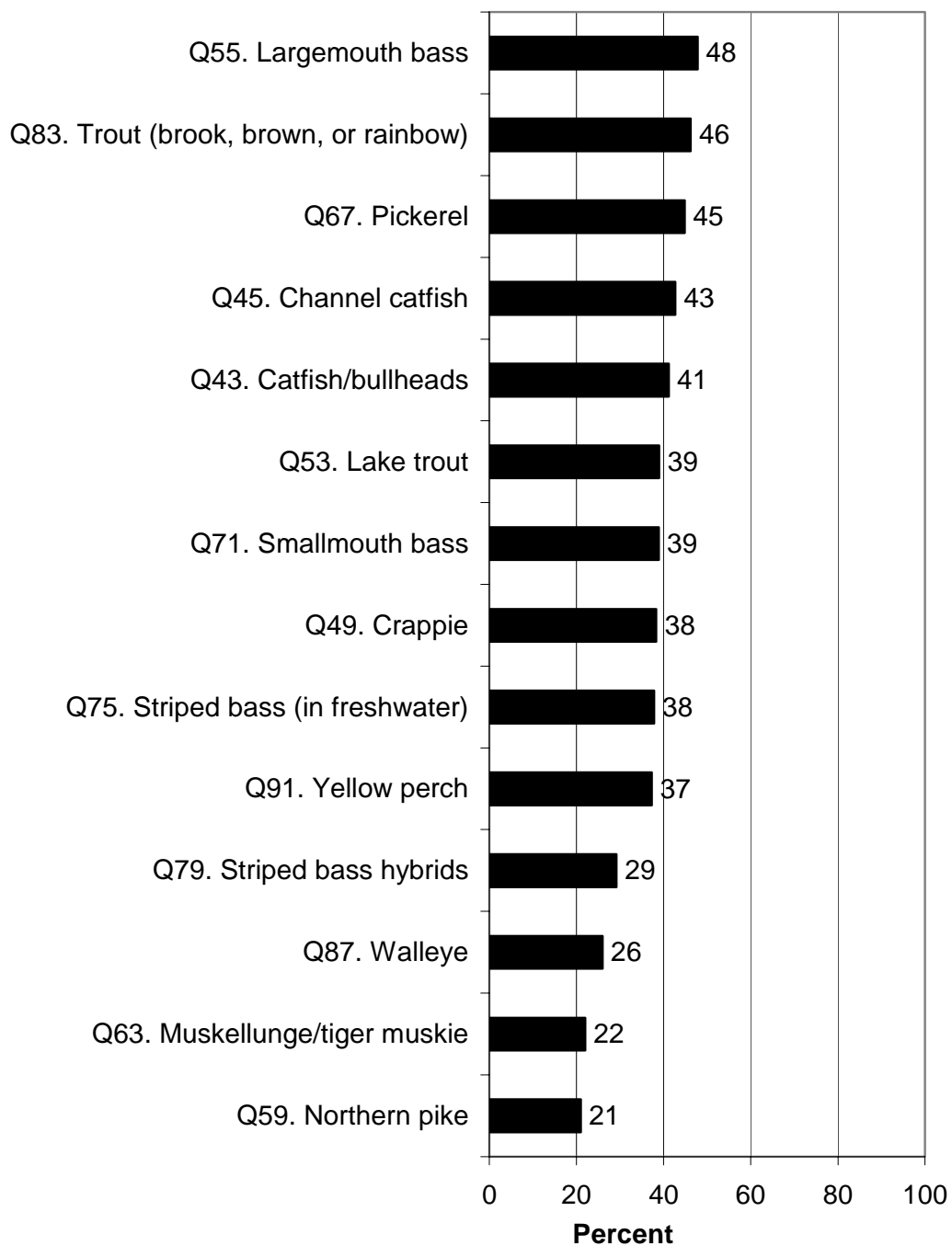
- When satisfaction ratings of the species fished for were examined relative to each other, the greatest satisfaction was with fishing for bass, trout, pickerel, and catfish; the lowest satisfaction was for pike, muskellunge/tiger muskie, and walleye.
 - 48% were very satisfied with fishing for largemouth bass, and 39% were very satisfied with fishing for smallmouth bass.
 - 46% were very satisfied with fishing for brook, brown, or rainbow trout, and 39% were very satisfied with fishing for lake trout.
 - 45% were very satisfied with fishing for pickerel.

- 43% were very satisfied with fishing for channel catfish, and 41% were very satisfied with fishing for catfish/bullheads.
- 21% were very satisfied with fishing for northern pike, 22% for muskellunge/tiger muskie, and 26% for walleye; these three species had the highest percentage of respondents having said that they were very *dissatisfied* with fishing for them.

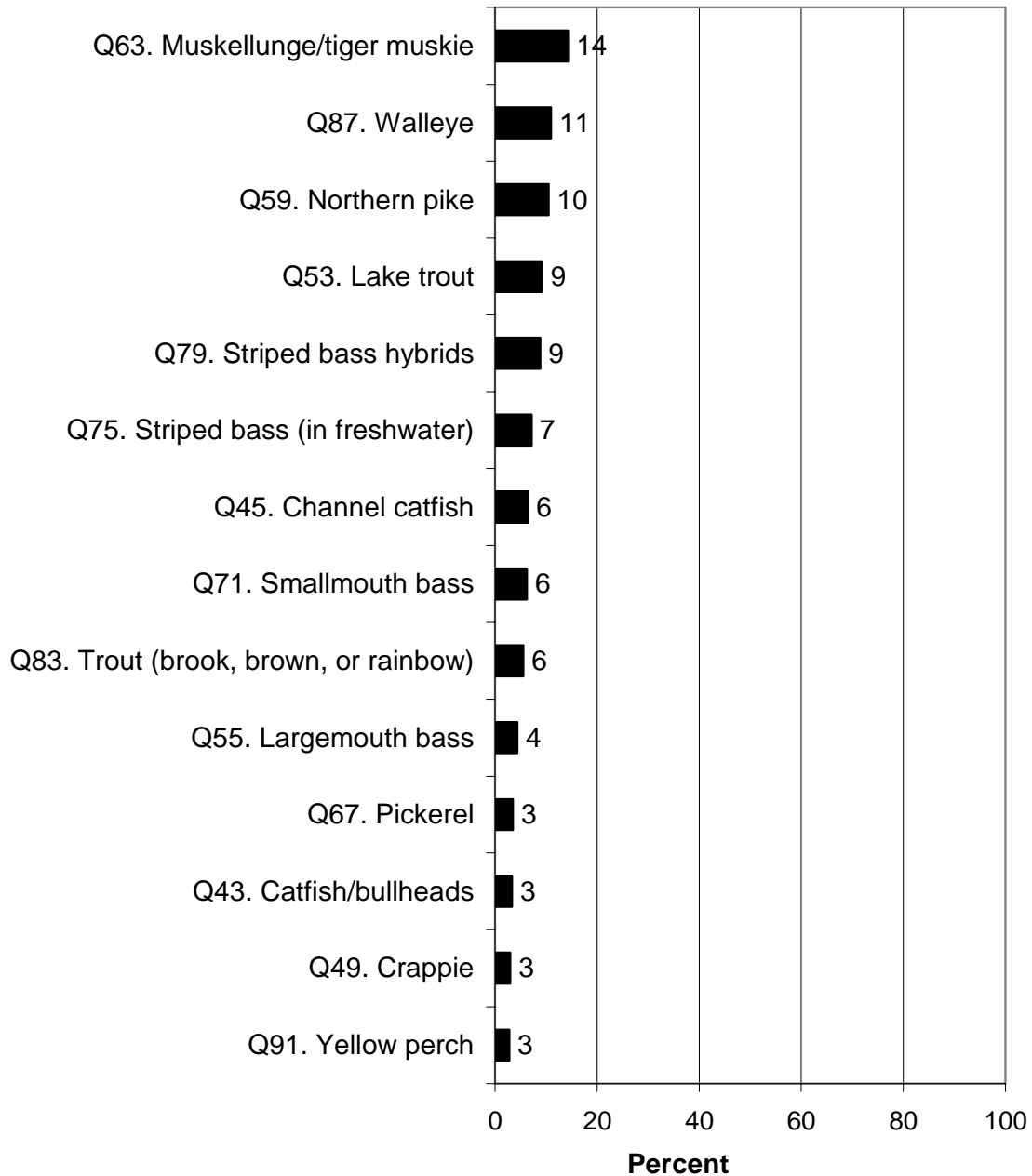
Q40. In 2002, did you fish for...?



Percent very satisfied with their fishing for the following species.



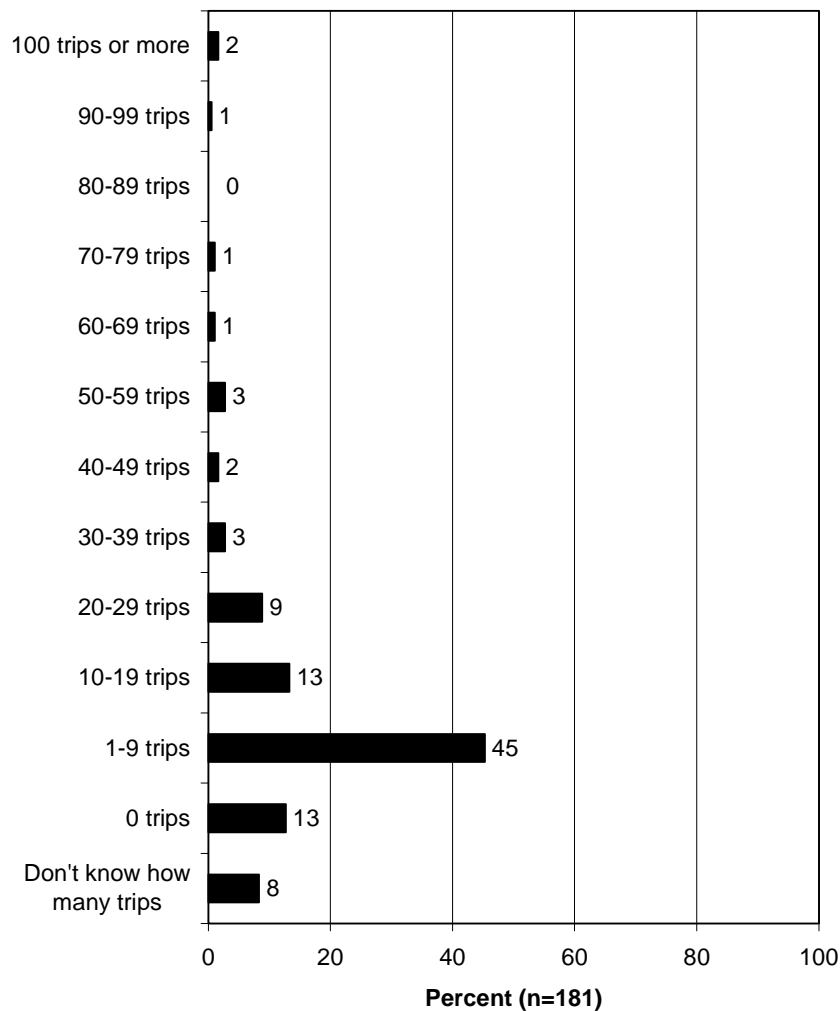
Percent very dissatisfied with their fishing for the following species.



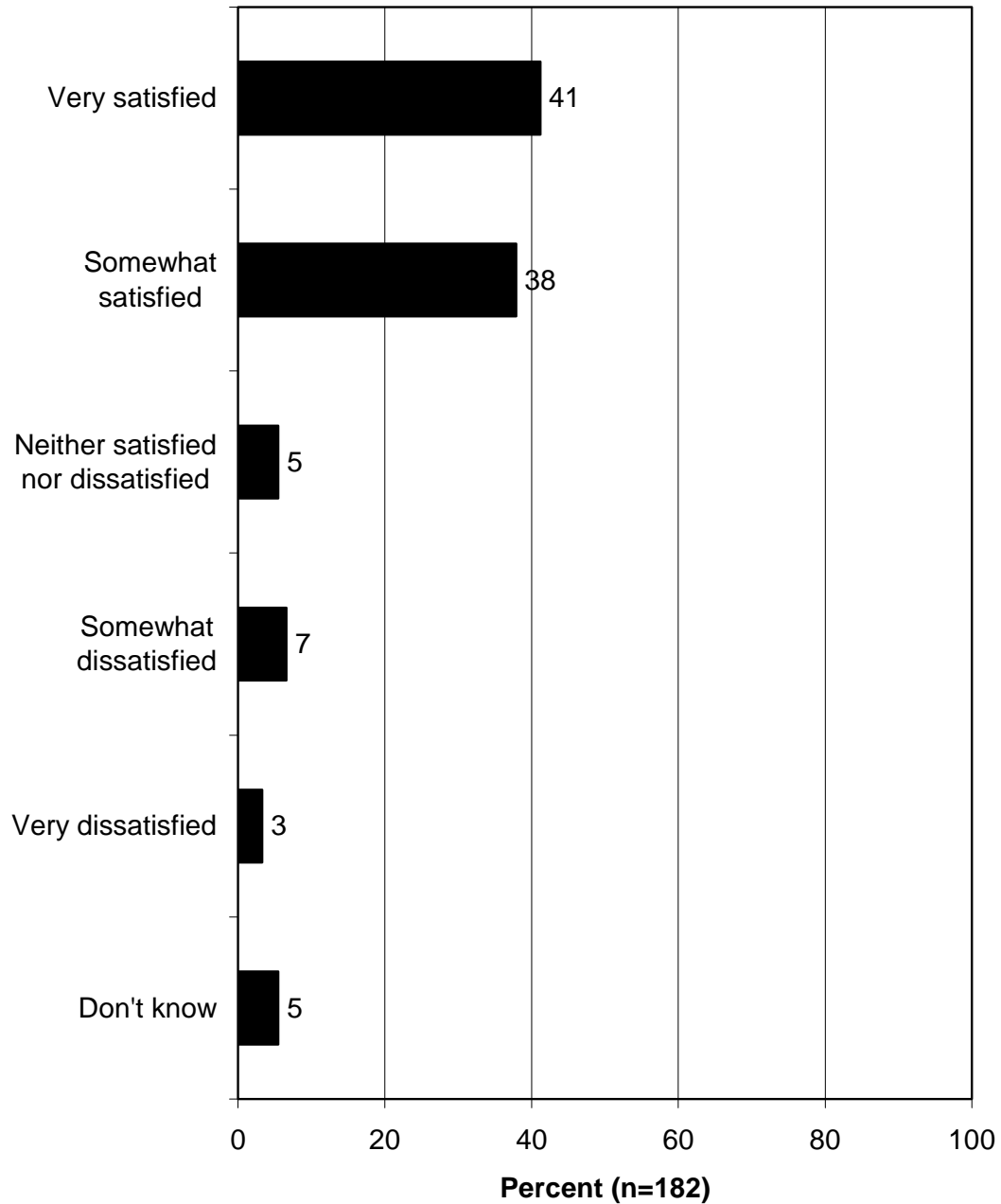
Catfish/Bullhead Fishing

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for catfish/bullheads. A majority of catfish/bullhead anglers were satisfied with their catfish/bullhead fishing in 2002.
- 45% took 1-9 trips.
 - 79% were very or somewhat satisfied, fairly evenly split between very satisfied (41%) and somewhat satisfied (38%); 10% were dissatisfied.

Q42. How many trips did you make to fish for catfish/bullheads in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for catfish/bullheads.)



Q43. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with your fishing trips for catfish/bullheads in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for catfish/bullheads.)



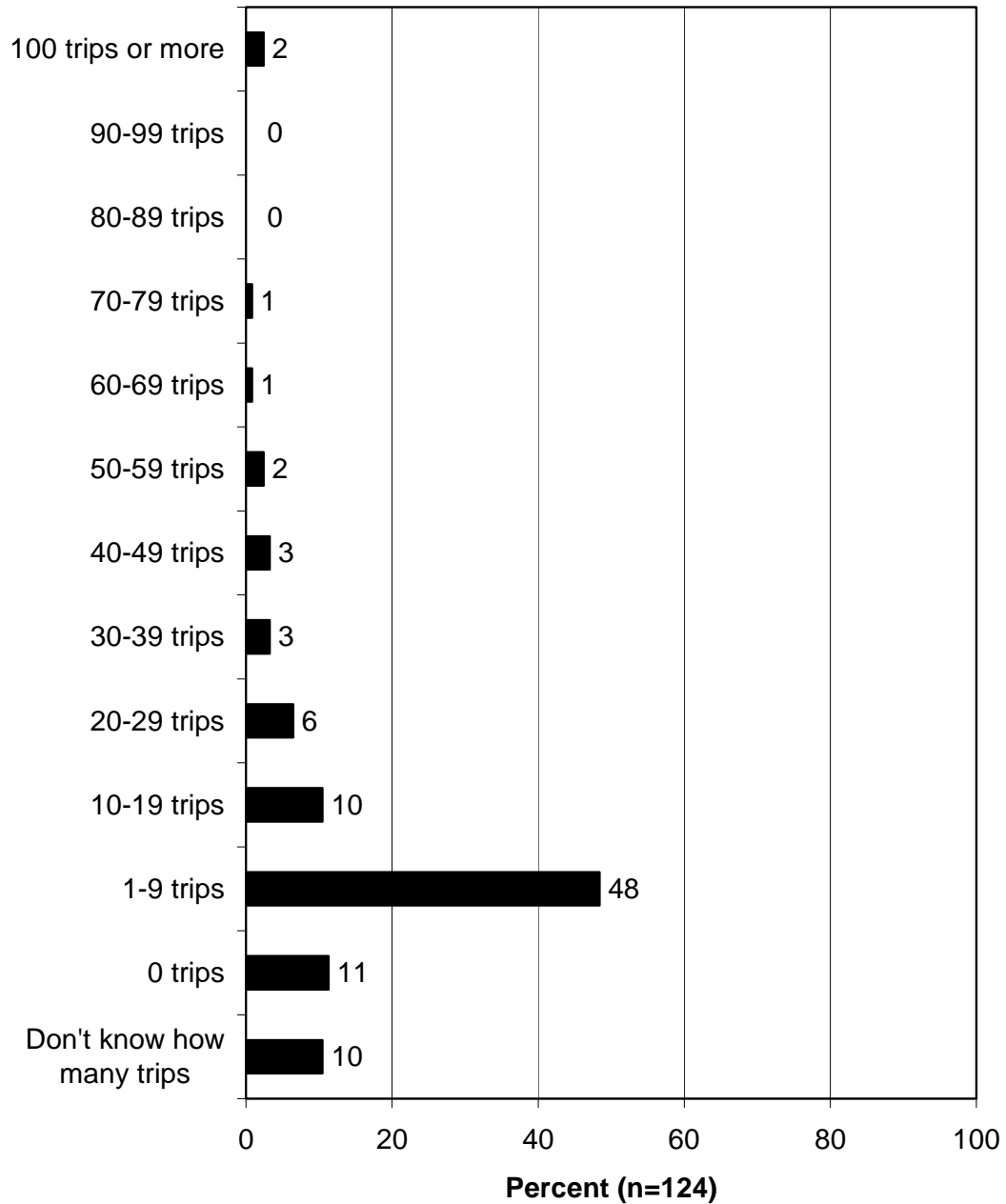
Channel Catfish Fishing

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for channel catfish. A majority of channel catfish anglers were satisfied with their channel catfish fishing in 2002.
 - 48% took 1-9 trips.
 - 76% were very or somewhat satisfied, with those very satisfied (43%) outnumbering those who were somewhat satisfied (33%); 12% were dissatisfied.

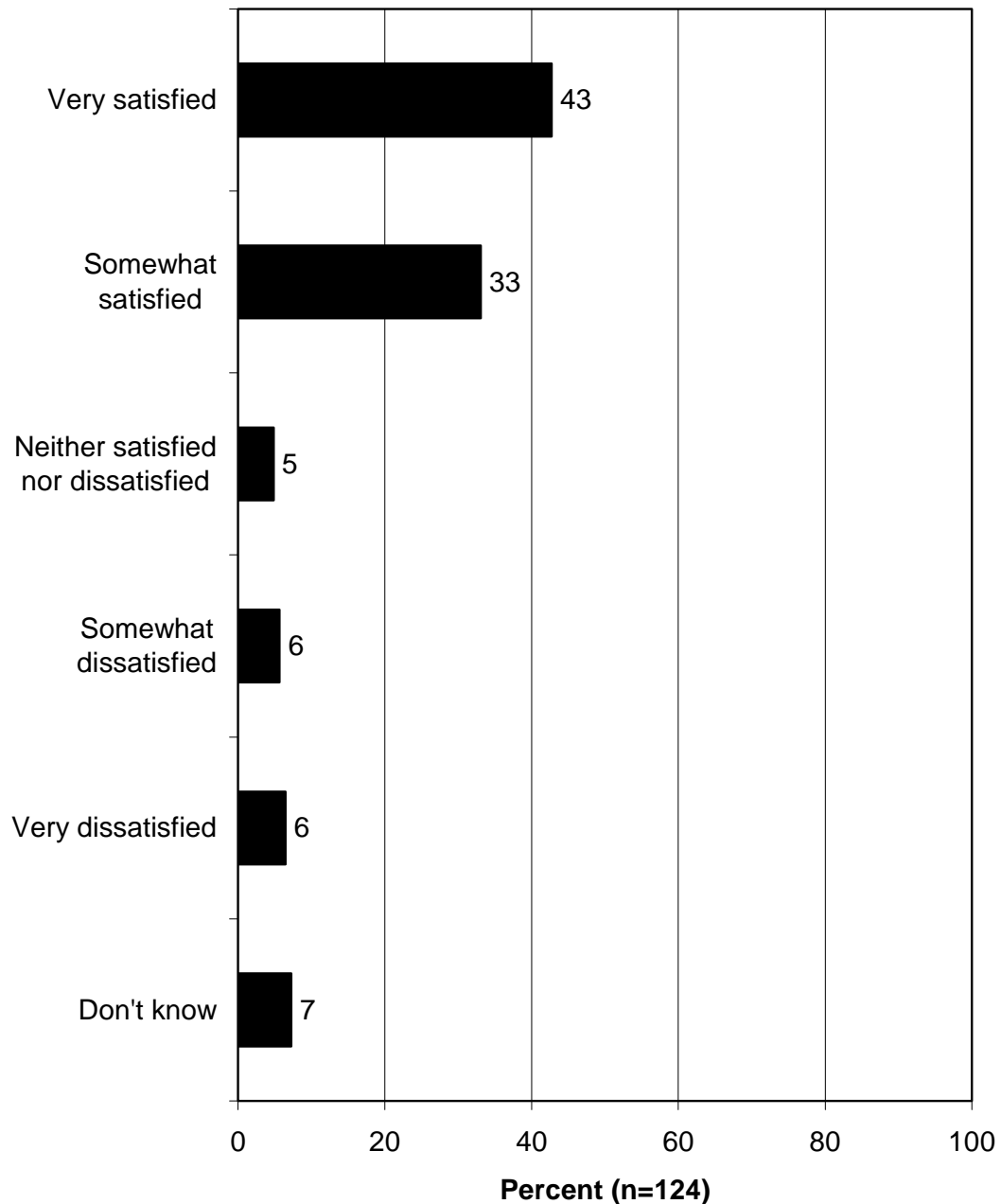
- Among all licensed anglers, satisfaction was greater than dissatisfaction regarding opportunities to fish for channel catfish.
 - 26% were satisfied, and 3% were dissatisfied (60% answered that they did not know).

- Typically, anglers caught from 1-9 channel catfish or they caught none. Typically, anglers kept no channel catfish.
 - 31% caught from 1-9 channel catfish, and 24% caught none.
 - 80% kept no channel catfish.

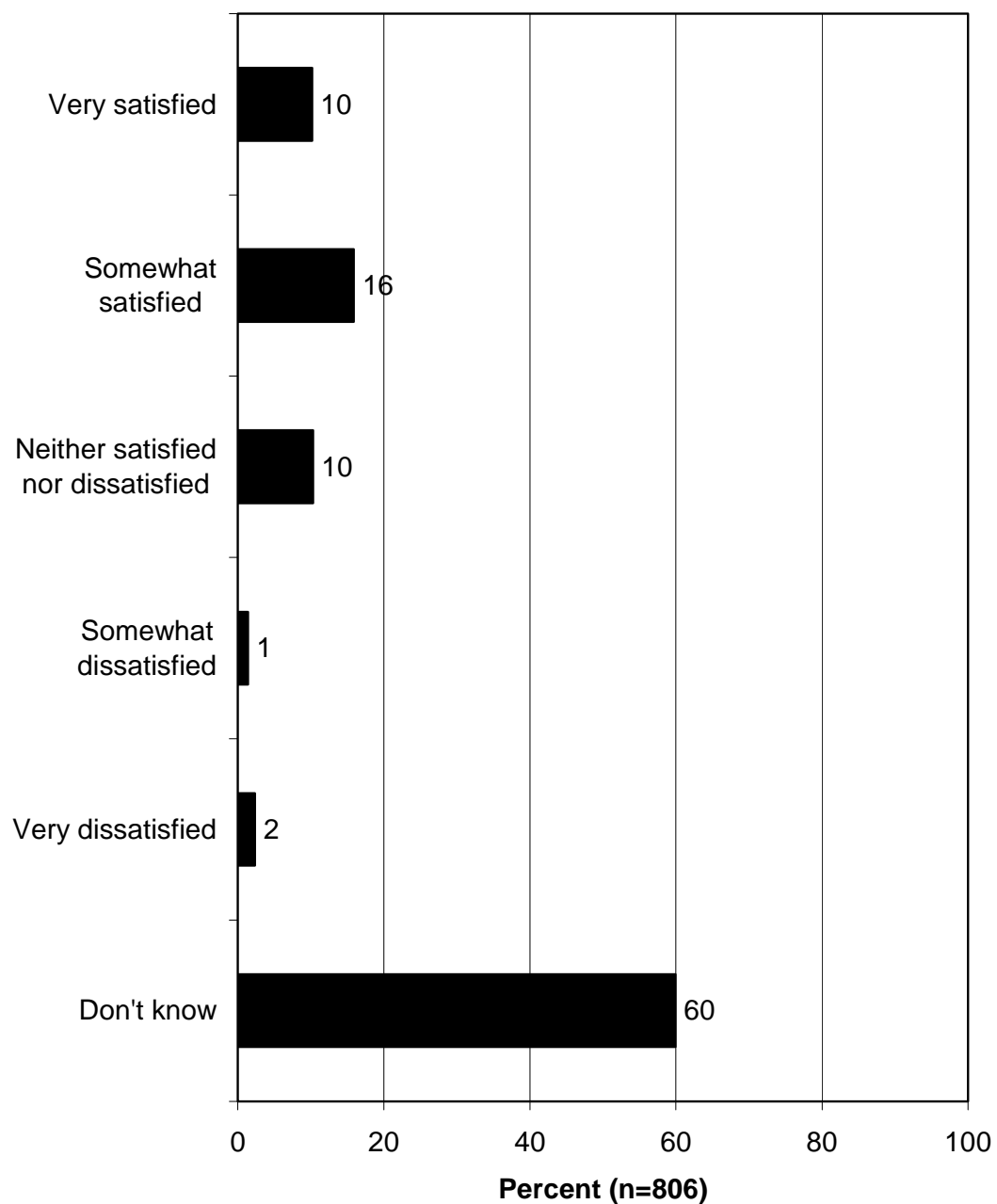
Q44. How many trips did you make to fish for channel catfish in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for channel catfish.)



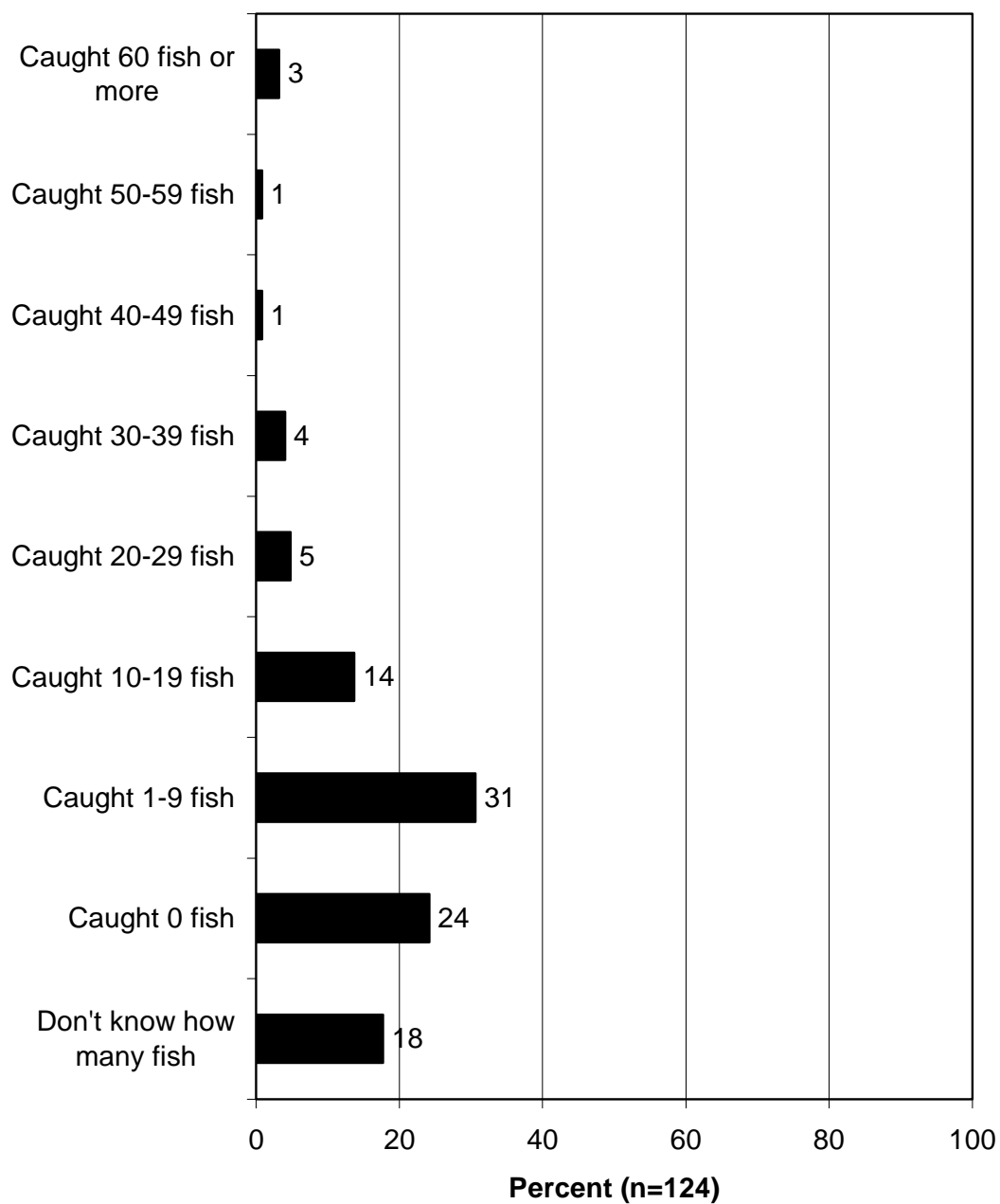
Q45. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with your fishing trips for channel catfish in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for channel catfish.)



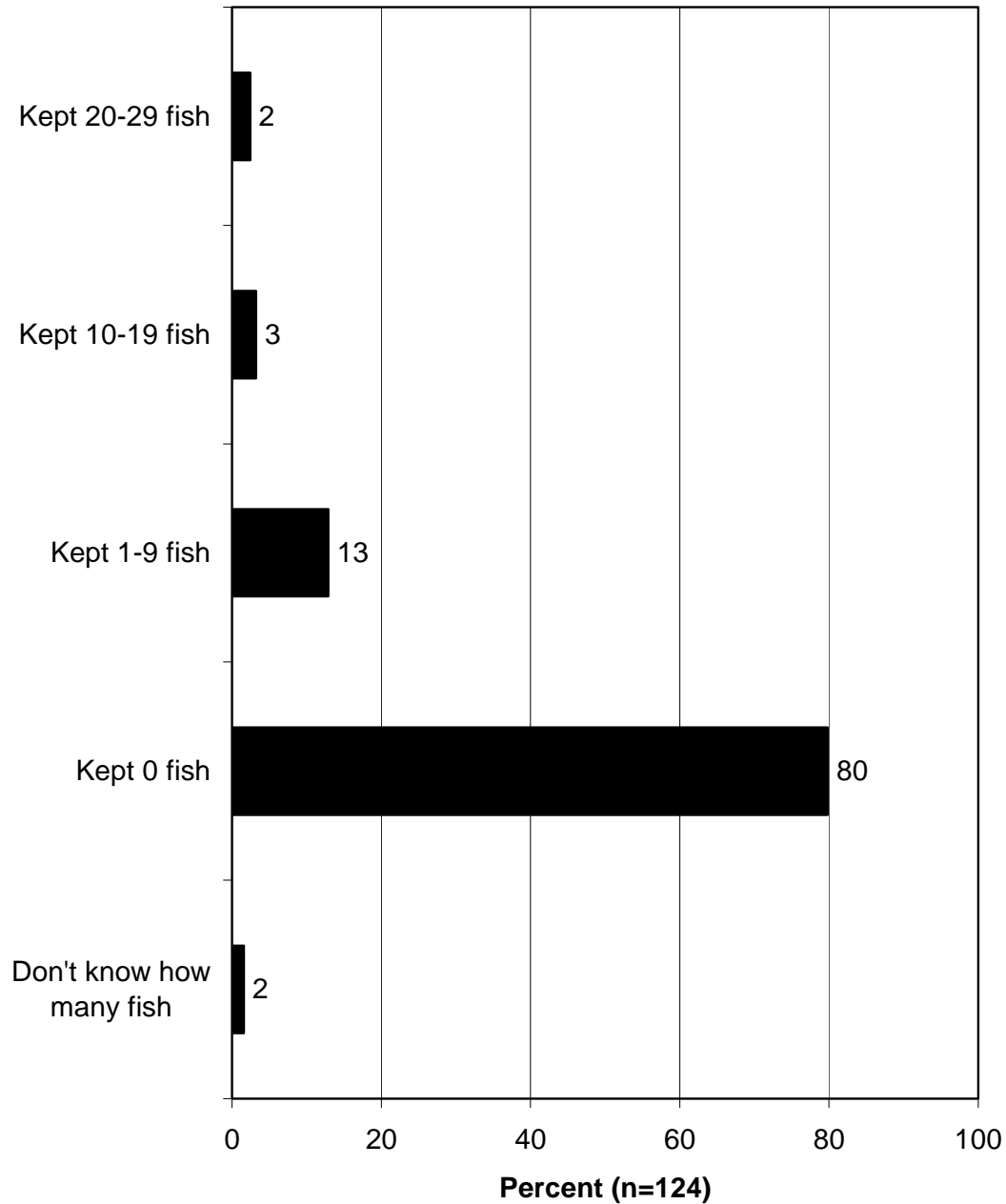
Q114. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with fishing opportunities for channel catfish?



Q46. How many channel catfish of legal size did you catch in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for channel catfish.)



Q47. How many channel catfish did you keep in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for channel catfish.)

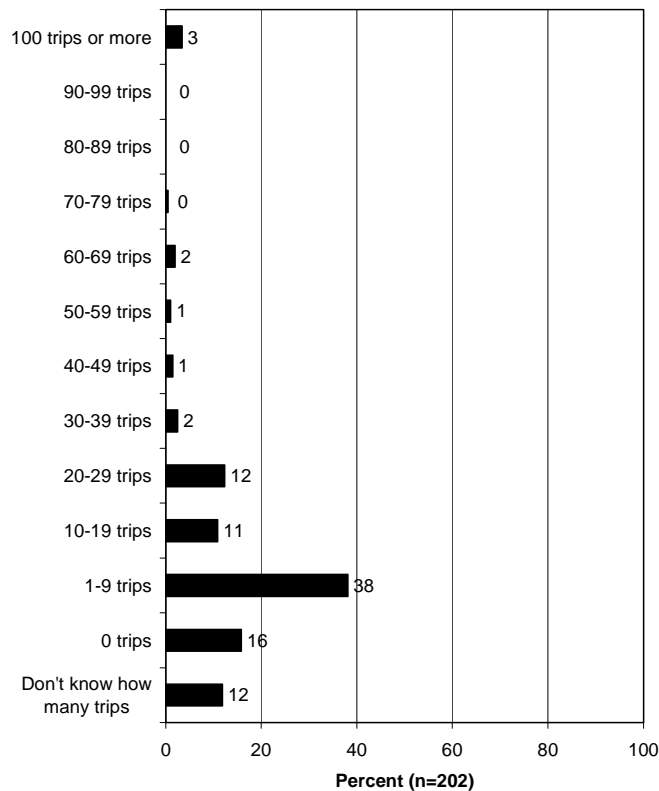


Crappie Fishing

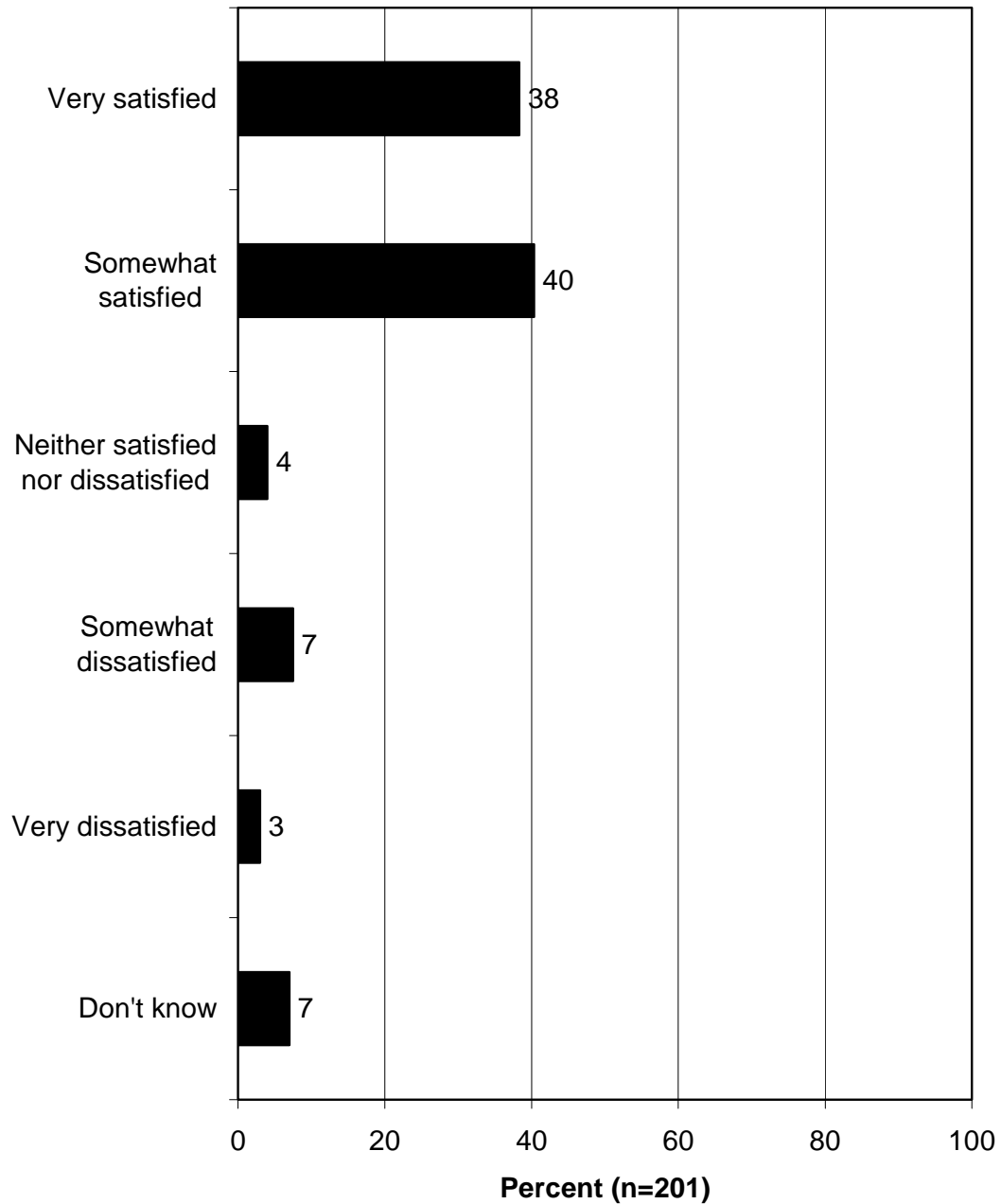
- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for crappie. A majority of crappie anglers were satisfied with their crappie fishing in 2002.
 - 38% took 1-9 trips.
 - 78% were very or somewhat satisfied, fairly evenly split between very satisfied (38%) and somewhat satisfied (40%); 10% were dissatisfied.

- Typically, anglers caught from 1-9 crappie or they caught none. Typically, anglers kept no crappie.
 - 21% caught from 1-9 channel catfish, and 16% caught none.
 - 82% kept no crappie.

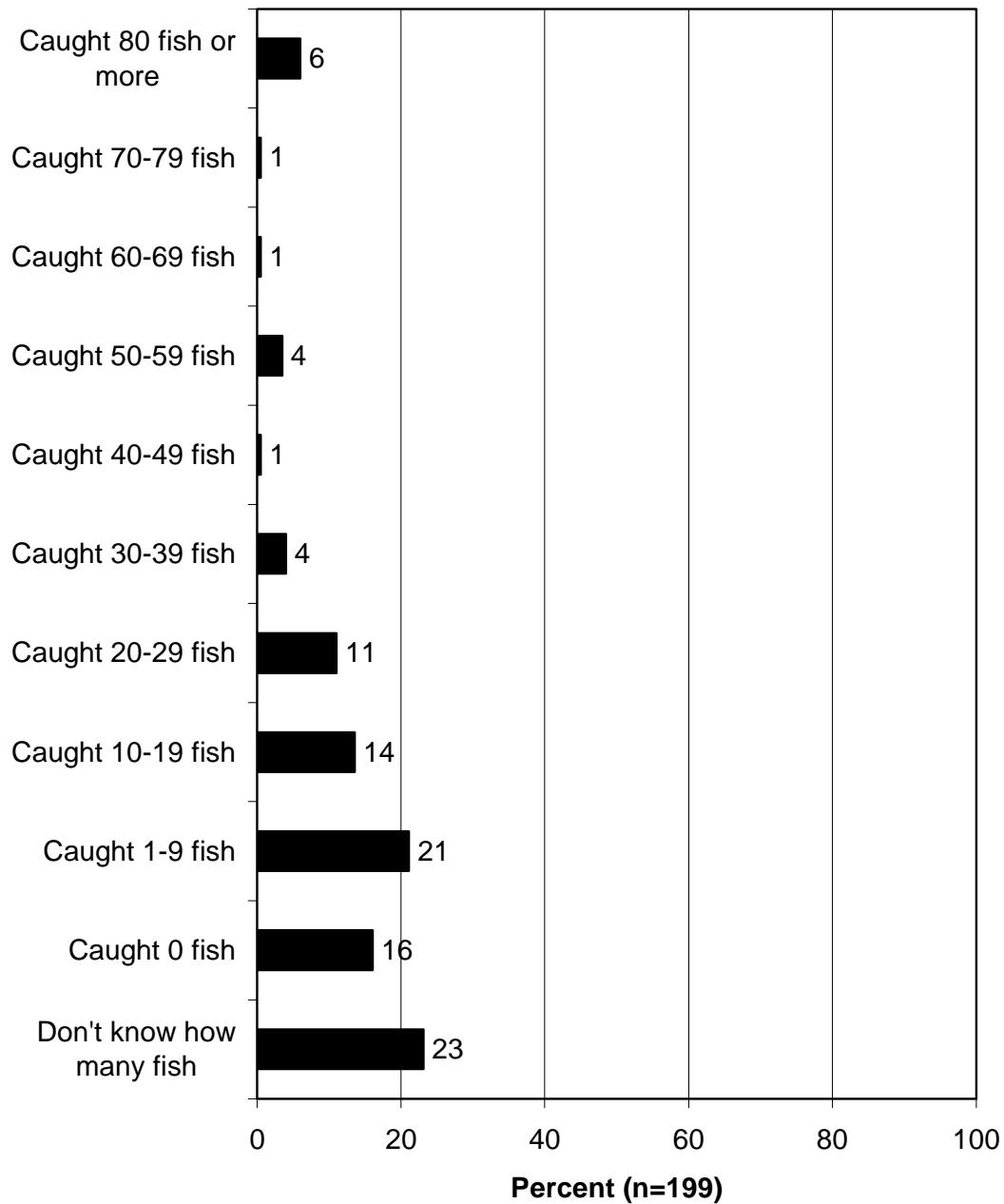
Q48. How many trips did you make to fish for crappie in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for crappie.)



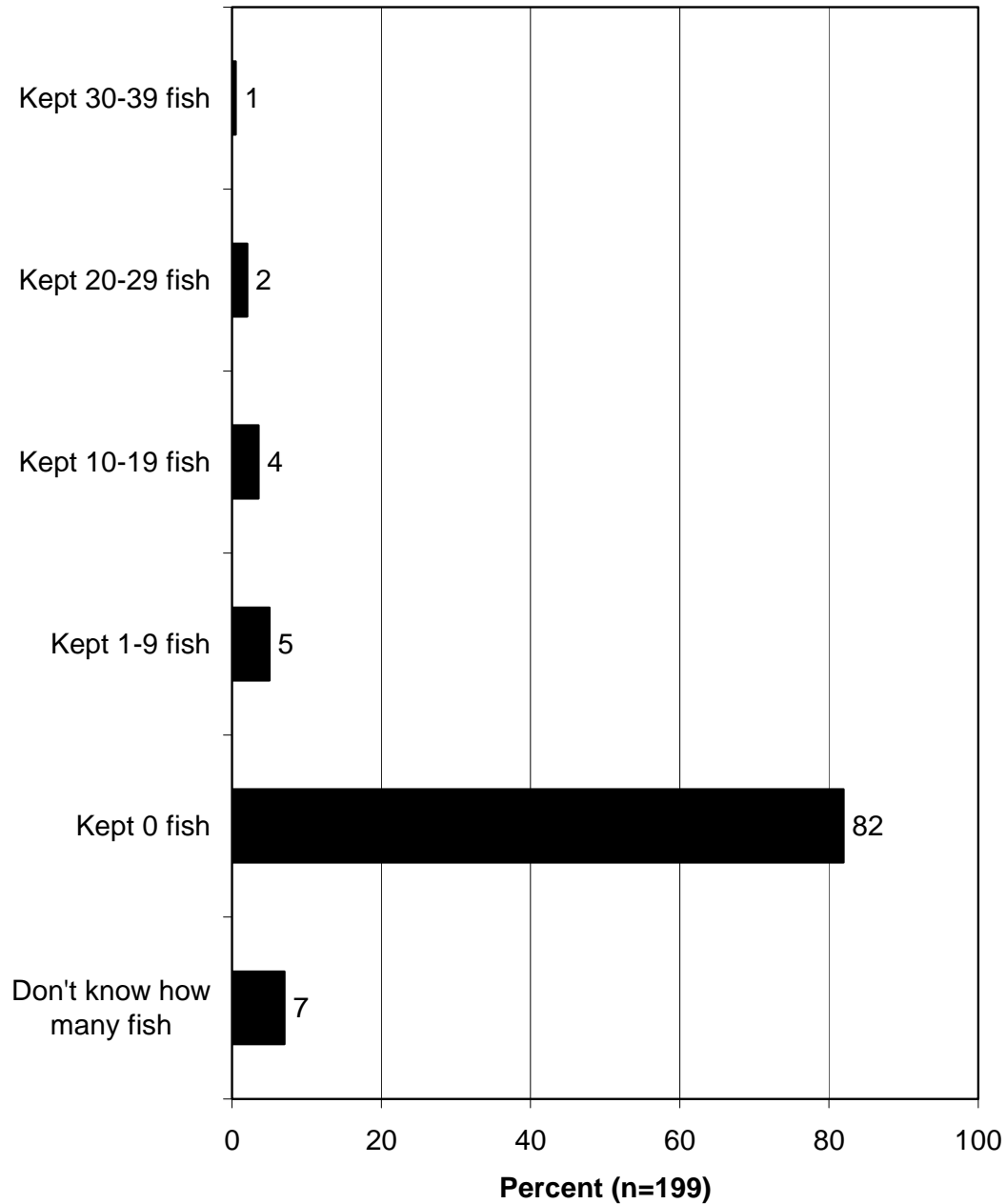
Q49. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with your fishing trips for crappie in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for crappie.)



**Q50. How many crappie of legal size did you catch
in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished
for crappie.)**



Q51. How many crappie did you keep in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for crappie.)

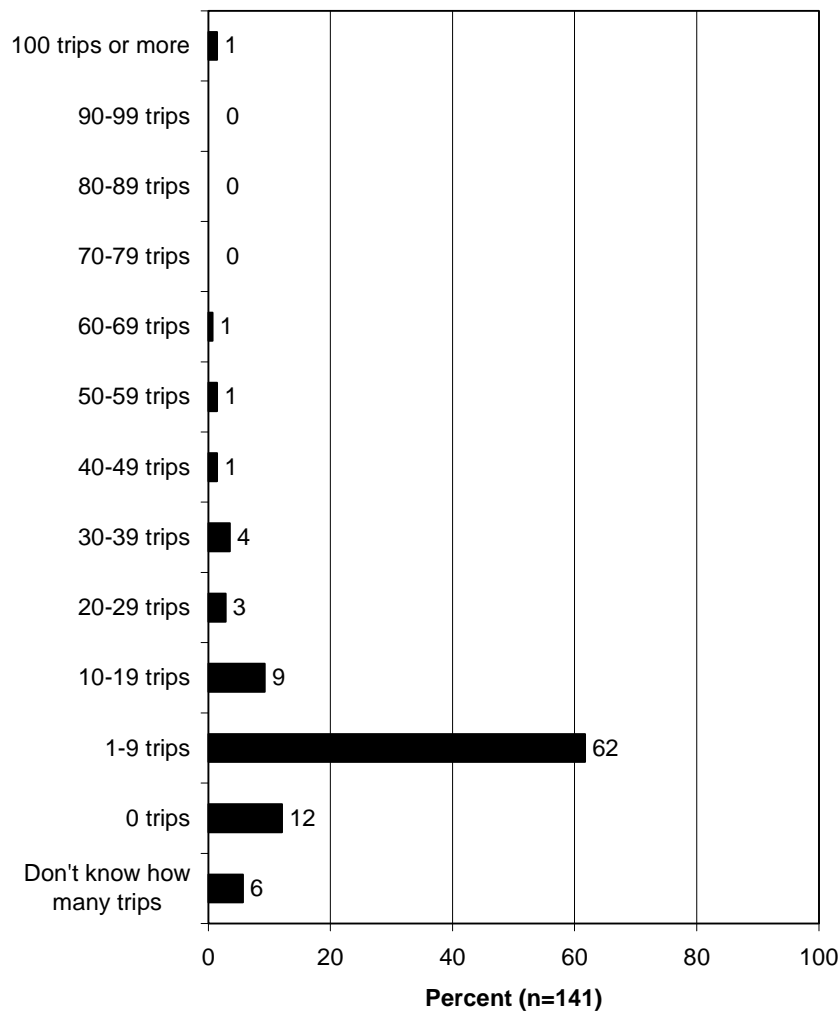


Lake Trout Fishing

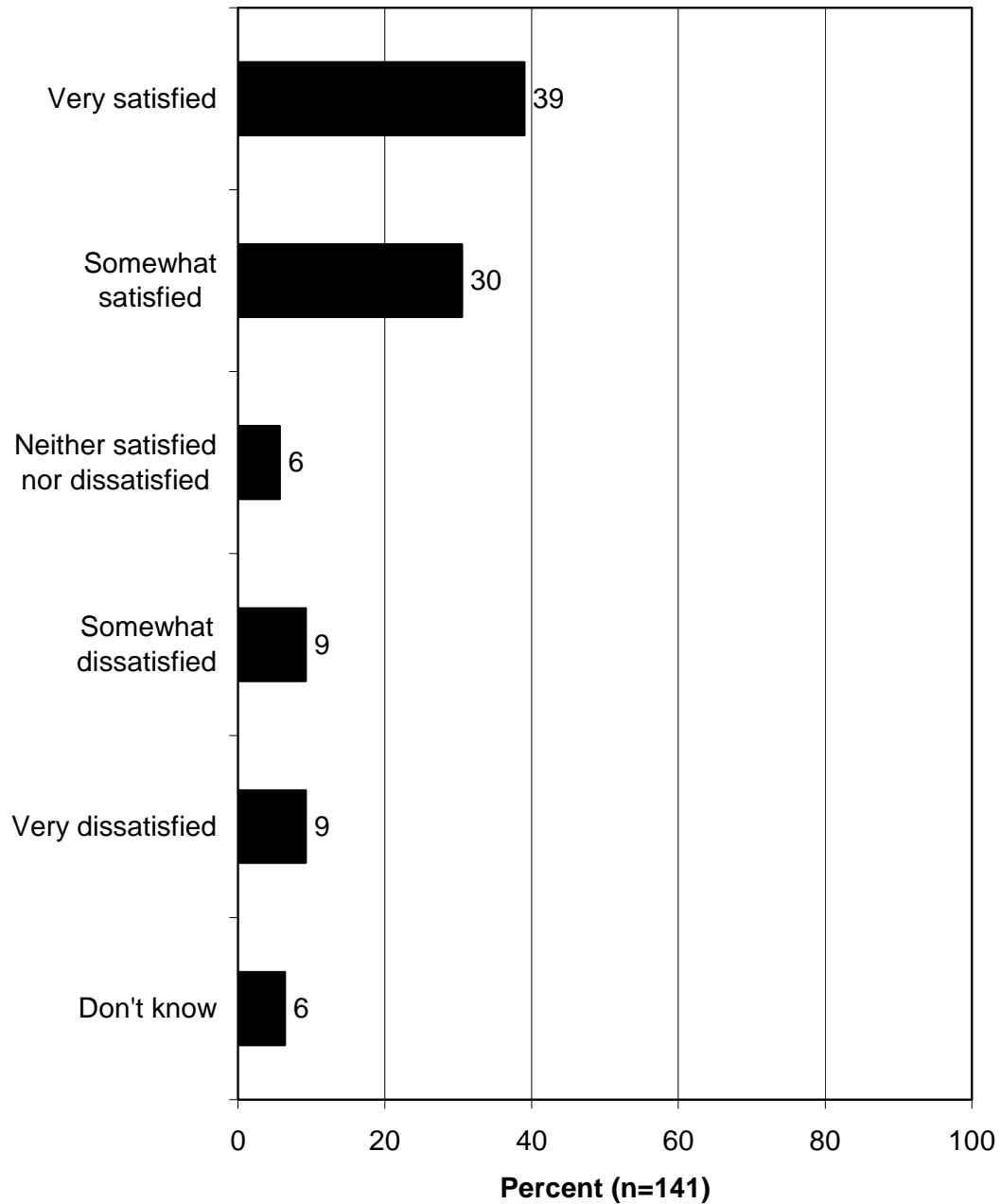
➤ Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for lake trout. A majority of lake trout anglers were satisfied with their lake trout fishing in 2002.

- 62% took 1-9 trips.
- 69% were very or somewhat satisfied, with those very satisfied (39%) outnumbering those who were somewhat satisfied (30%); 18% were dissatisfied.

Q52. How many trips did you make to fish for lake trout in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for lake trout.)



Q53. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with your fishing trips for lake trout in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for lake trout.)

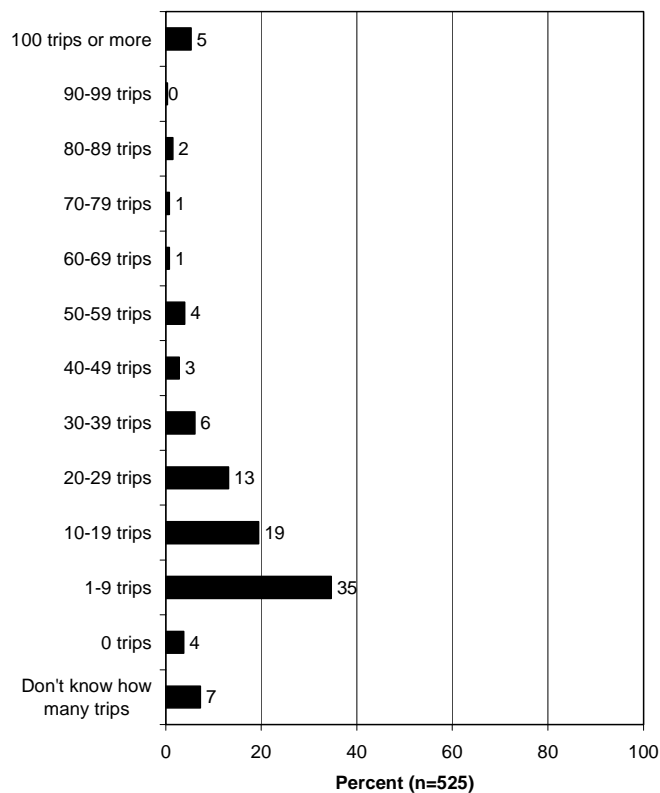


Largemouth Bass Fishing

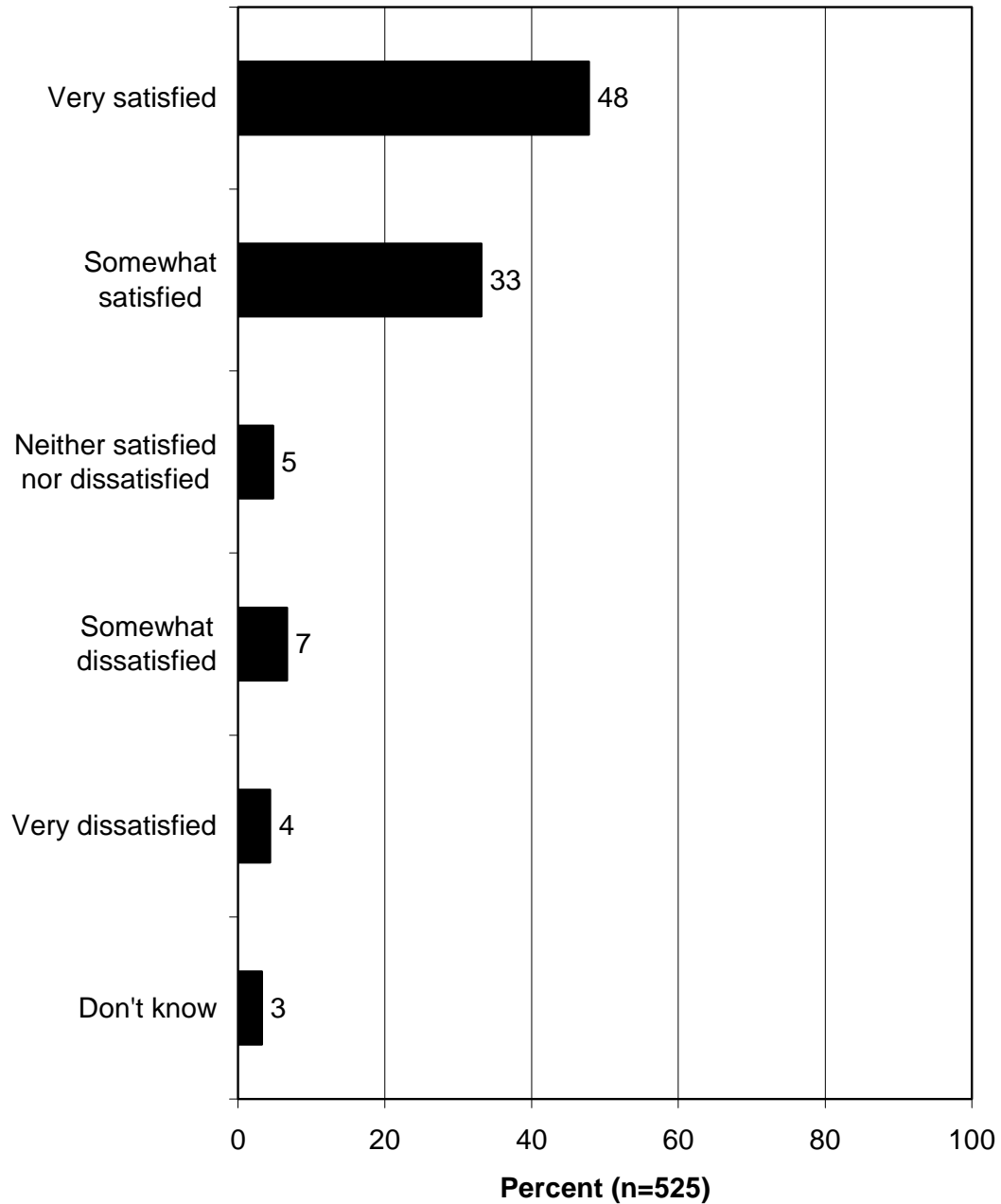
- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for largemouth bass. A majority of largemouth bass anglers were satisfied with their largemouth bass fishing in 2002.
 - 35% took 1-9 trips.
 - 81% were very or somewhat satisfied, with those very satisfied (48%) outnumbering those who were somewhat satisfied (33%); 11% were dissatisfied.

- Typically, anglers caught from 1-9 largemouth bass or they caught none. Typically, anglers kept no largemouth bass.
 - 27% caught from 1-9 channel catfish, and 14% caught none.
 - 88% kept no largemouth bass.

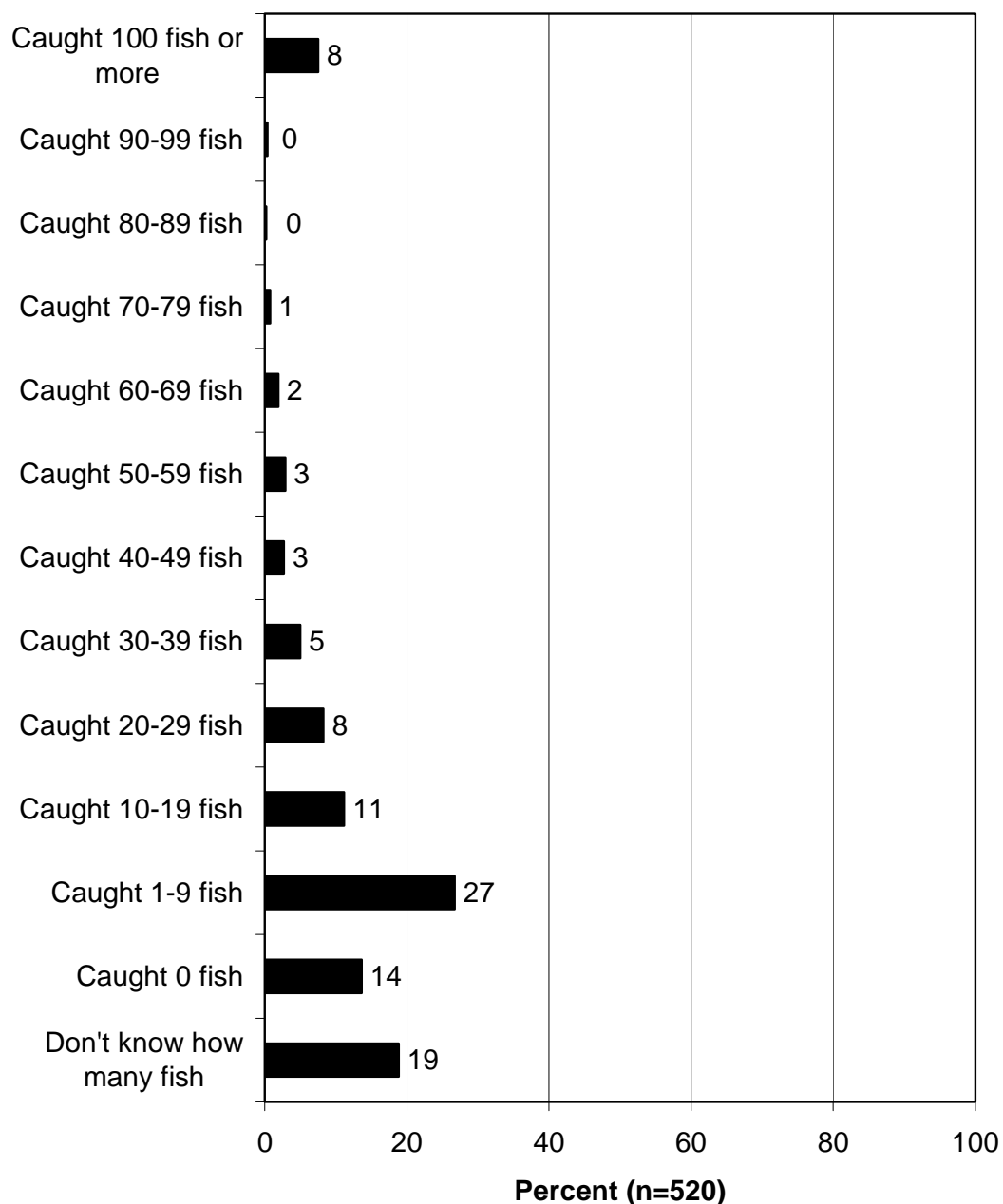
Q54. How many trips did you make to fish for largemouth bass in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for largemouth bass.)



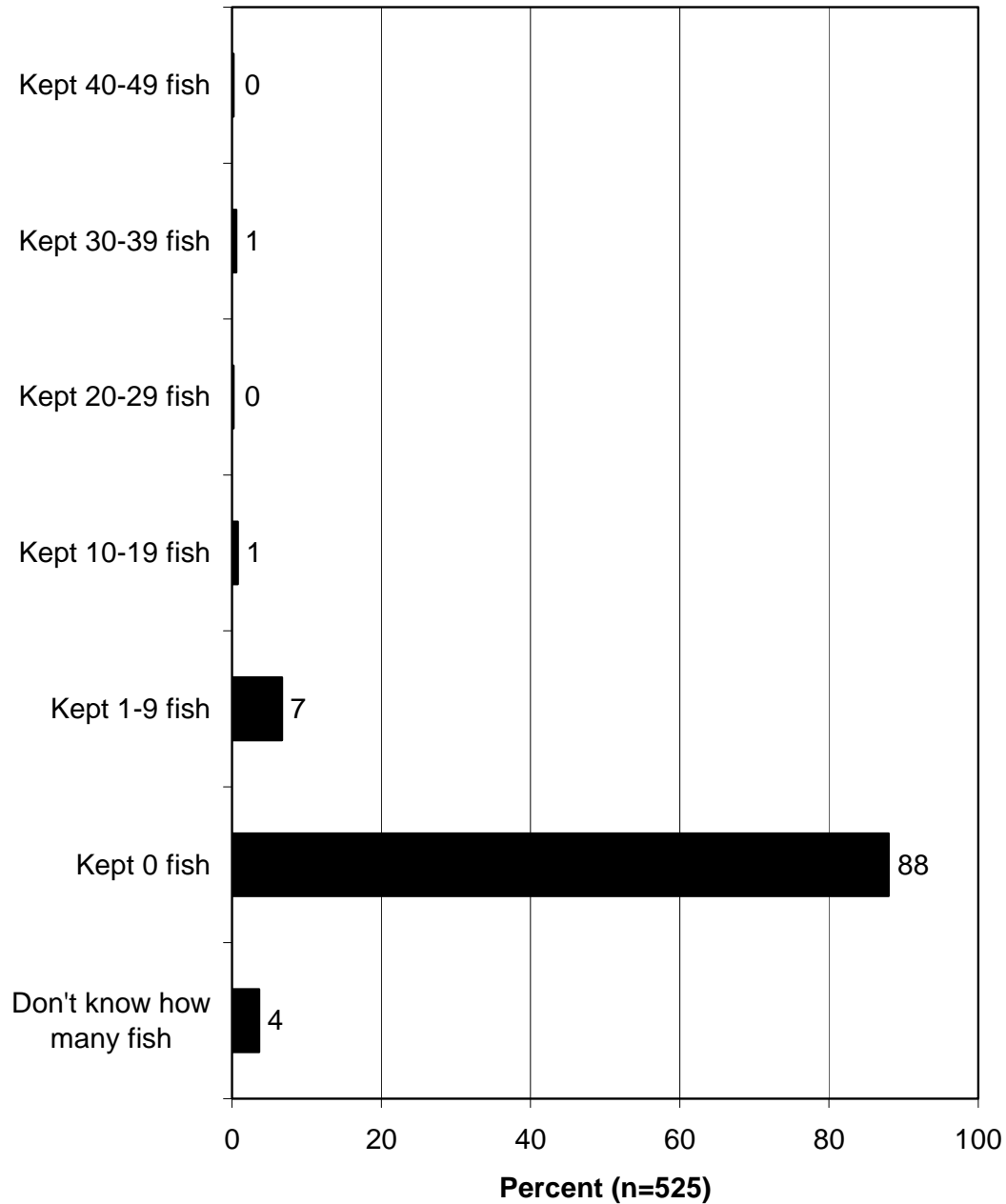
Q55. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with your fishing trips for largemouth bass in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for largemouth bass.)



Q56. How many largemouth bass of legal size did you catch in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for largemouth bass.)



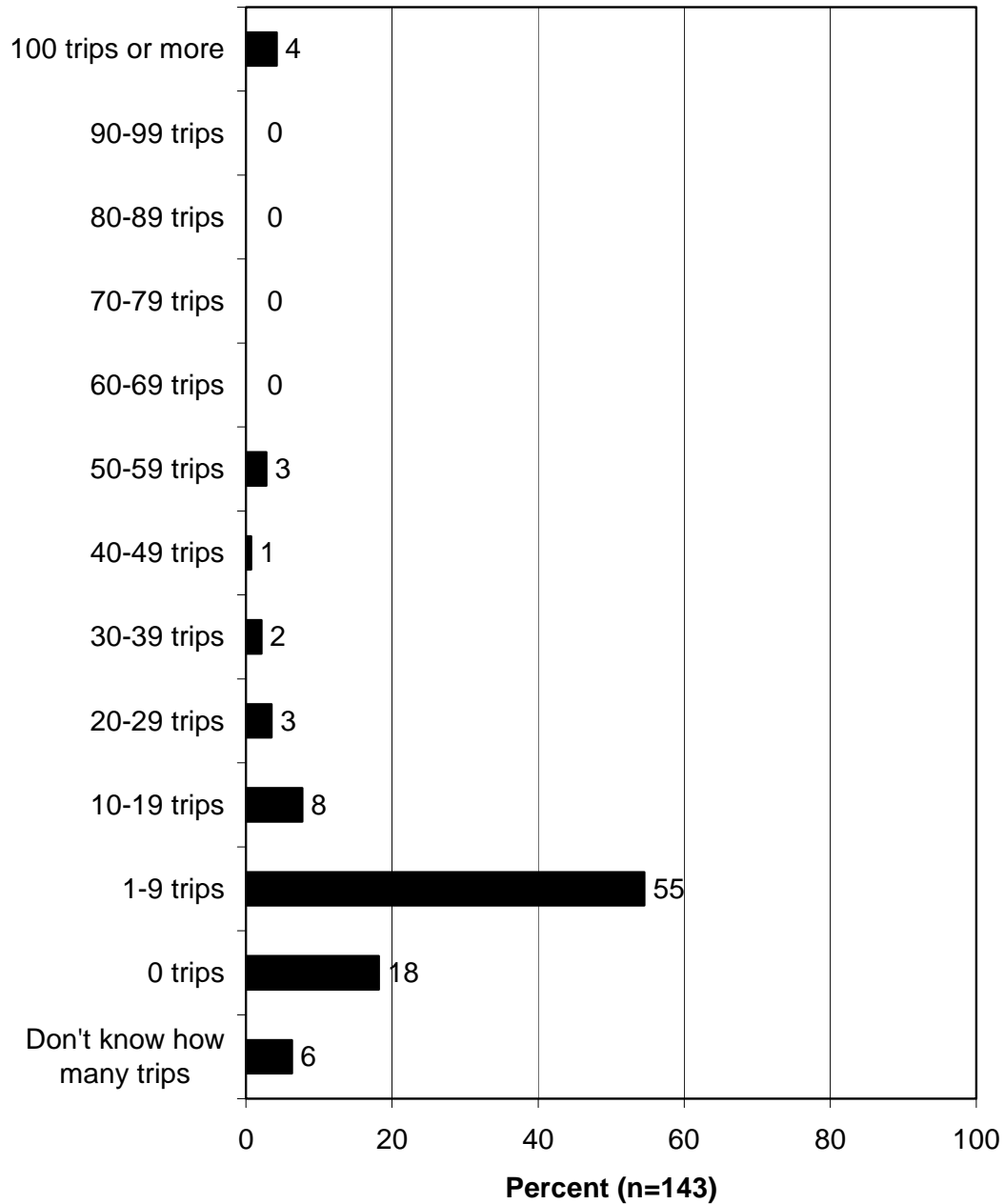
Q57. How many largemouth bass did you keep in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for largemouth bass.)



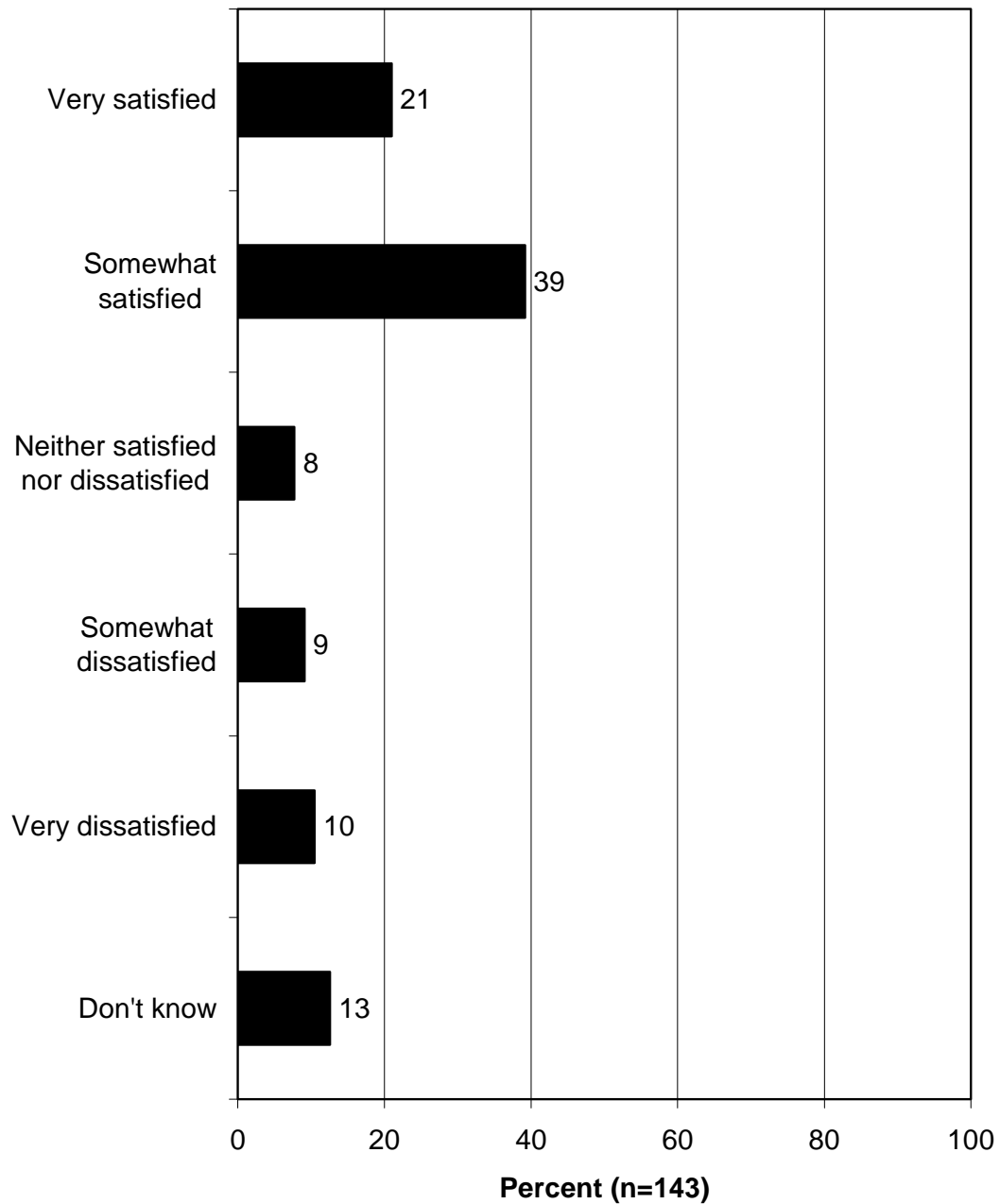
Northern Pike Fishing

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for northern pike. A majority of northern pike anglers were satisfied with their northern pike fishing in 2002.
 - 55% took 1-9 trips.
 - 60% were very or somewhat satisfied, although those who were somewhat satisfied (39%) far outnumbered those who were very satisfied (21%); 19% were dissatisfied.
- Among all licensed anglers, satisfaction was greater than dissatisfaction regarding opportunities to fish for northern pike.
 - 23% were satisfied, and 7% were dissatisfied (61% answered that they did not know).
- Typically, anglers caught no northern pike or they caught from 1-9 of them. Typically, anglers kept no northern pike.
 - 45% caught none, and 31% caught from 1-9 northern pike.
 - 88% kept no northern pike.

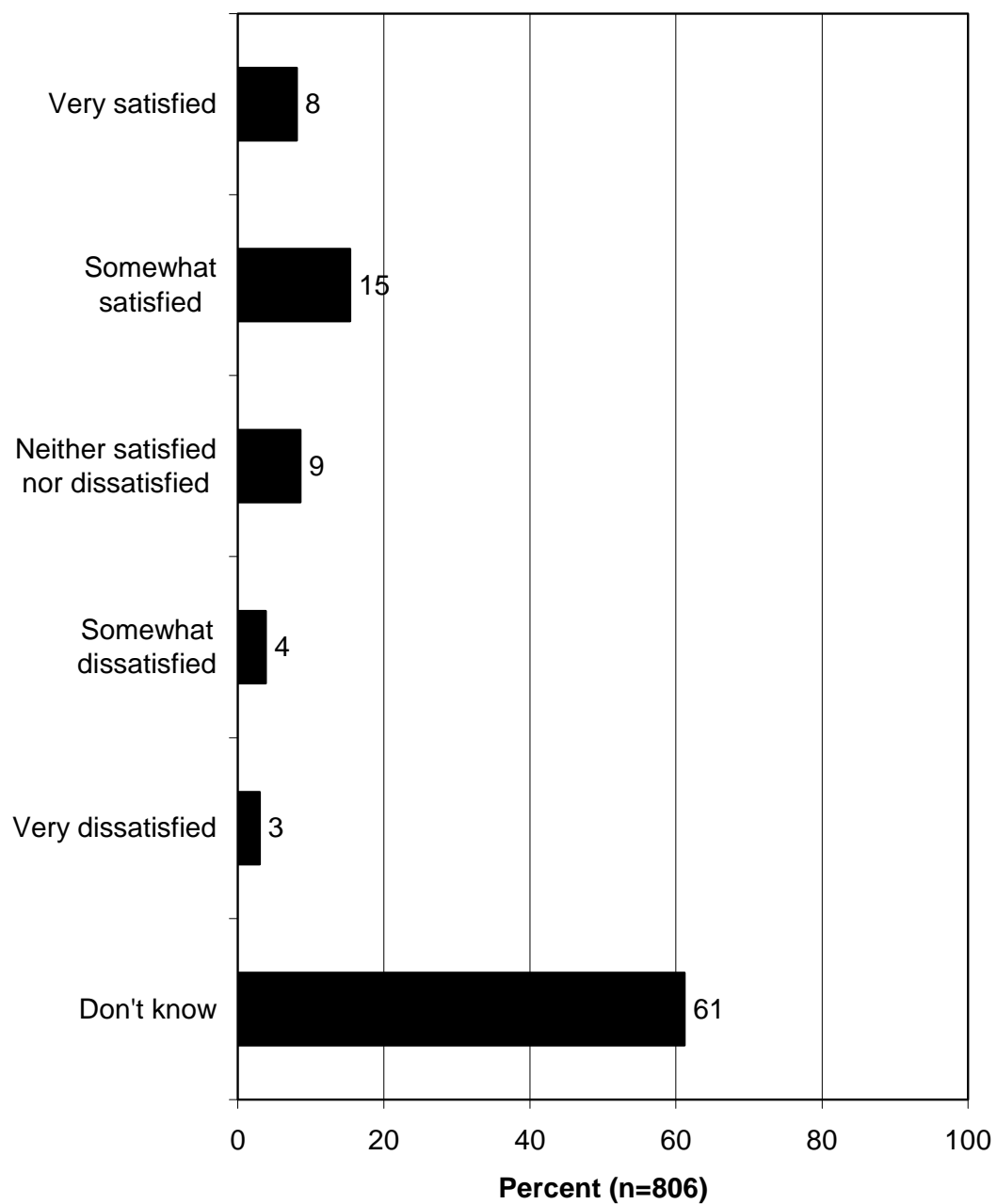
Q58. How many trips did you make to fish for northern pike in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for northern pike.)



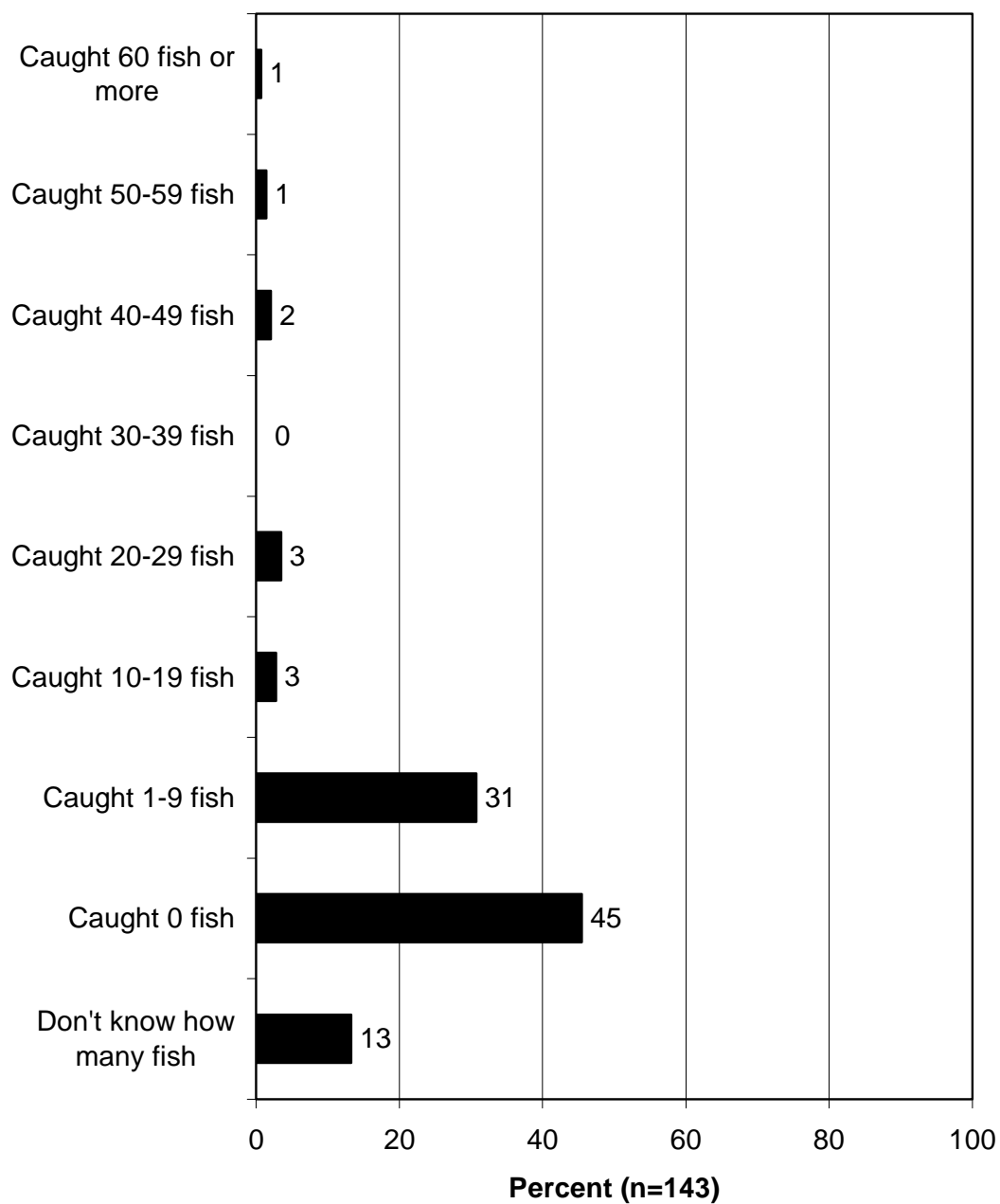
Q59. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with your fishing trips for northern pike in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for northern pike.)



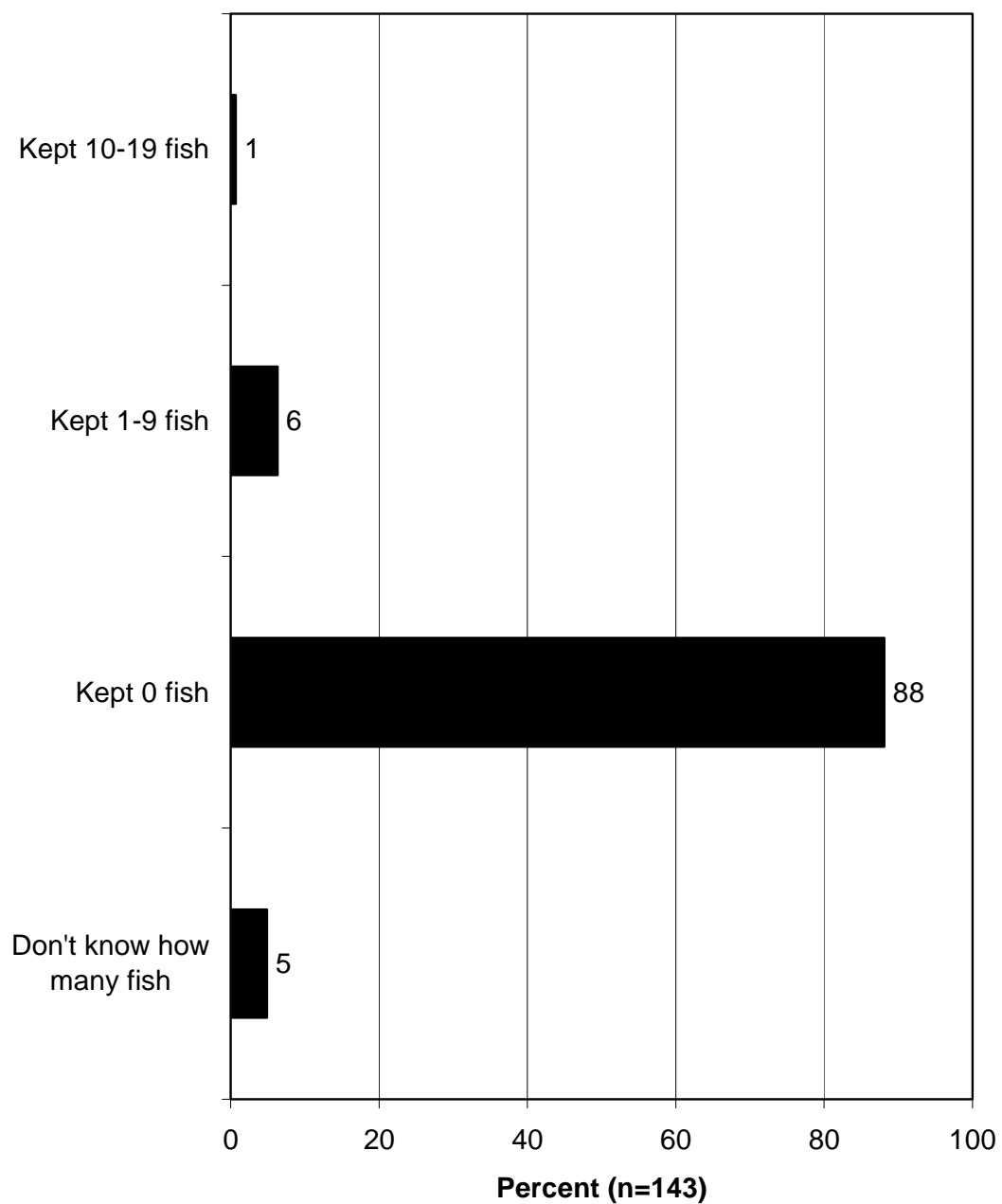
Q116. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with fishing opportunities for northern pike?



Q60. How many northern pike of legal size did you catch in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for northern pike.)



Q61. How many northern pike did you keep in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for northern pike.)



Muskellunge/Tiger Muskie Fishing

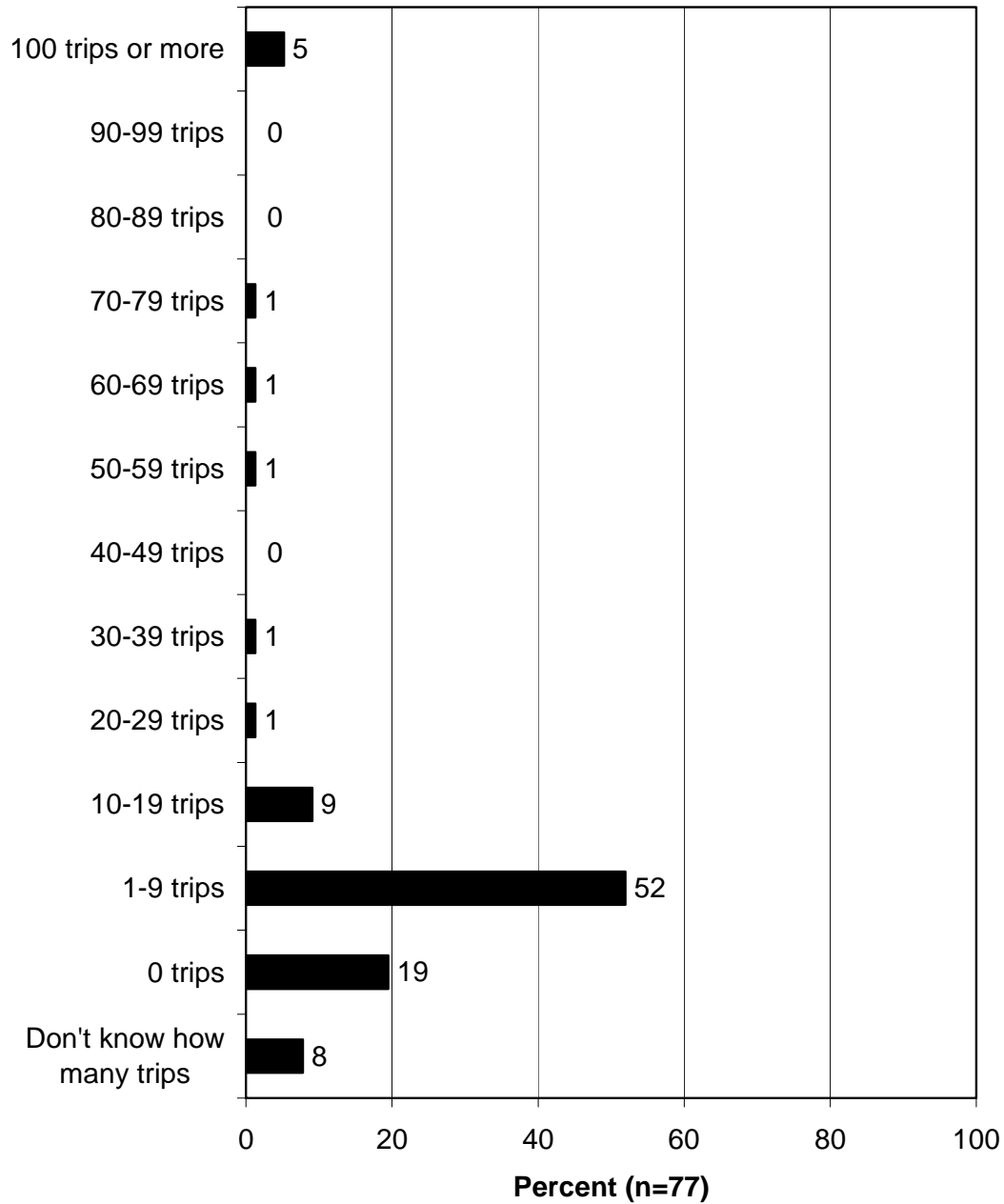
- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for muskellunge/tiger muskie. Slightly less than a majority of muskellunge/tiger muskie anglers were satisfied with their fishing for these species in 2002.
 - 52% took 1-9 trips.
 - 48% were satisfied, fairly evenly divided between very satisfied (22%) and somewhat satisfied (26%); 30% were dissatisfied, also fairly evenly divided (16% somewhat dissatisfied, and 14% very dissatisfied).

- Among all licensed anglers, satisfaction was greater than dissatisfaction regarding opportunities to fish for muskellunge.
 - 18% were satisfied, and 6% were dissatisfied (68% answered that they did not know).

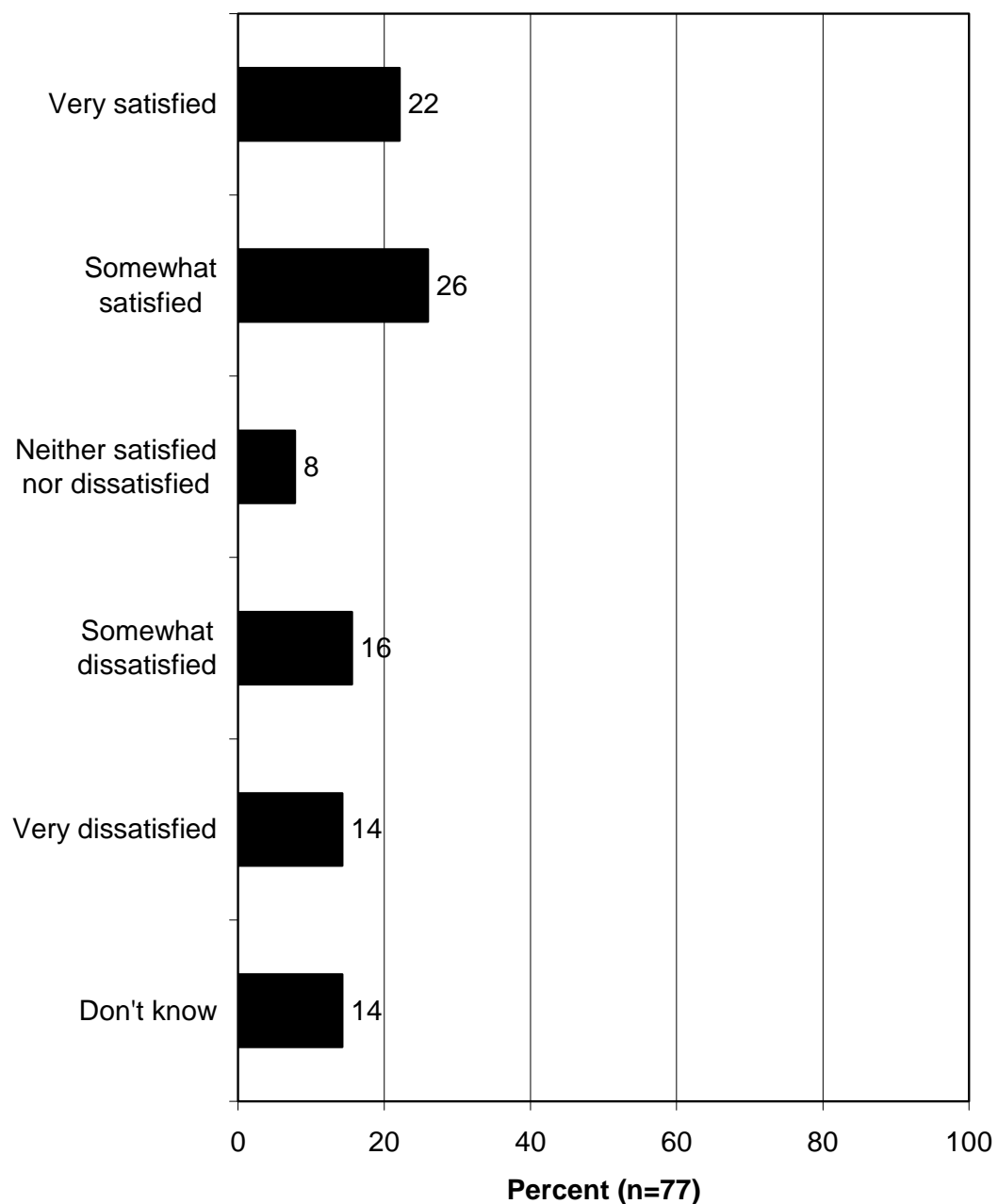
- Among all licensed anglers, satisfaction was greater than dissatisfaction regarding opportunities to fish for tiger muskie.
 - 15% were satisfied, and 7% were dissatisfied (69% answered that they did not know).

- Typically, anglers caught no muskellunge/tiger muskie or they caught from 1-9 of them. Typically, anglers kept no muskellunge/tiger muskie.
 - 60% caught no muskellunge/tiger muskie, and 29% caught from 1-9.
 - 96% kept no muskellunge/tiger muskie.

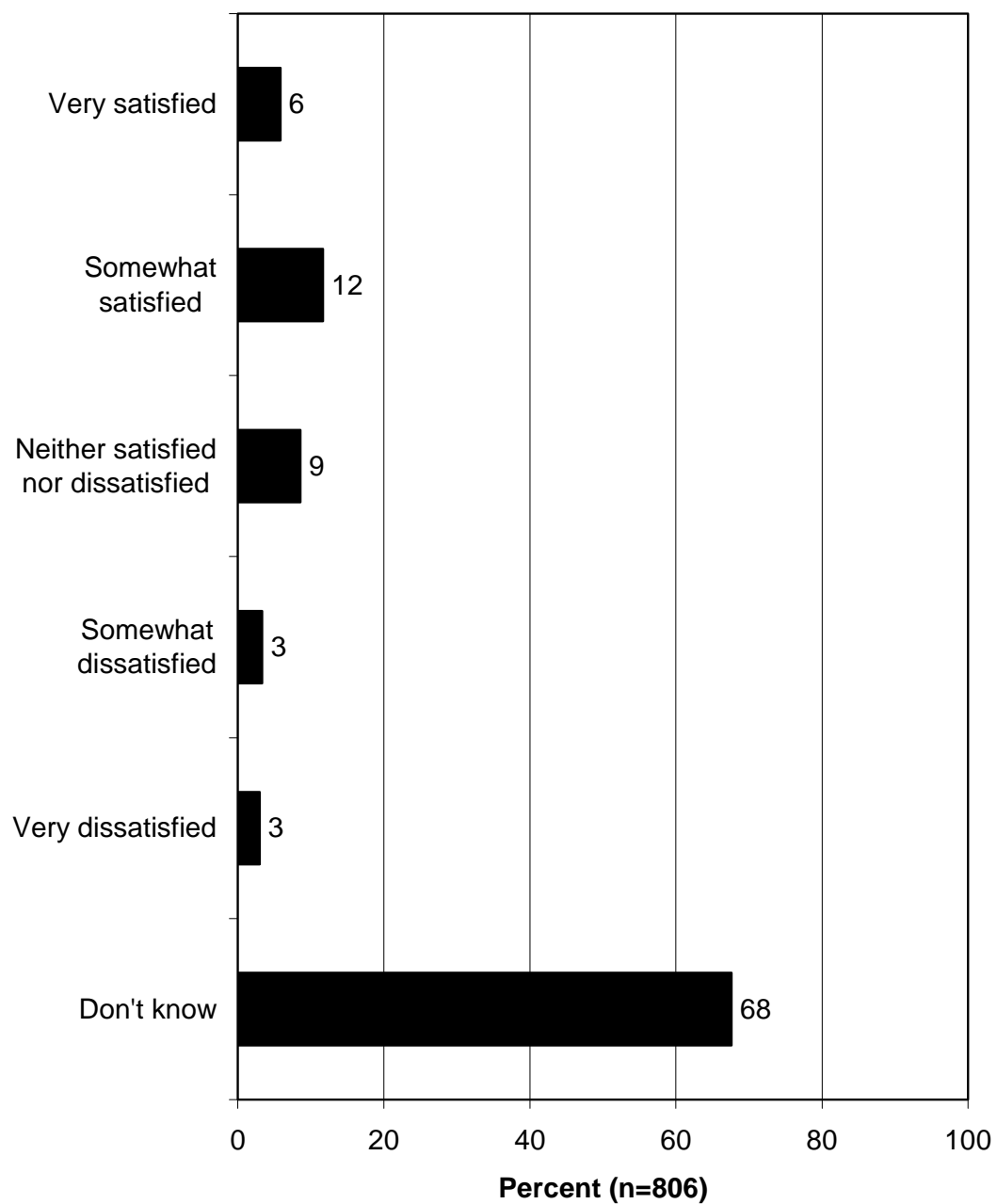
**Q62. How many trips did you make to fish for muskellunge/tiger muskie in New Jersey in 2002?
(Asked of those who fished for muskellunge/tiger muskie.)**



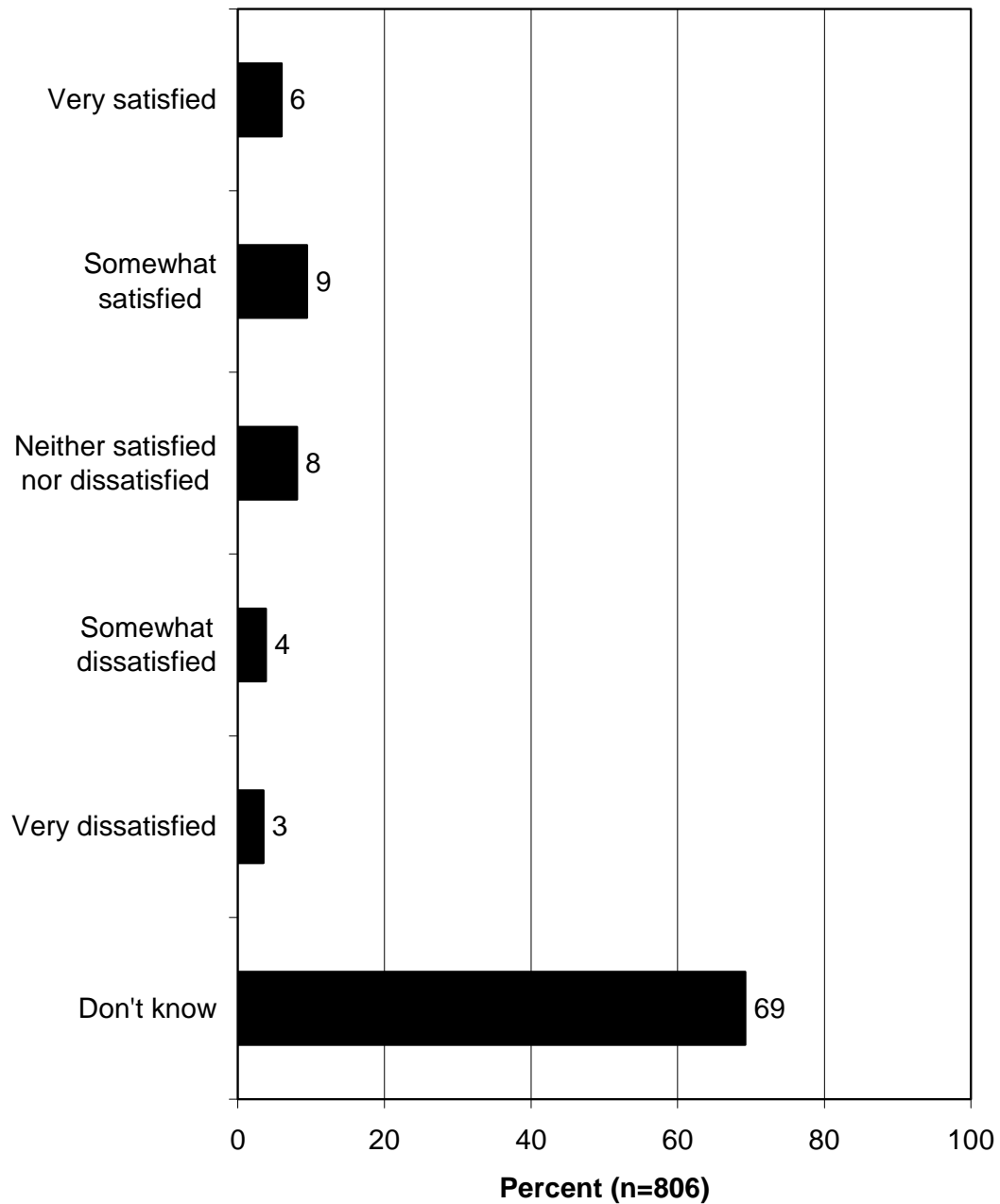
Q63. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with your fishing trips for muskellunge/tiger muskie in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for muskellunge/tiger muskie.)



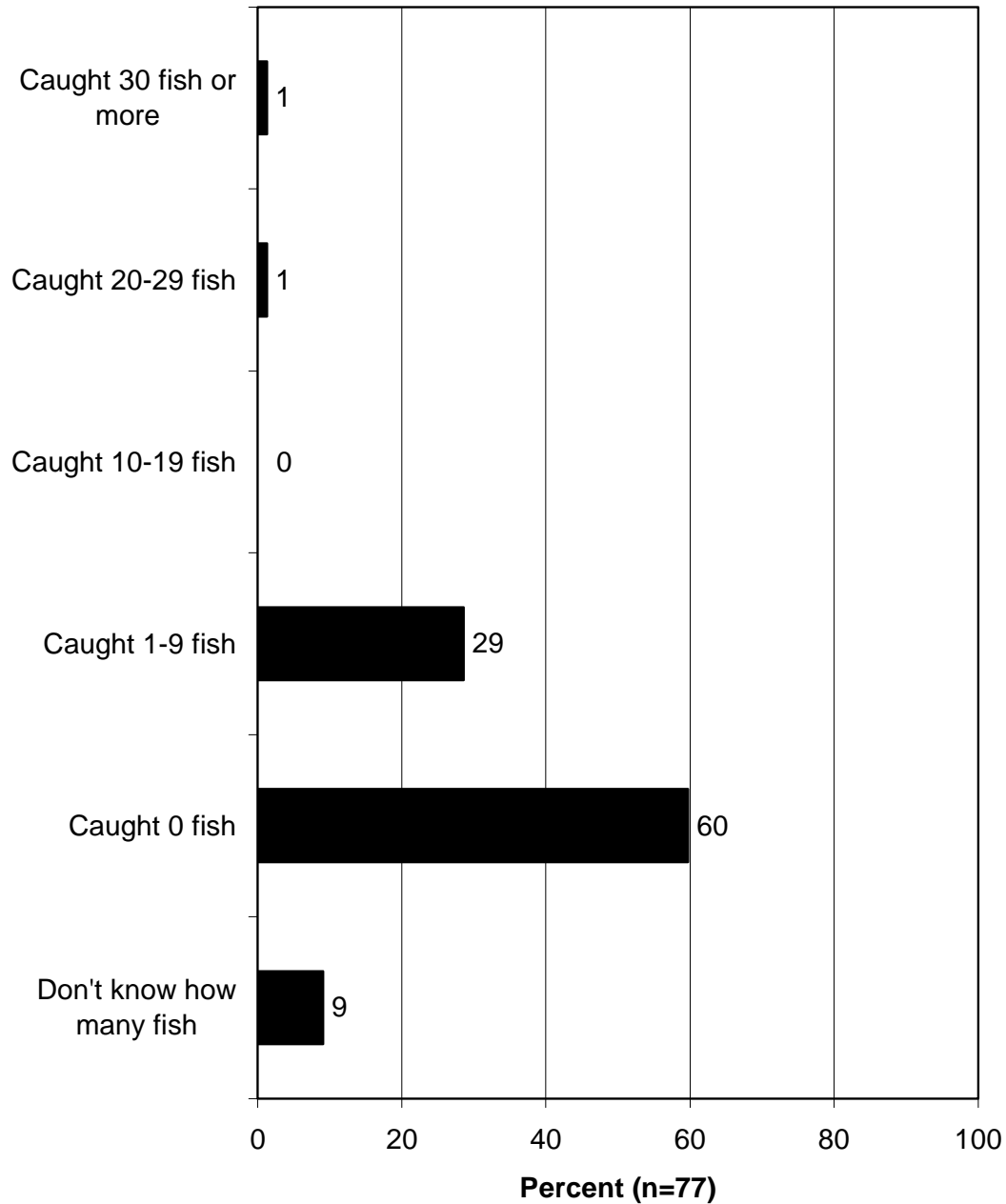
Q117. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with fishing opportunities for muskellunge?



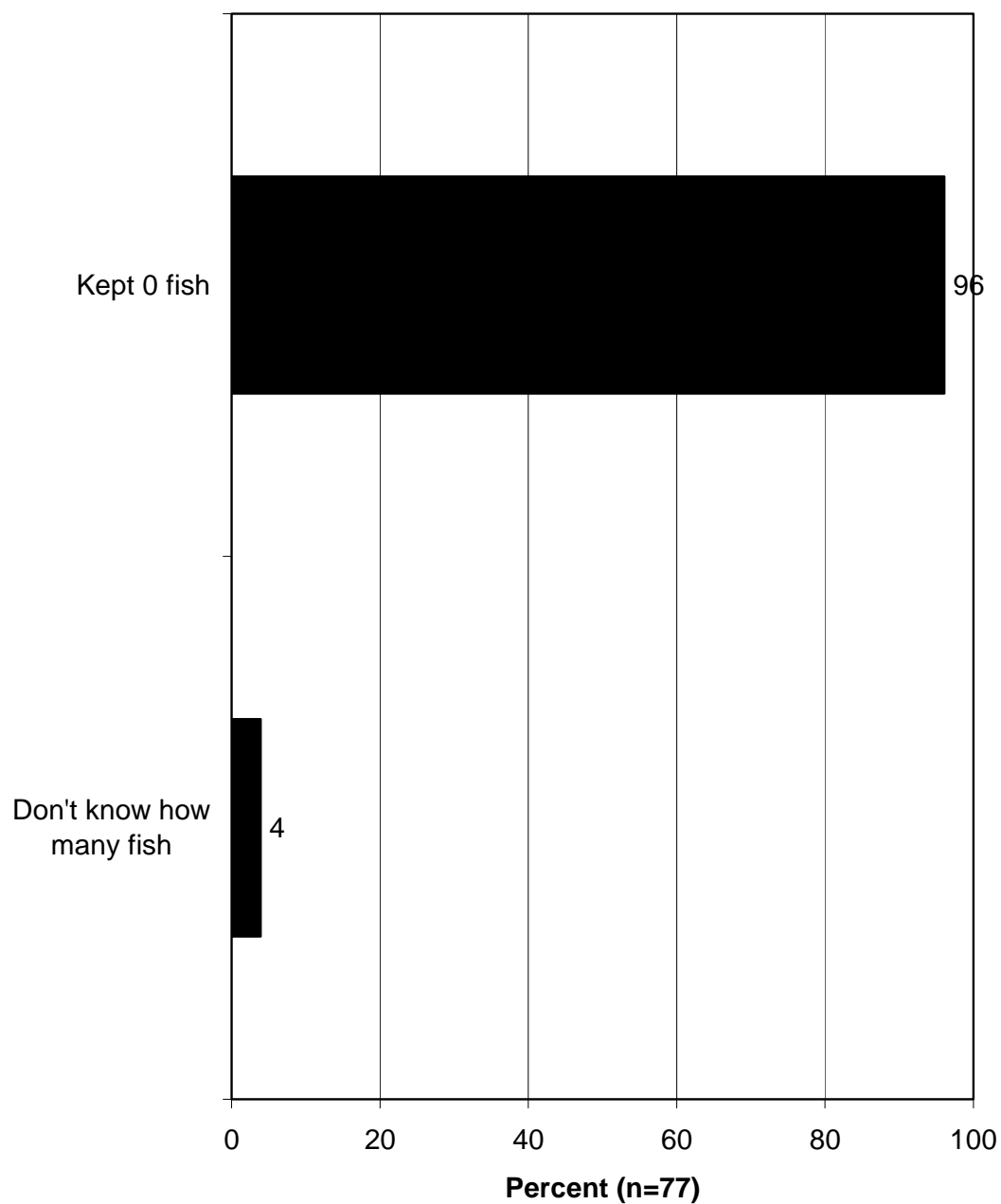
Q118. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with fishing opportunities for tiger muskie?



Q64. How many muskellunge/tiger muskie of legal size did you catch in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for muskellunge/tiger muskie.)



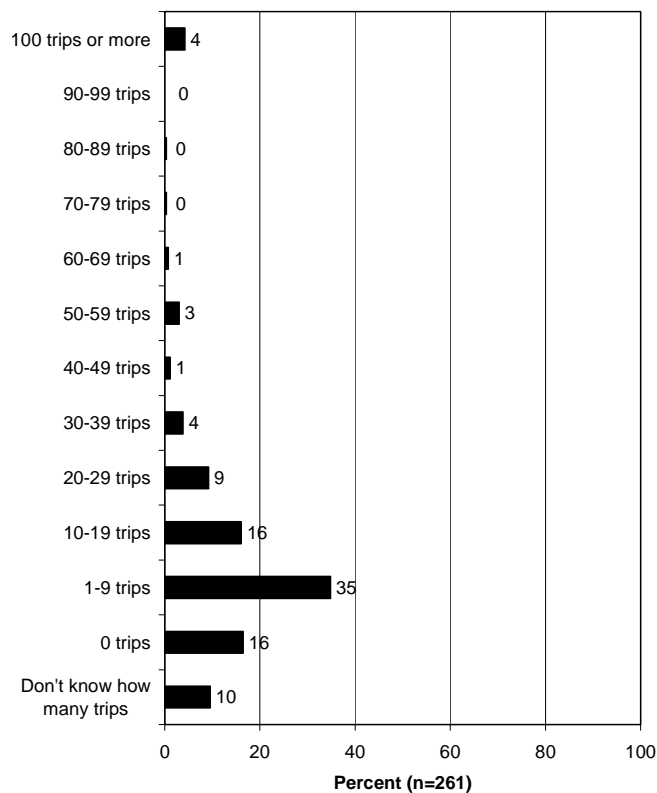
Q65. How many muskellunge/tiger muskie did you keep in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for muskellunge/tiger muskie.)



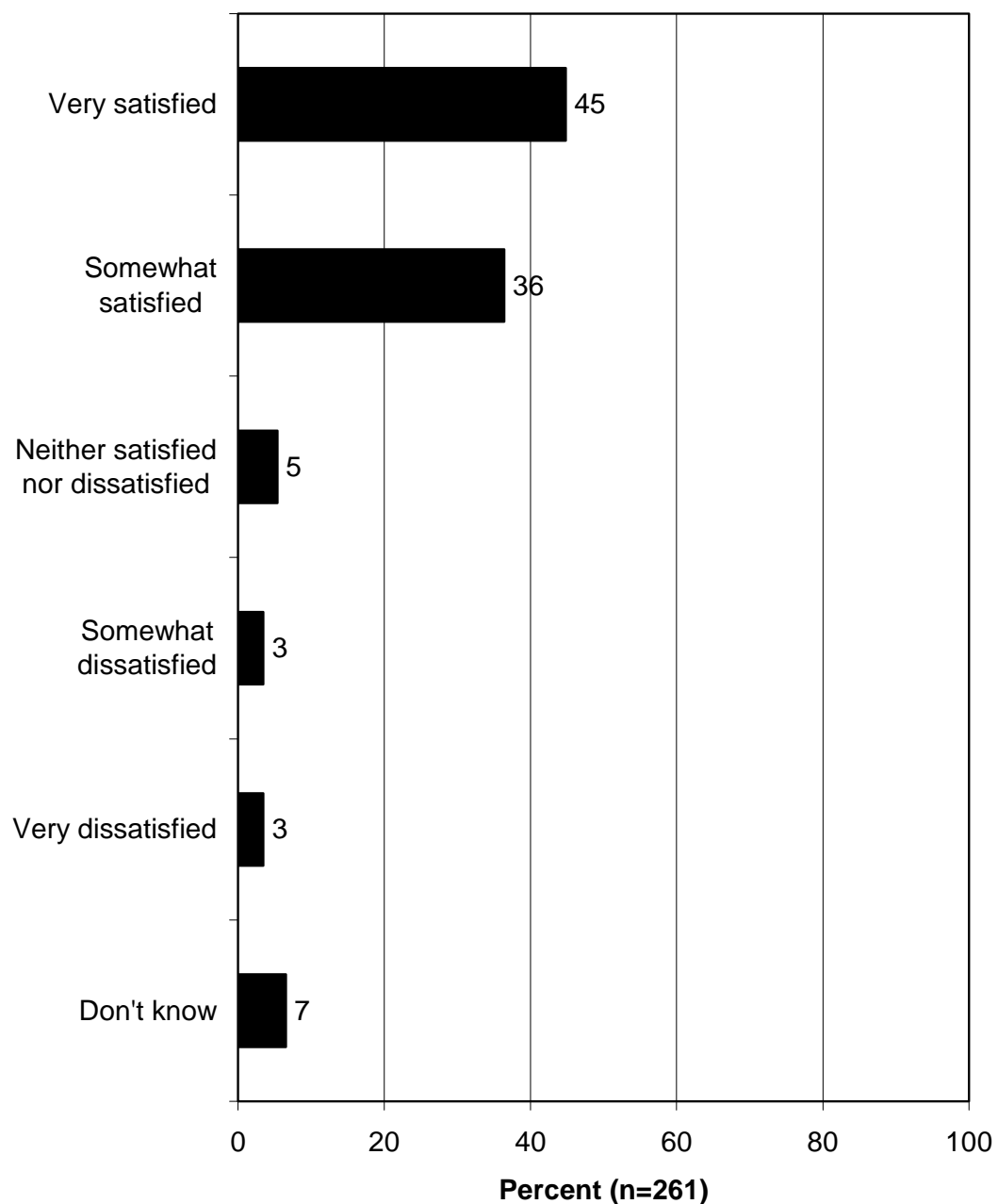
Pickeral Fishing

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for pickerel. A majority of pickerel anglers were satisfied with their pickerel fishing in 2002.
 - 35% took 1-9 trips.
 - 81% were very or somewhat satisfied, with 45% being very satisfied; 6% were dissatisfied.
- Typically, anglers caught from 1-9 pickerel or they caught none. Typically, anglers kept no pickerel.
 - 27% caught from 1-9 pickerel, and 21% caught none.
 - 90% kept no pickerel.

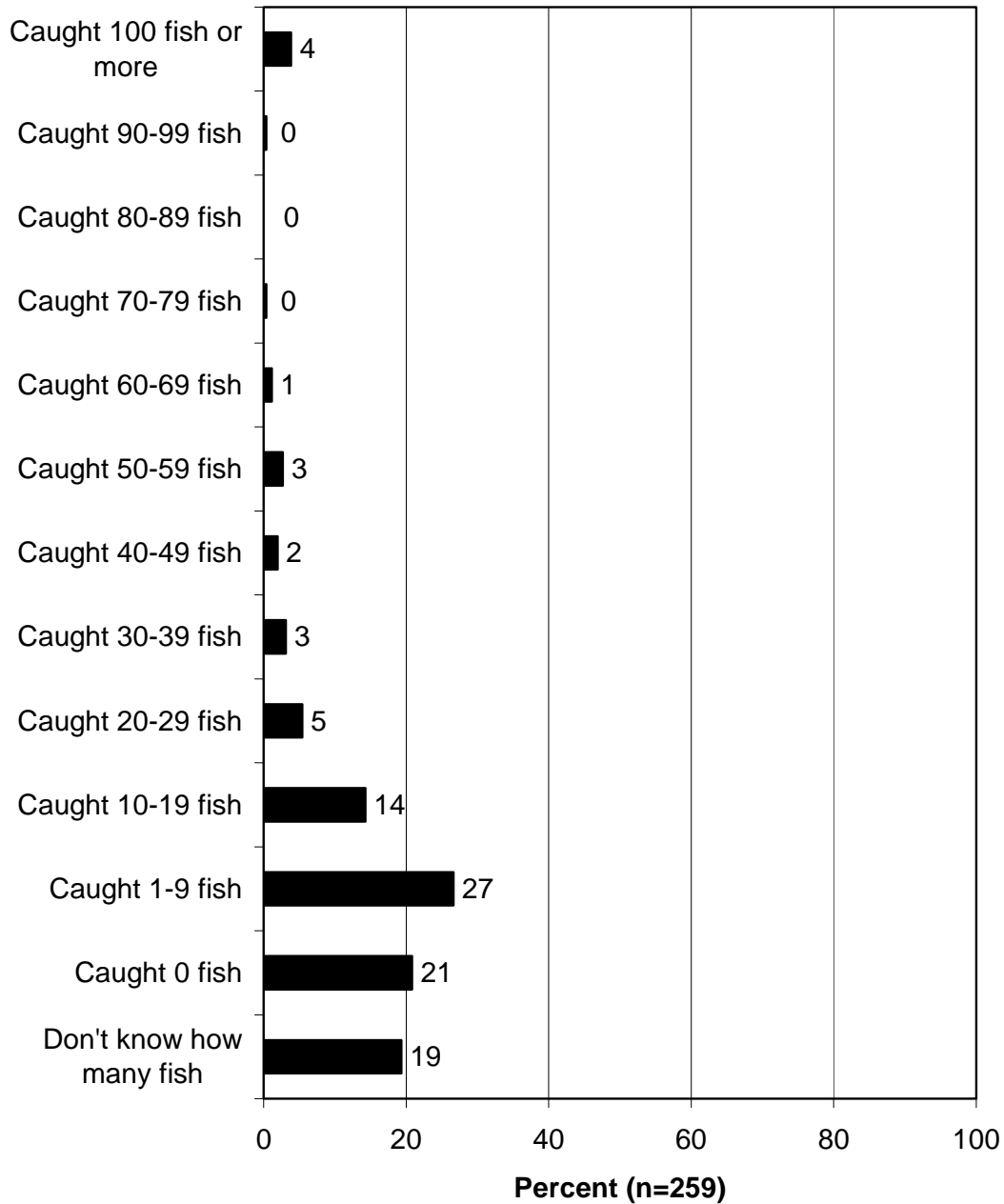
Q66. How many trips did you make to fish for pickerel in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for pickerel.)



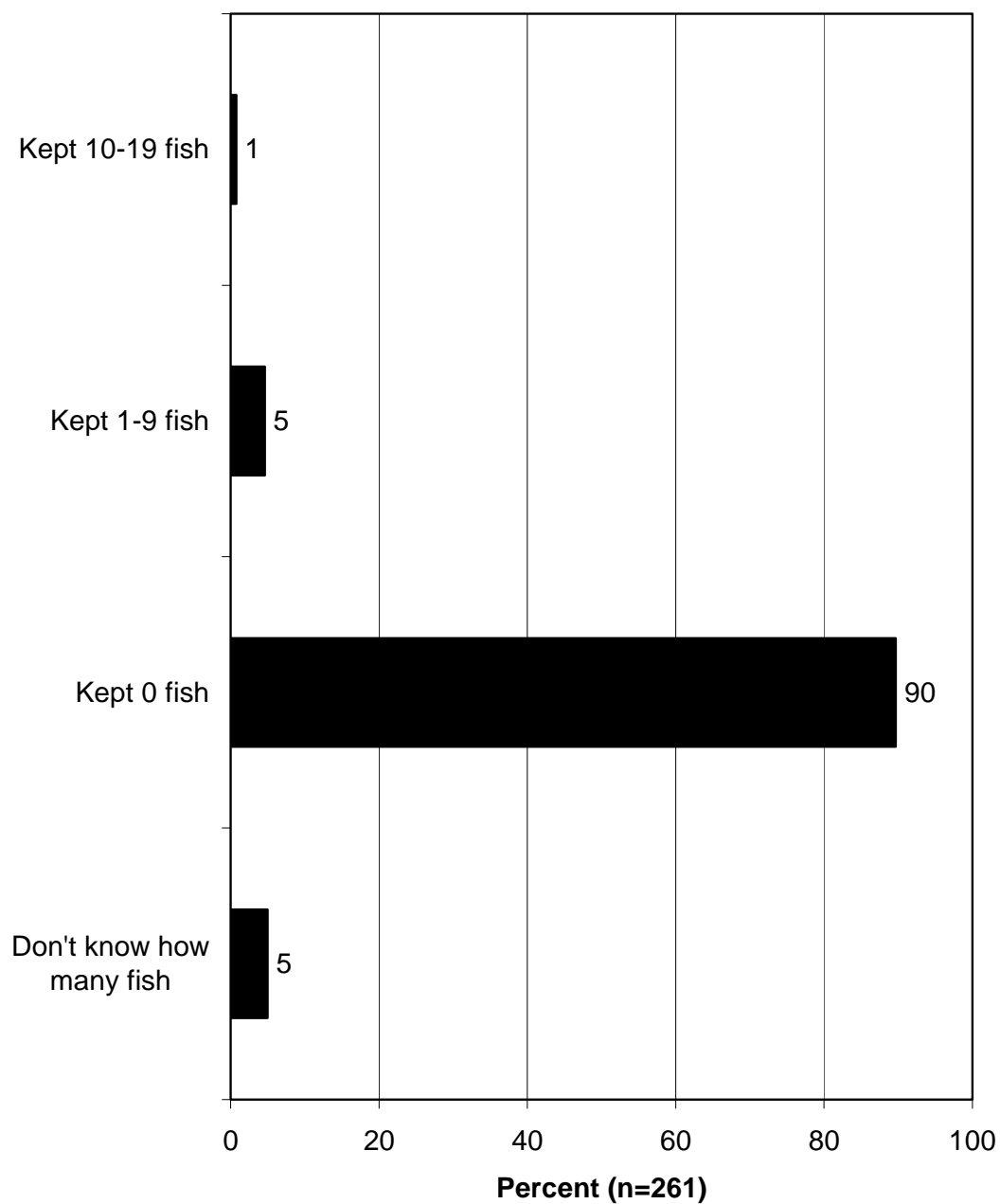
Q67. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with your fishing trips for pickerel in New Jersey in the past 12 months? (Asked of those who fished for pickerel.)



Q68. How many pickerel of legal size did you catch in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for pickerel.)



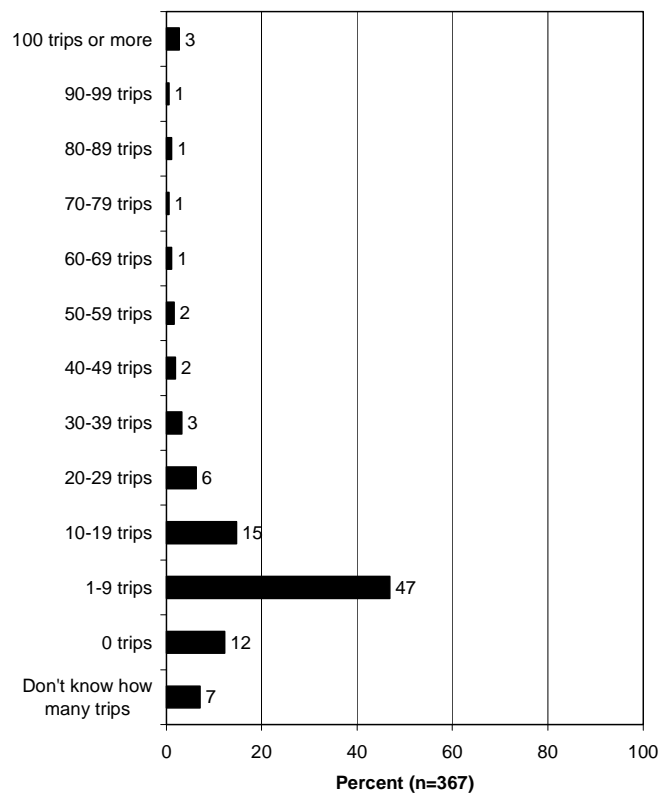
Q69. How many pickerel did you keep in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for pickerel.)



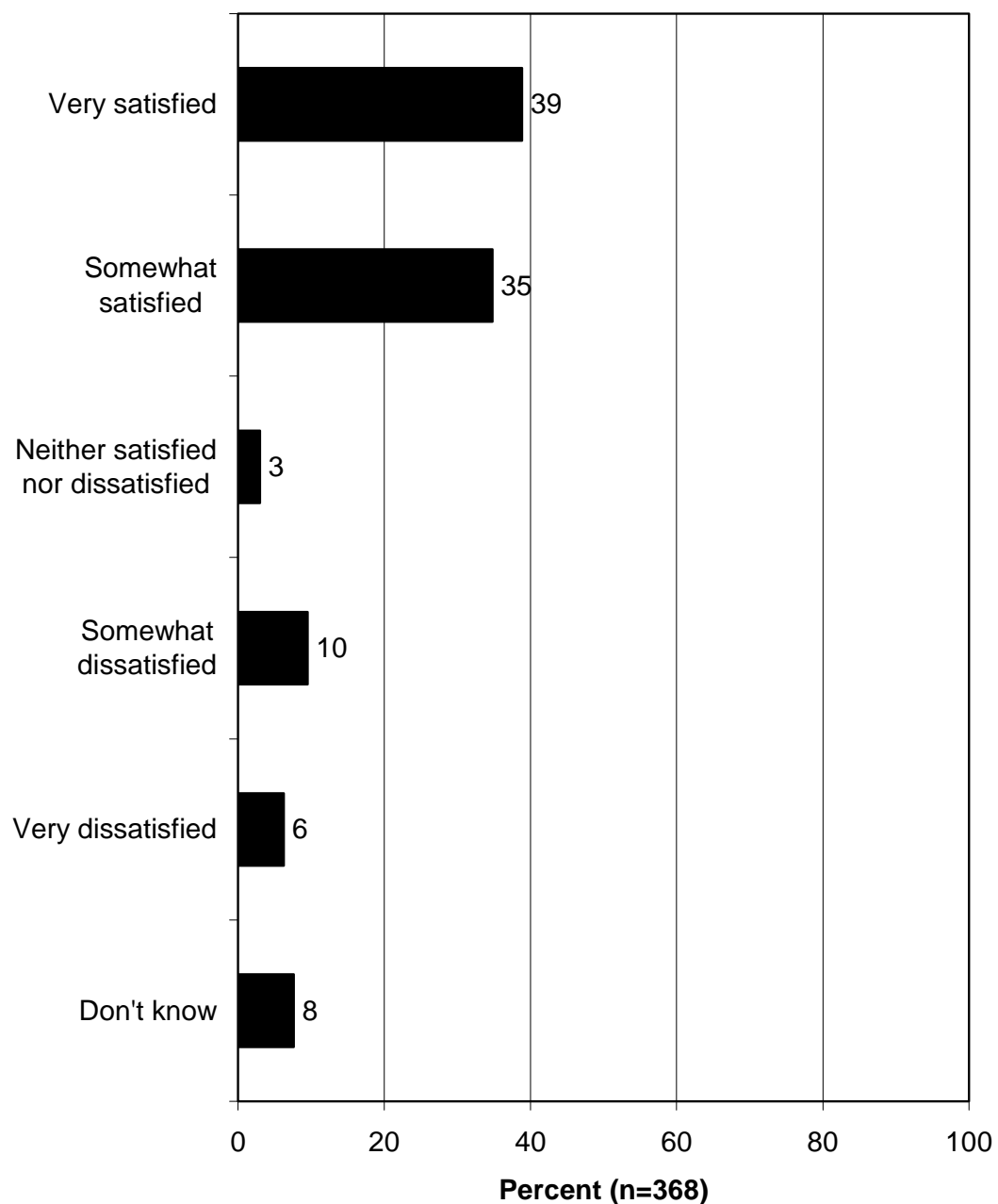
Smallmouth Bass Fishing

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for smallmouth bass. A majority of smallmouth bass anglers were satisfied with their smallmouth bass fishing in 2002.
 - 47% took 1-9 trips.
 - 74% were very or somewhat satisfied, fairly evenly divided between very satisfied (39%) and somewhat satisfied (35%); 16% were dissatisfied.
- Typically, anglers caught from 1-9 smallmouth bass or they caught none. Typically, anglers kept no smallmouth bass.
 - 34% caught from 1-9 smallmouth bass, and 25% caught none.
 - 91% kept no smallmouth bass.

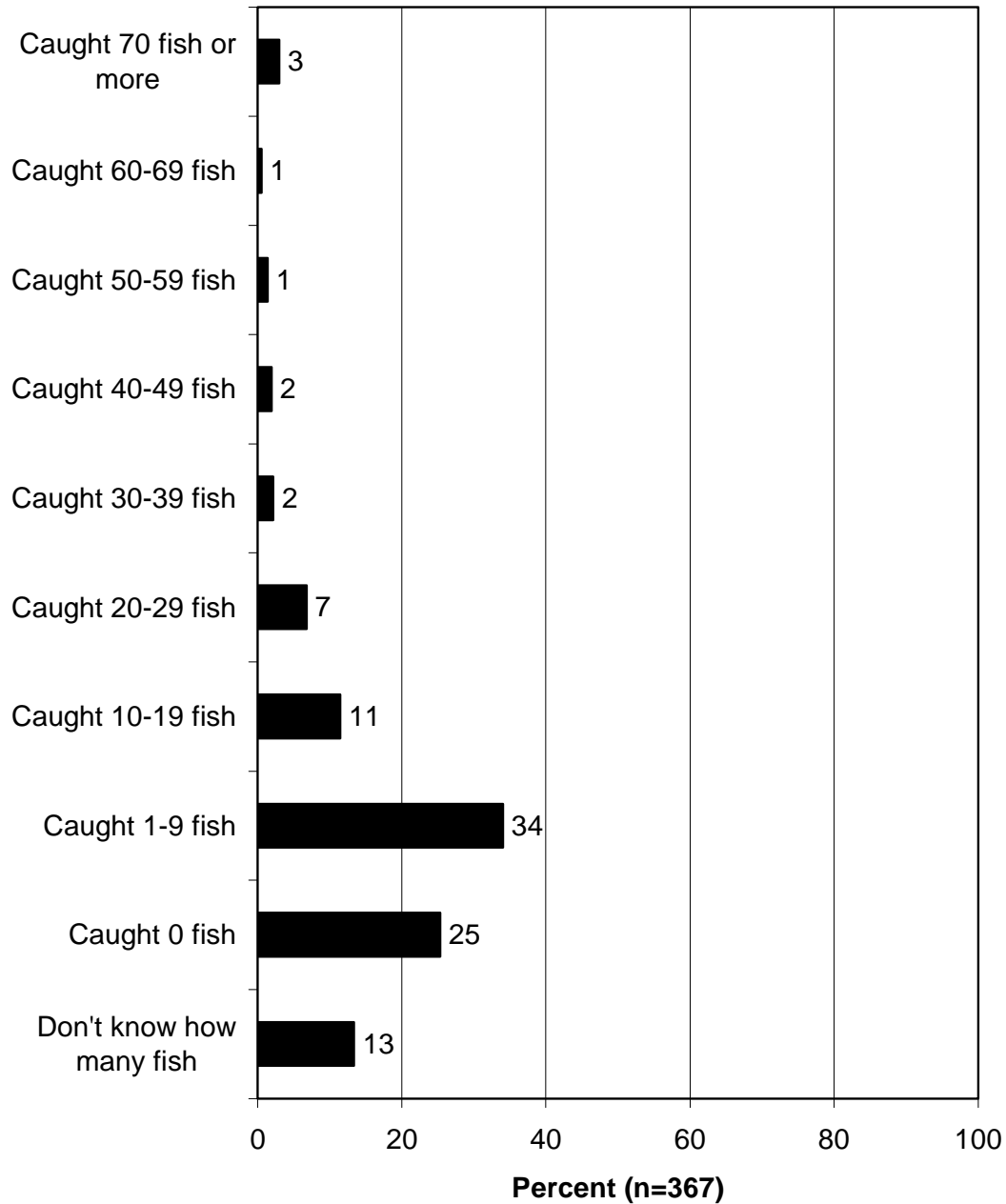
Q70. How many trips did you make to fish for smallmouth bass in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for smallmouth bass.)



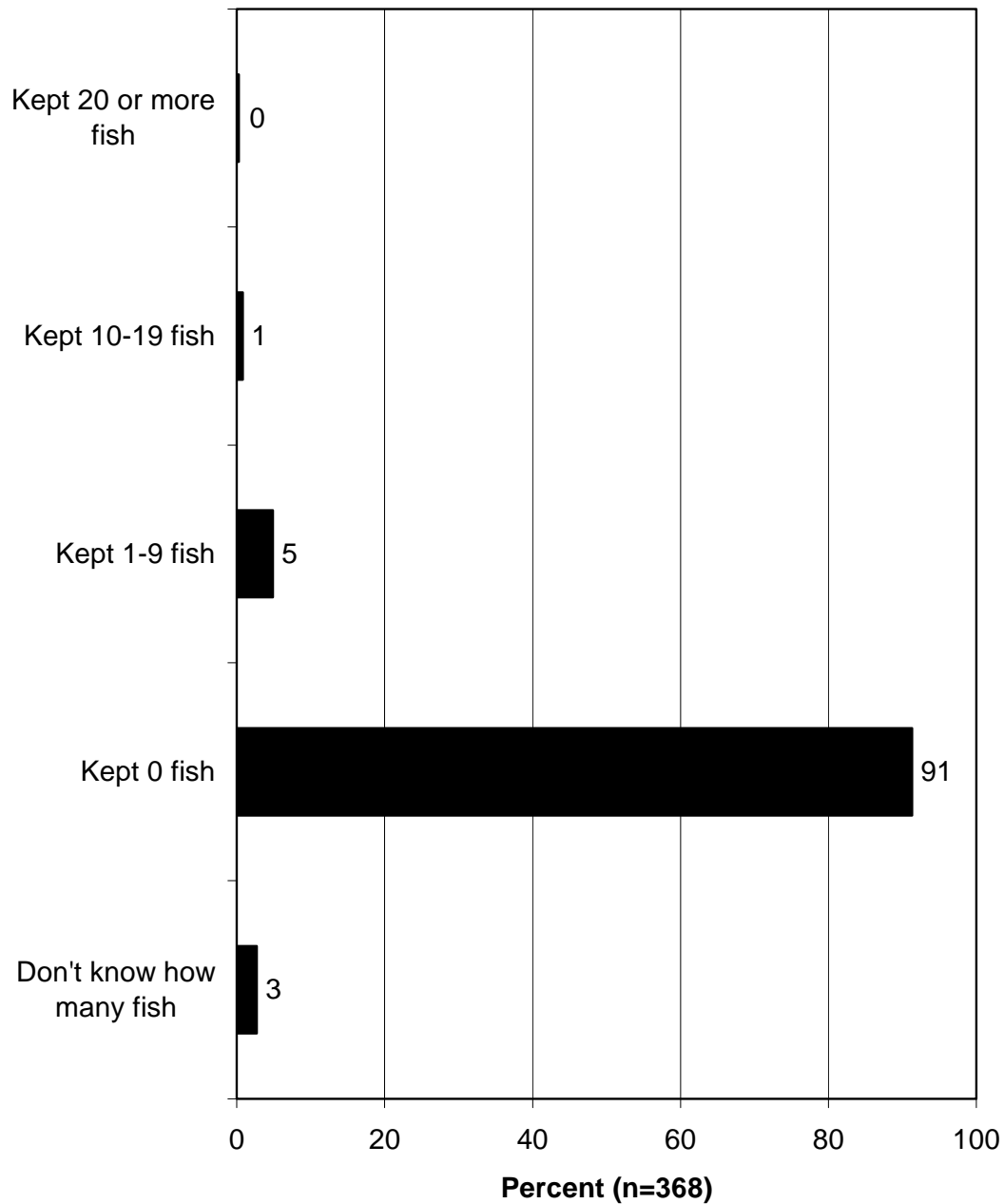
Q71. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with your fishing trips for smallmouth bass in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for smallmouth bass.)



Q72. How many smallmouth bass of legal size did you catch in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for smallmouth bass.)



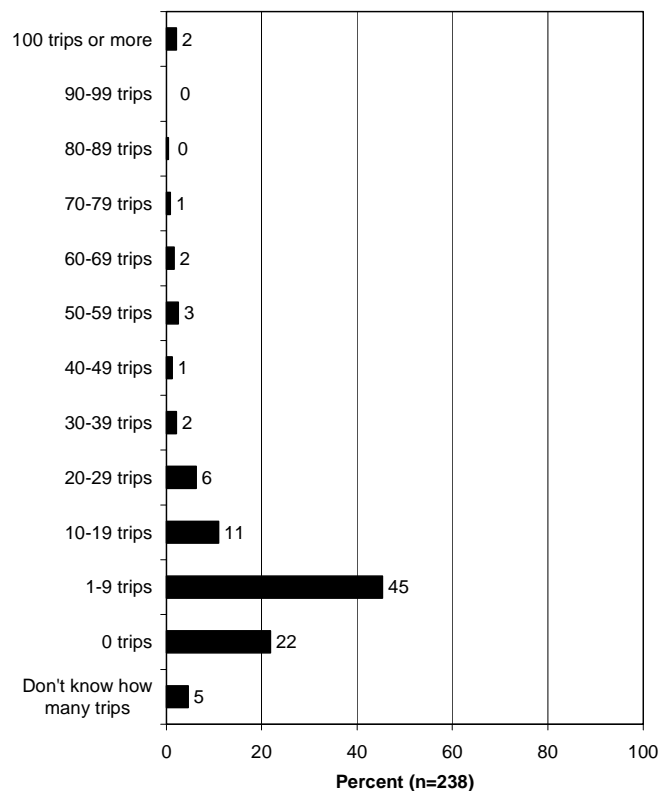
Q73. How many smallmouth bass did you keep in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for smallmouth bass.)



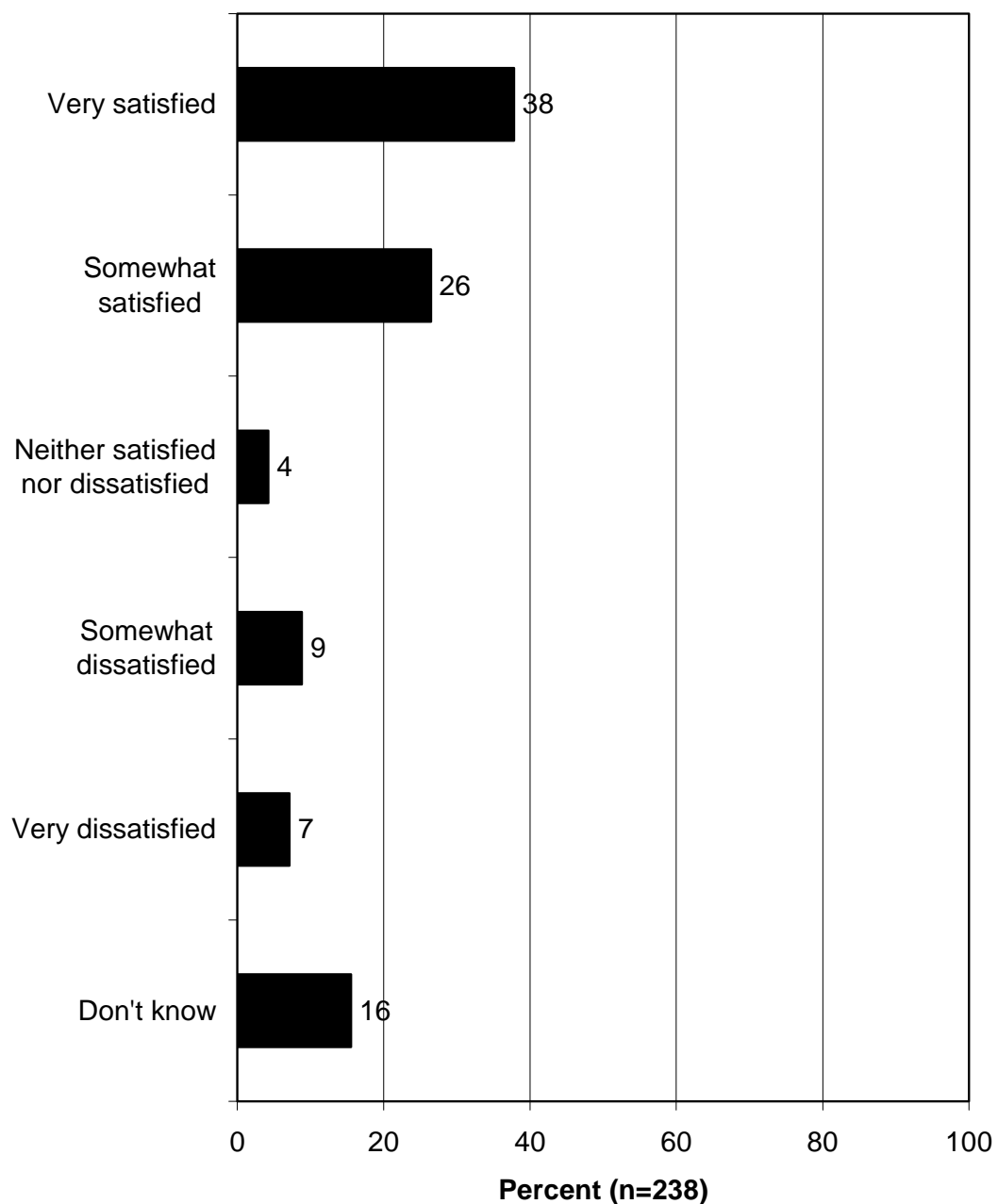
Striped Bass Fishing in Freshwater

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for striped bass. A majority of striped bass freshwater anglers were satisfied with their striped bass fishing in freshwater in 2002.
 - 45% took 1-9 trips.
 - 64% were very or somewhat satisfied, with those very satisfied (38%) outnumbering those somewhat satisfied (26%); 16% were dissatisfied.
- Typically, anglers caught no striped bass or they caught from 1-9 of them. Typically, anglers kept no striped bass.
 - 41% caught no striped bass, and 30% caught from 1-9.
 - 83% kept no striped bass.

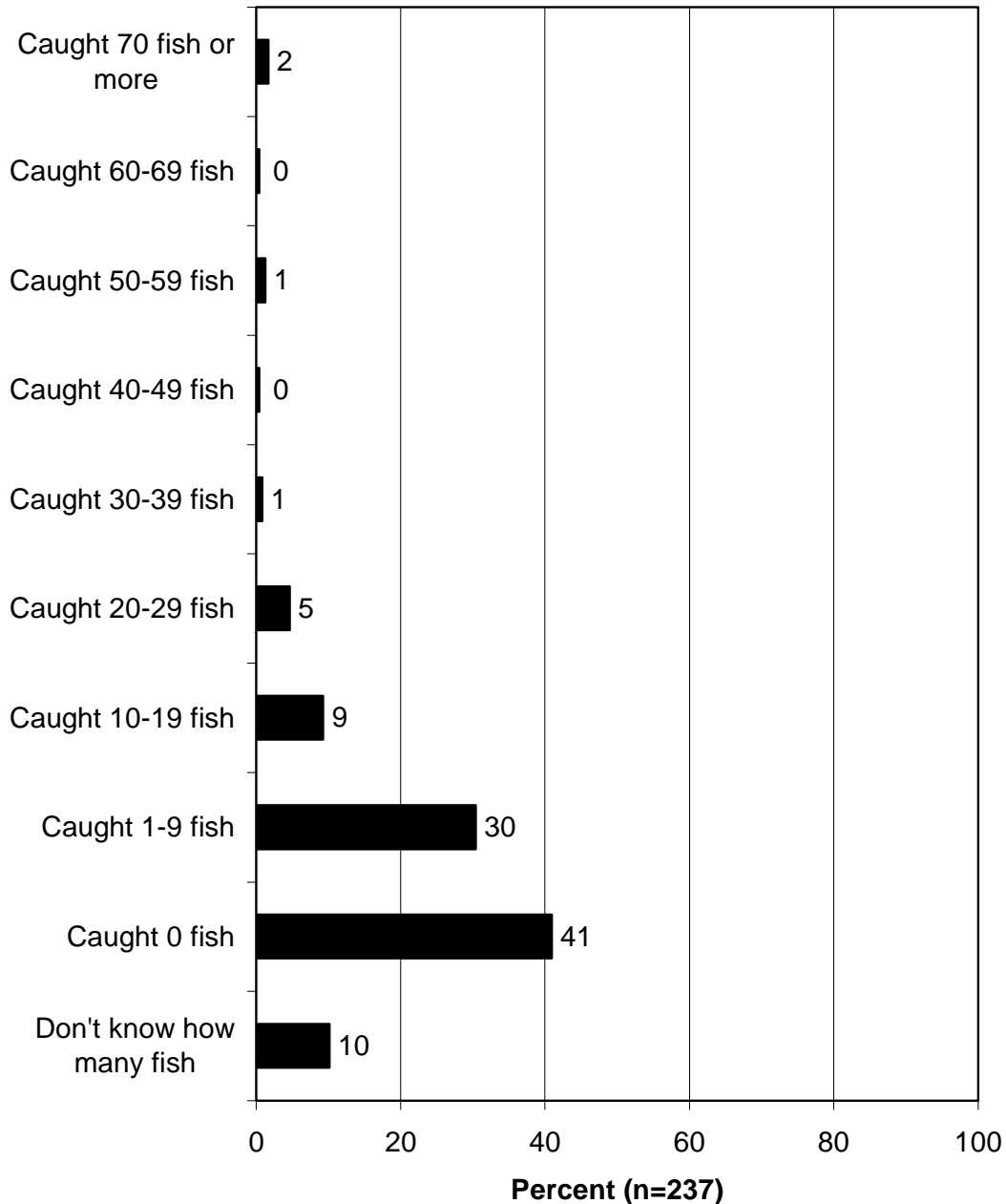
Q74. How many trips did you make to fish for striped bass (in freshwater) in New Jersey in 2002?
(Asked of those who fished for striped bass in freshwater.)



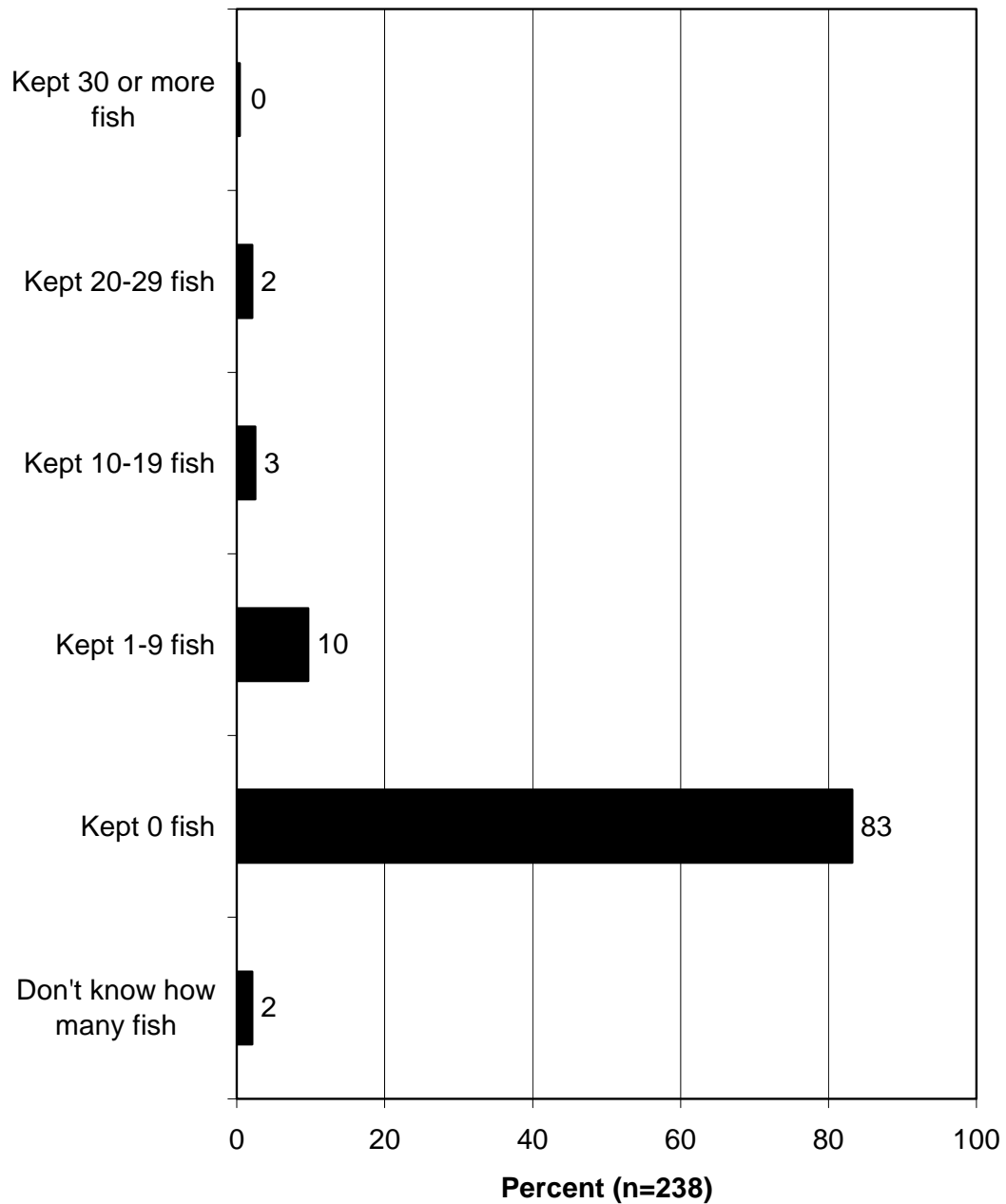
Q75. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with your fishing trips for striped bass (in freshwater) in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for striped bass in freshwater.)



**Q76. How many striped bass of legal size did you catch (in freshwater) in New Jersey in 2002?
(Asked of those who fished for striped bass in freshwater.)**



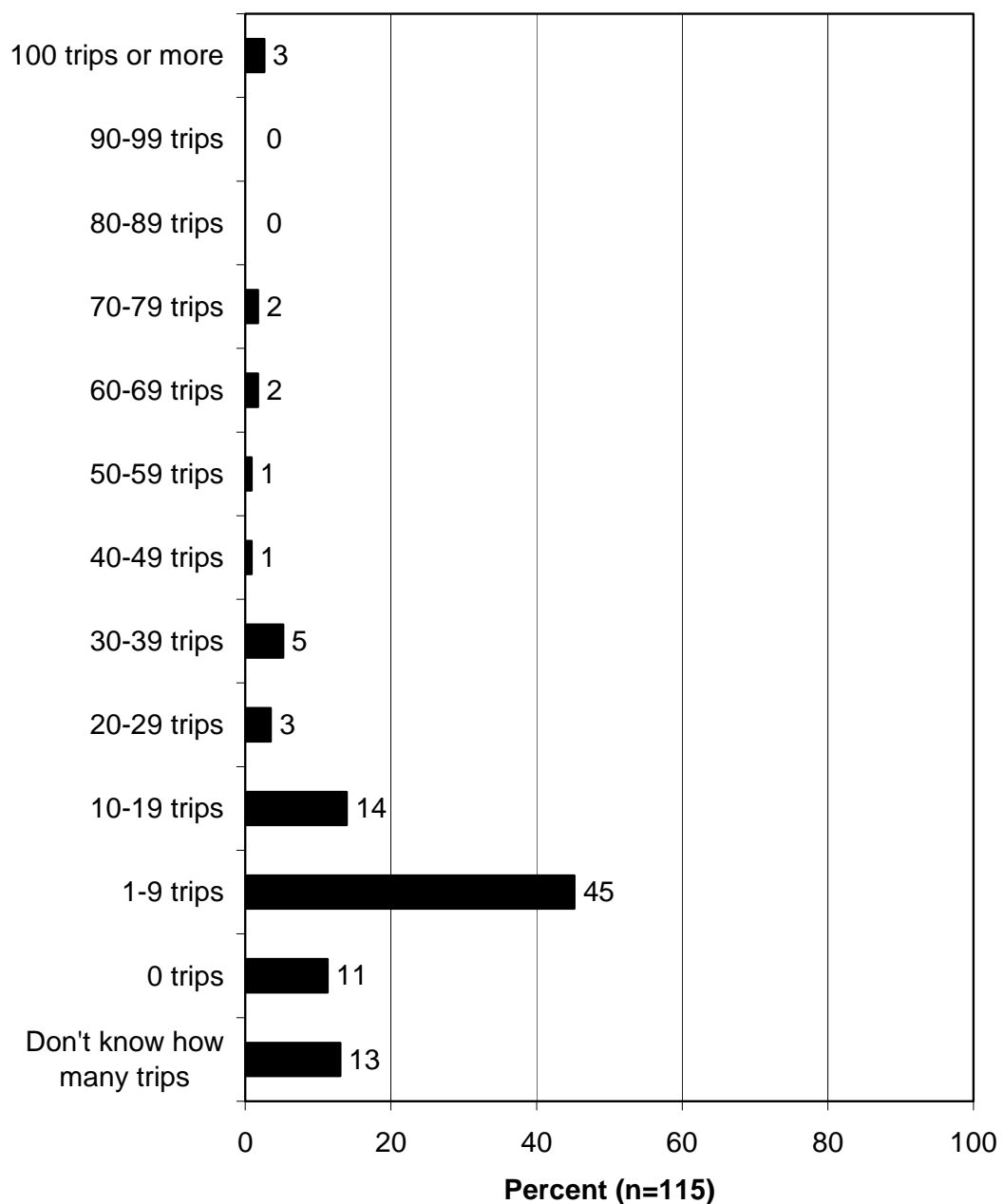
Q77. How many striped bass did you keep (in freshwater) in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for striped bass in freshwater.)



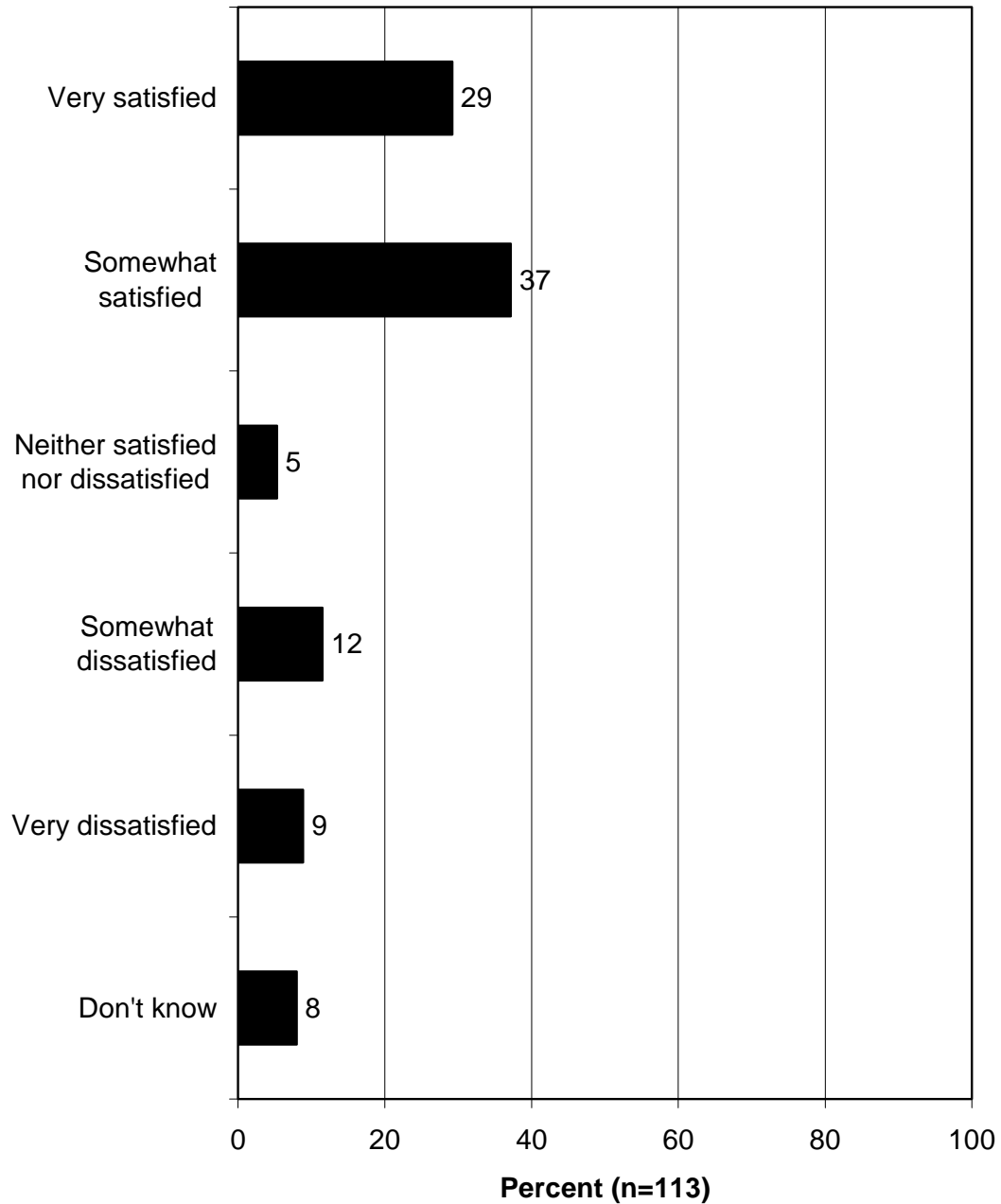
Striped Bass Hybrid Fishing

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for striped bass hybrids. A majority of striped bass hybrid anglers were satisfied with their fishing for striped bass hybrids in 2002.
 - 46% took 1-9 trips.
 - 66% were very or somewhat satisfied, with those somewhat satisfied (37%) outnumbering those who were very satisfied (29%); 21% were dissatisfied.
- Among all licensed anglers, satisfaction was greater than dissatisfaction regarding opportunities to fish for striped bass hybrid.
 - 28% were satisfied, and 6% were dissatisfied (57% answered that they did not know).
- Typically, anglers caught no striped bass hybrids or they caught from 1-9 of them. Typically, anglers kept no striped bass hybrids.
 - 41% caught no striped bass hybrids, and 32% caught from 1-9.
 - 86% kept no striped bass hybrids.

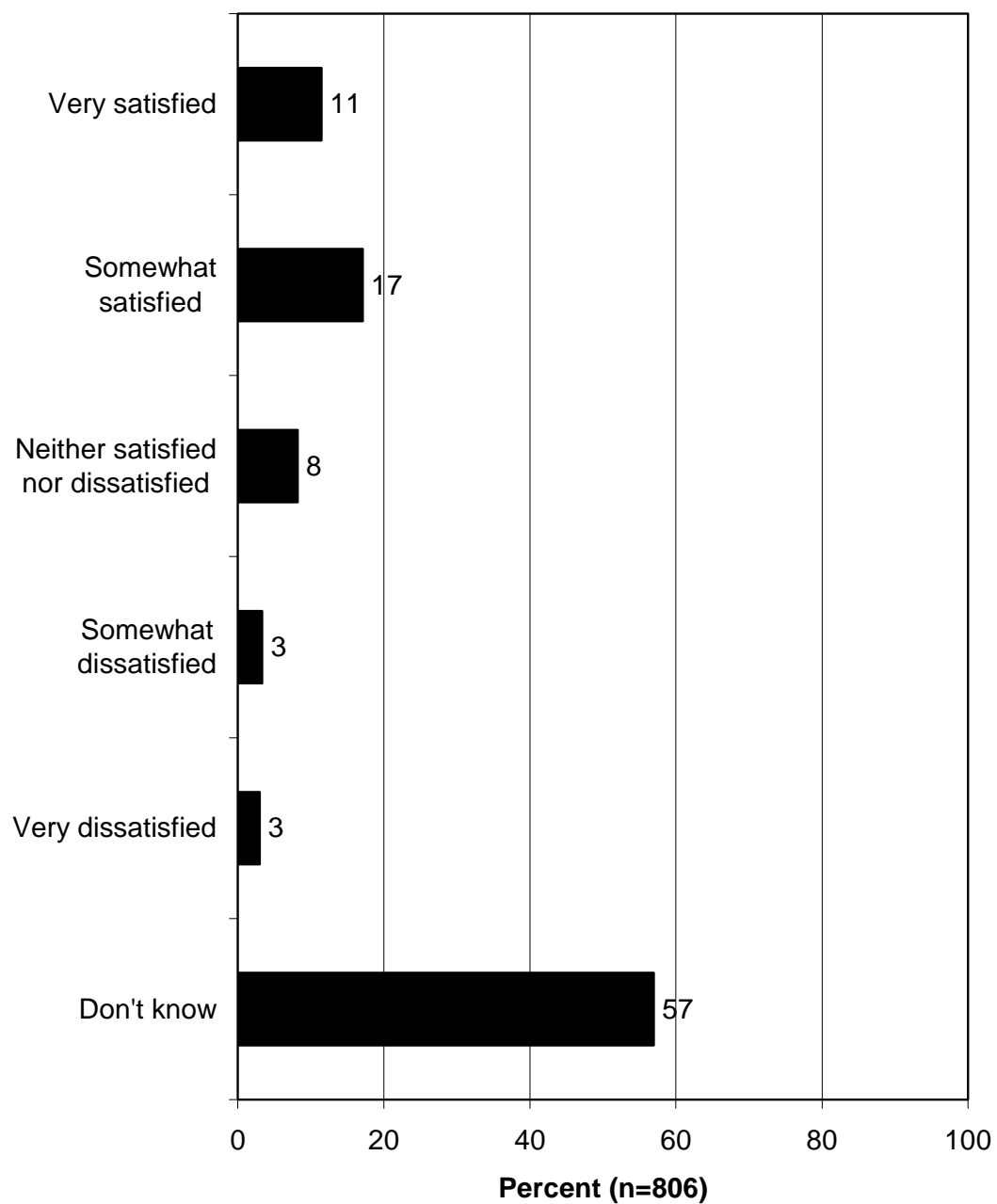
**Q78. How many trips did you make to fish for striped bass hybrids in New Jersey in 2002?
(Asked of those who fished for striped bass hybrids.)**



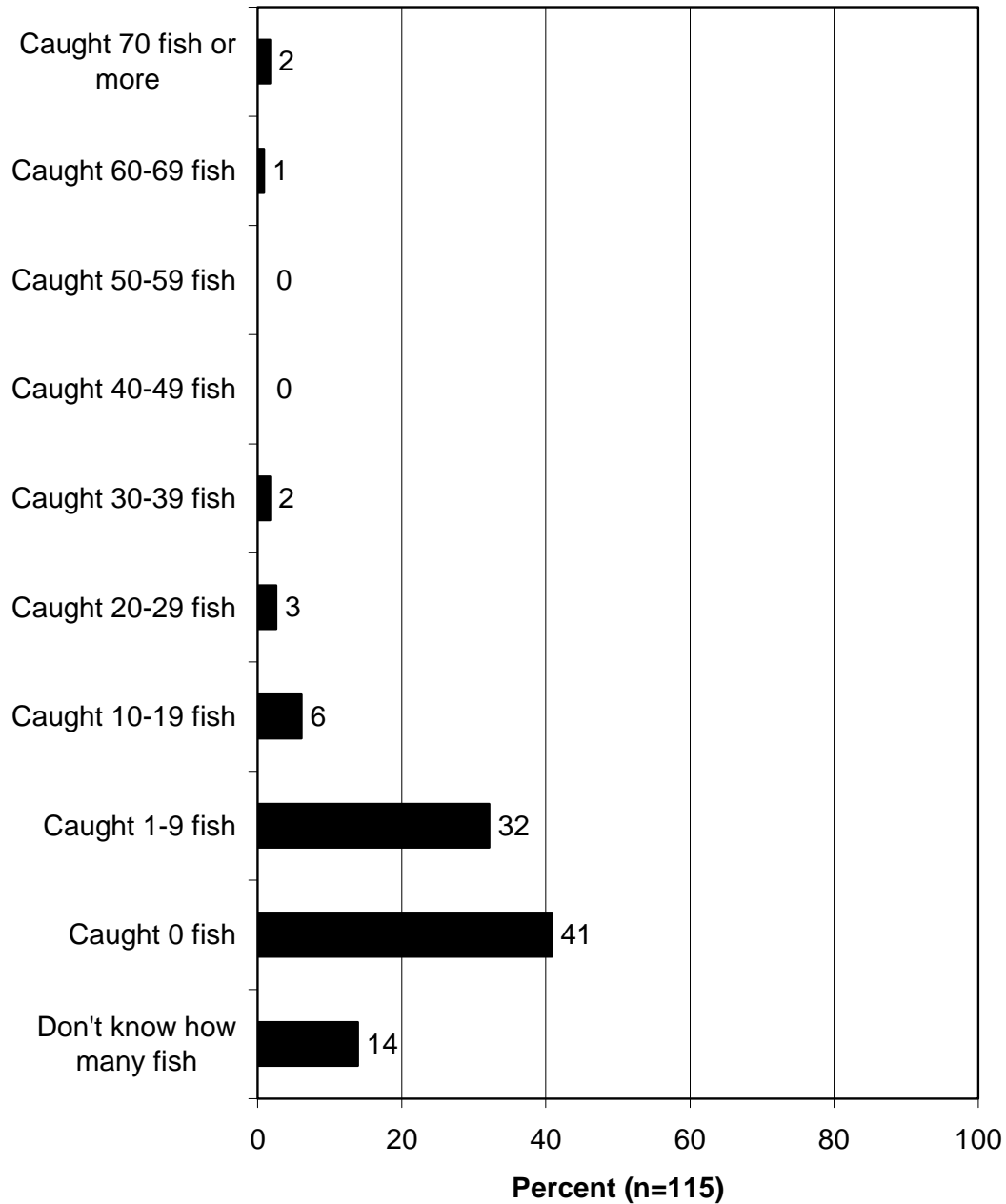
Q79. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with your fishing trips for striped bass hybrids in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for striped bass hybrids.)



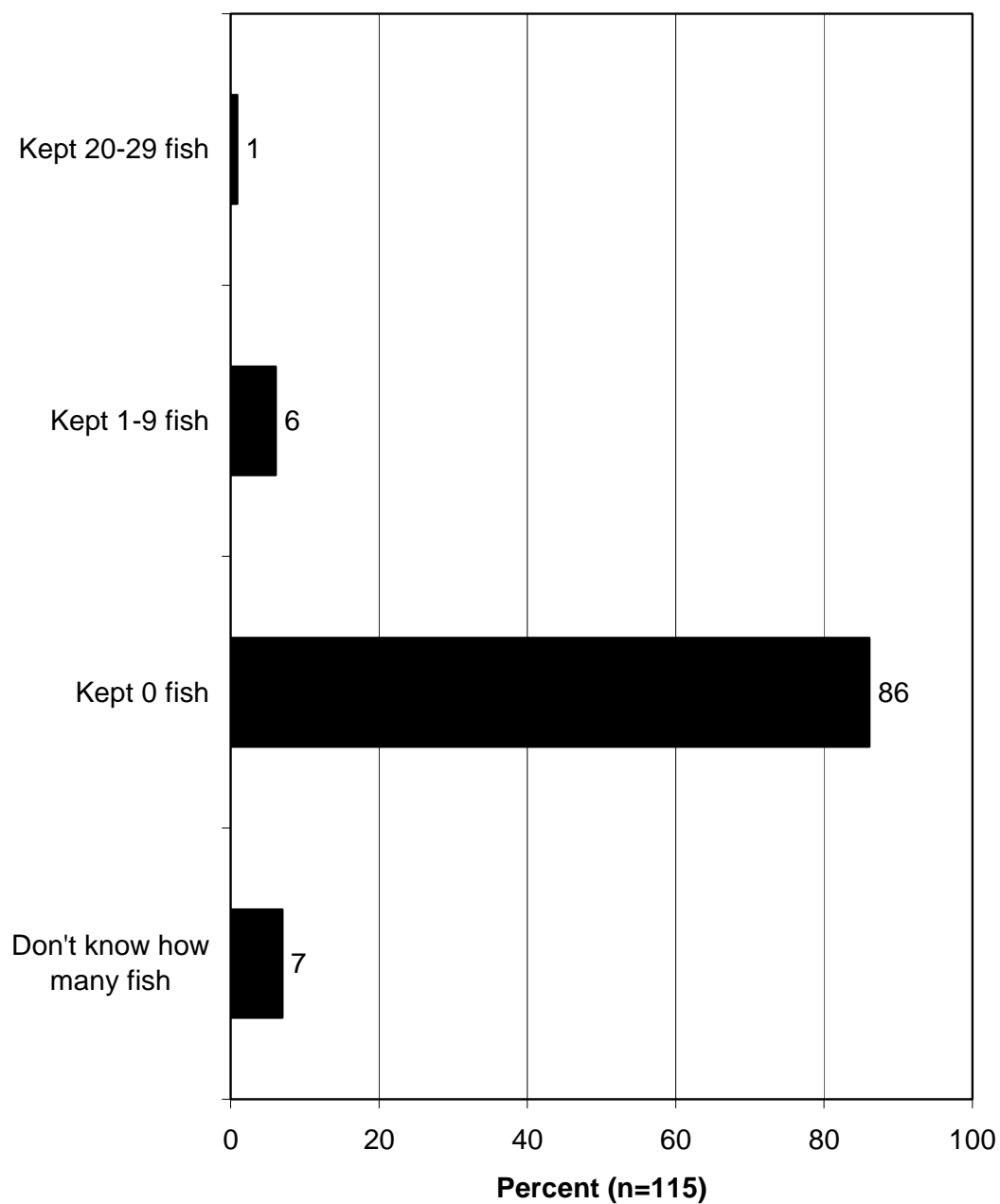
Q119. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with fishing opportunities for hybrid striped bass?



Q80. How many striped bass hybrids of legal size did you catch in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for striped bass hybrids.)



Q81. How many striped bass hybrids did you keep in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for striped bass hybrids.)



Trout Fishing (Brook, Brown, or Rainbow, not Lake Trout) and Trout Regulations

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for brook, brown, or rainbow trout. Most trout fishing was done in the spring.
 - 41% took 1-9 trips.
 - 84% fished for brook, brown, or rainbow trout in the spring.

- Brook, brown, or rainbow trout anglers typically travel an hour or less to fish for brook, brown, or rainbow trout in New Jersey.
 - 43% typically travel less than a half hour, and 38% typically travel from a half hour to an hour.

- Most trout anglers did not fish for trout in any special designation trout waters in 2002. Otherwise, Year-round Trout Conservation Areas and Seasonal Trout Conservation Areas were the most popular areas, followed very closely by Fly Fishing Only Areas.
 - 61% did not fish any special regulation trout waters, 10% fished in Year-round Trout Conservation Areas, 10% fished in Seasonal Trout Conservation Areas, and 9% fished in Fly Fishing Only Areas.

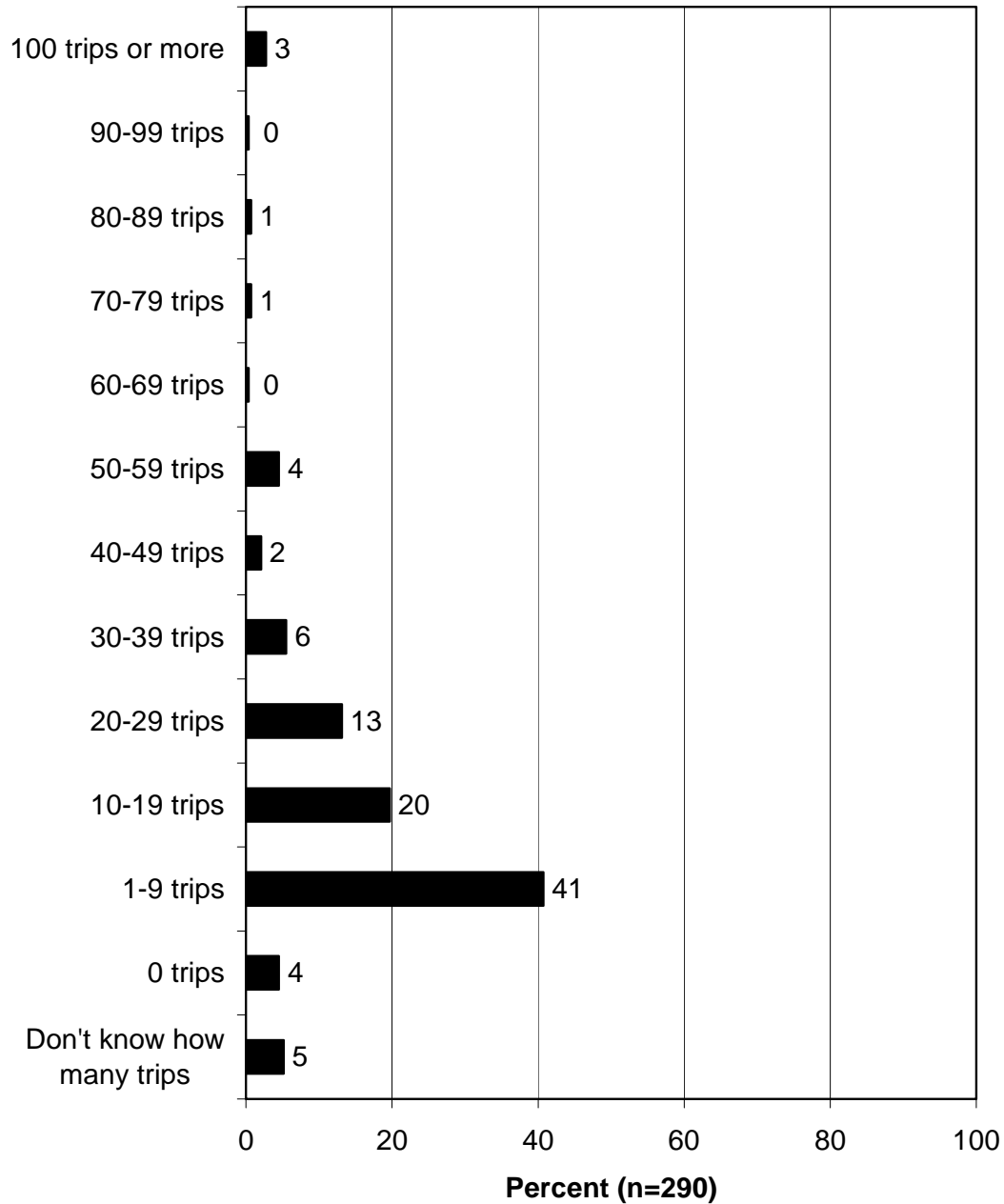
- Trout fishing was most often done in rivers and streams rather than reservoirs or lakes of any size.
 - While only 26% of trout anglers said that they took no trips to fish for trout in rivers or streams, 57% took no trips to small lakes or ponds, and 66% took no trips to reservoirs or large lakes.

- Fishing for stocked trout was much more popular than fishing for wild trout.
 - While only 14% of trout anglers said that they took no trips to fish for stocked trout, 74% took no trips to fish for wild trout.

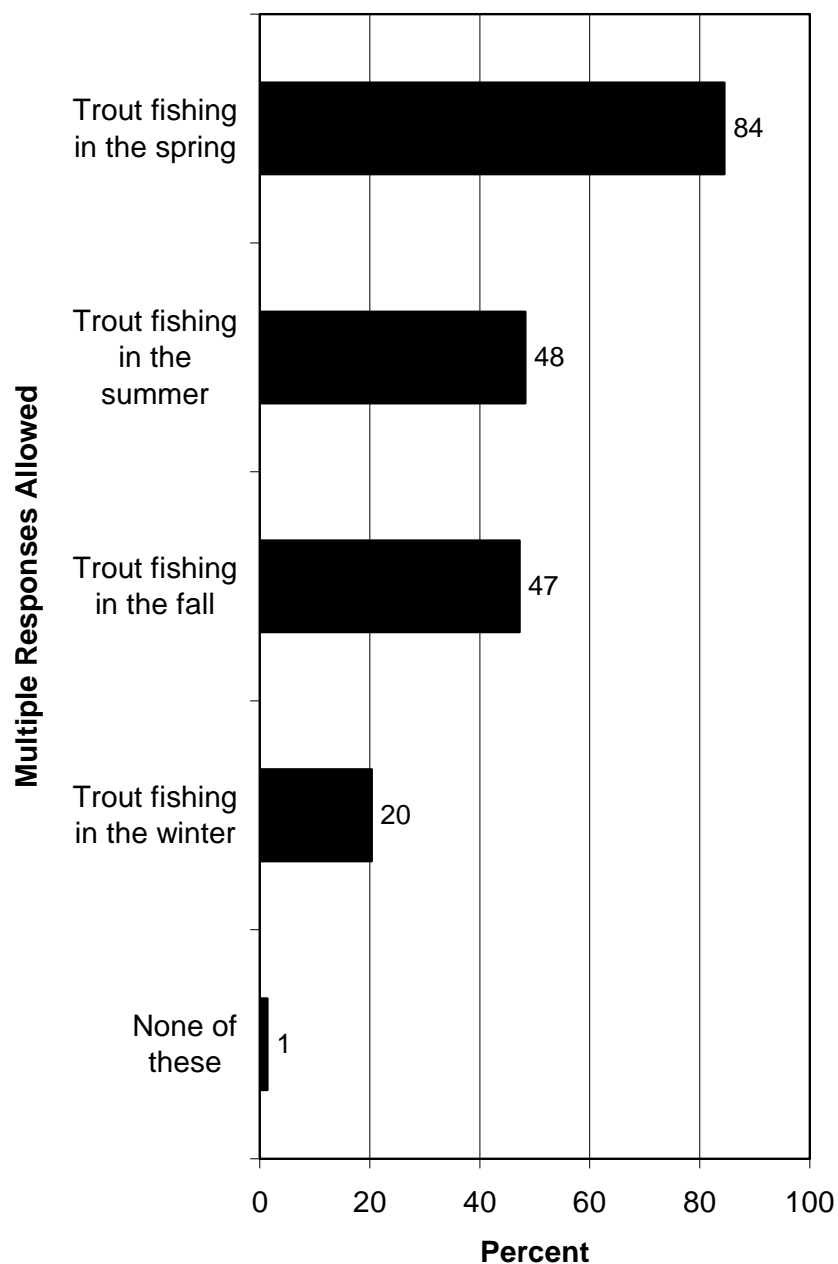
- Typically, anglers caught from 1-19 brook, brown, or rainbow trout or they caught none. Typically, anglers kept no trout.

- 27% caught from 1-9 brook, brown, or rainbow trout, 16% caught from 10-19 of them, and 14% caught none.
 - 53% kept no brook, brown, or rainbow trout.
- A majority of brook, brown, or rainbow trout anglers were satisfied with their fishing for these trout species in 2002.
- 81% were very or somewhat satisfied, with those very satisfied (46%) outnumbering those somewhat satisfied (35%); 14% were dissatisfied.
- Satisfaction with trout stocking was higher than dissatisfaction among brook, brown, or rainbow trout anglers.
- 76% were satisfied with spring trout stocking (39% very satisfied); 13% were dissatisfied.
 - 54% were satisfied with fall trout stocking (27% very satisfied); 10% were dissatisfied.
 - 27% were satisfied with winter trout stocking (12% very satisfied); 5% were dissatisfied.
- Brook, brown, or rainbow trout anglers, in general, supported redistributing trout stocked in large non-trout lakes where returns are very low to smaller lakes, ponds, and streams where returns are much greater. They also, in general, supported increasing the number of designated special regulation trout areas, particularly Seasonal Trout Conservation Areas and Year-round Trout Conservation Areas.
- 68% supported redistributing trout, while 16% opposed.
 - 58% supported increasing designated trout areas, while 23% opposed.
 - 26% supported increasing Seasonal Trout Conservation Areas, and 24% supported increasing Year-round Trout Conservation Areas.

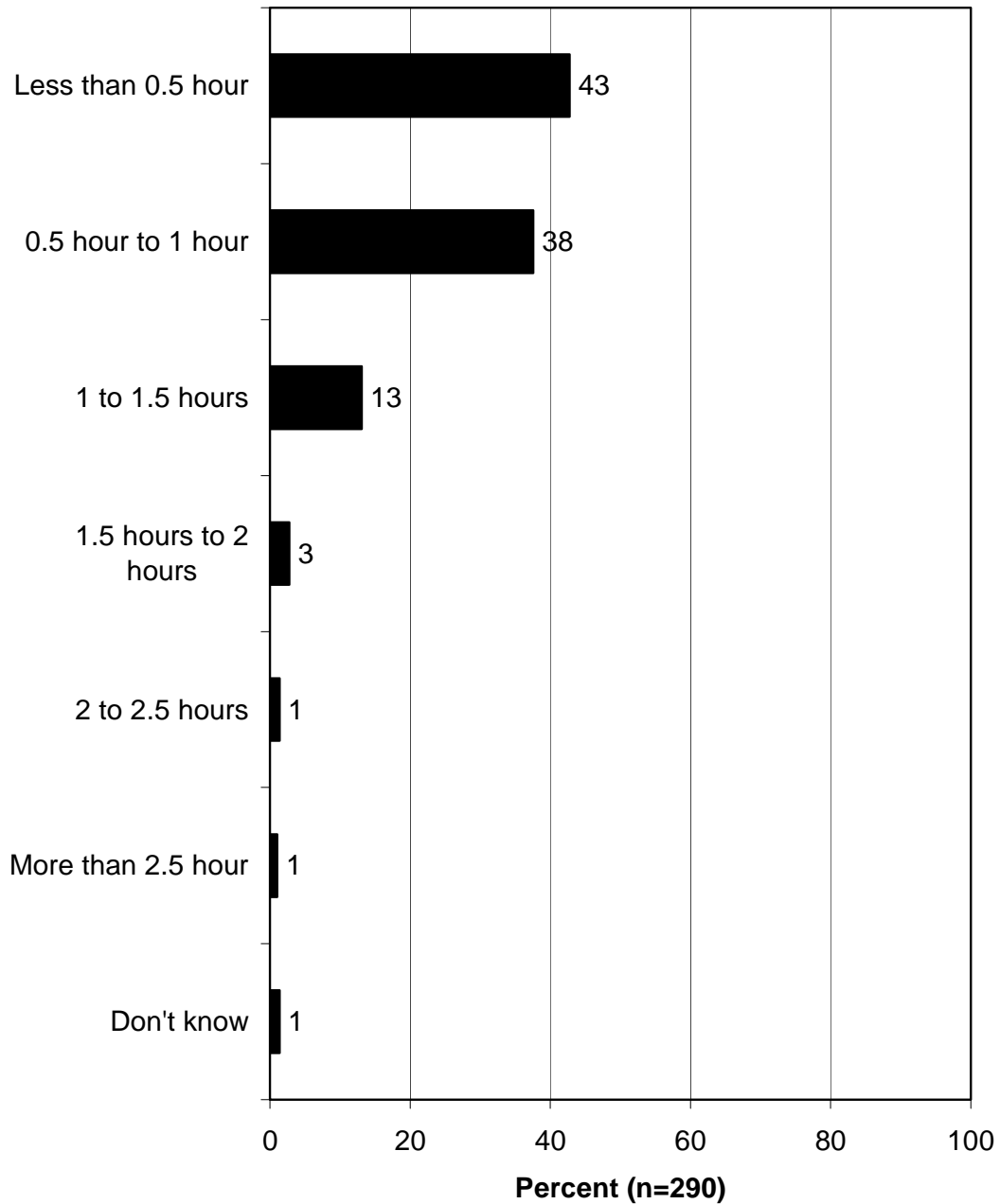
**Q82. How many trips did you make to fish for trout
(brook, brown, or rainbow) in New Jersey in 2002?
(Asked of those who fished for brook, brown, or
rainbow trout.)**



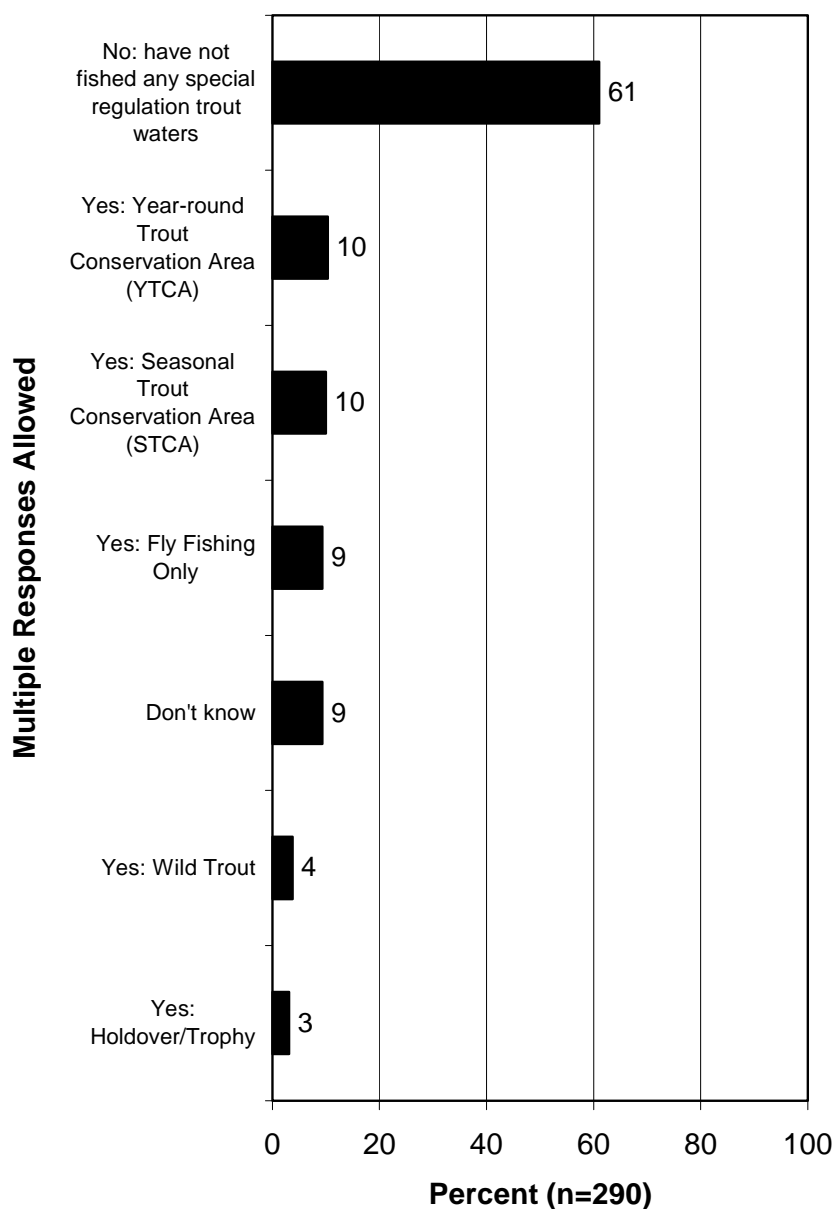
Q101. In 2002, did you go...? (Asked of those who fished for trout.)



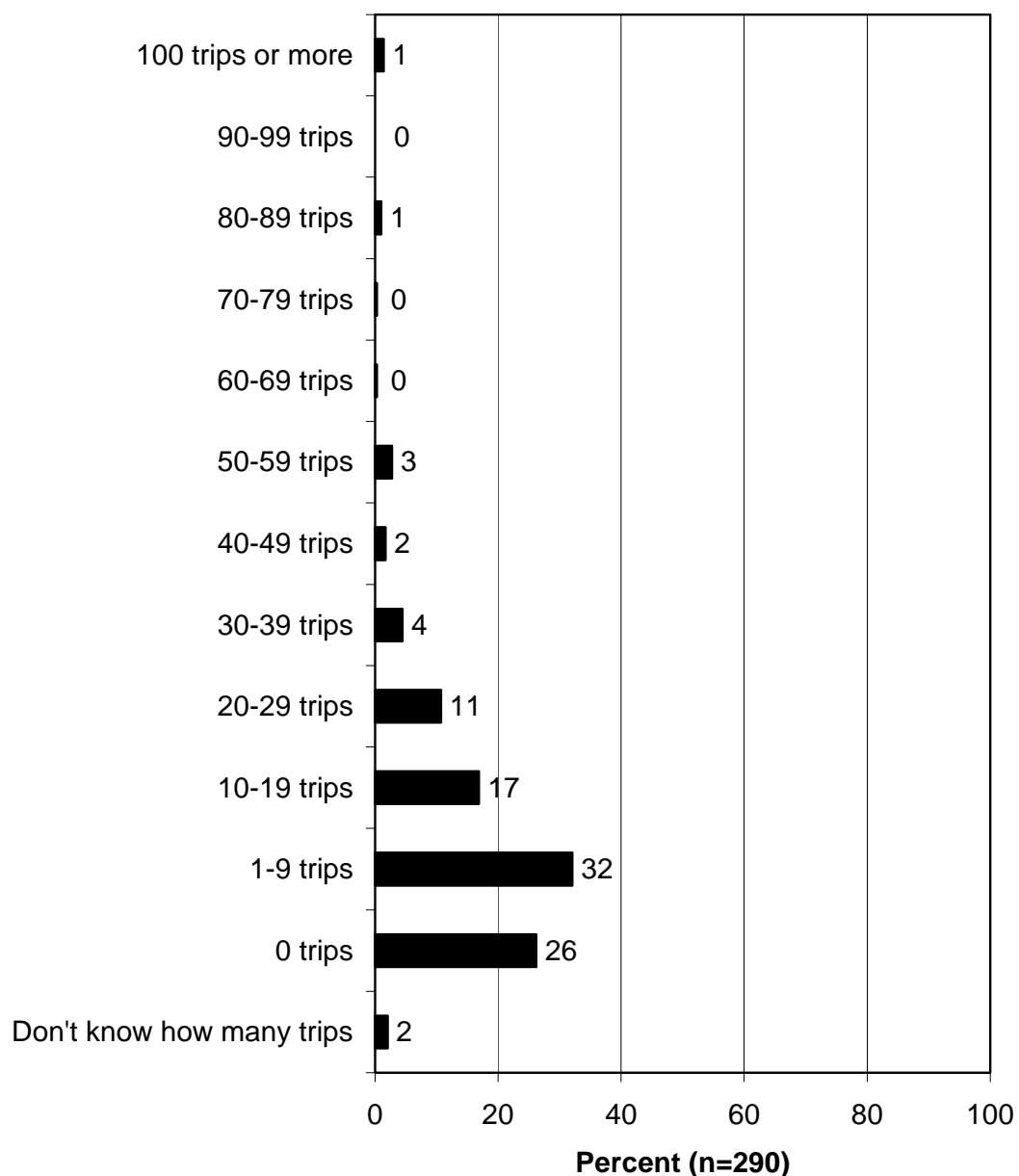
Q102. How far do you typically travel one way to fish for trout in New Jersey? (Asked of those who fished for brook, brown, or rainbow trout.)



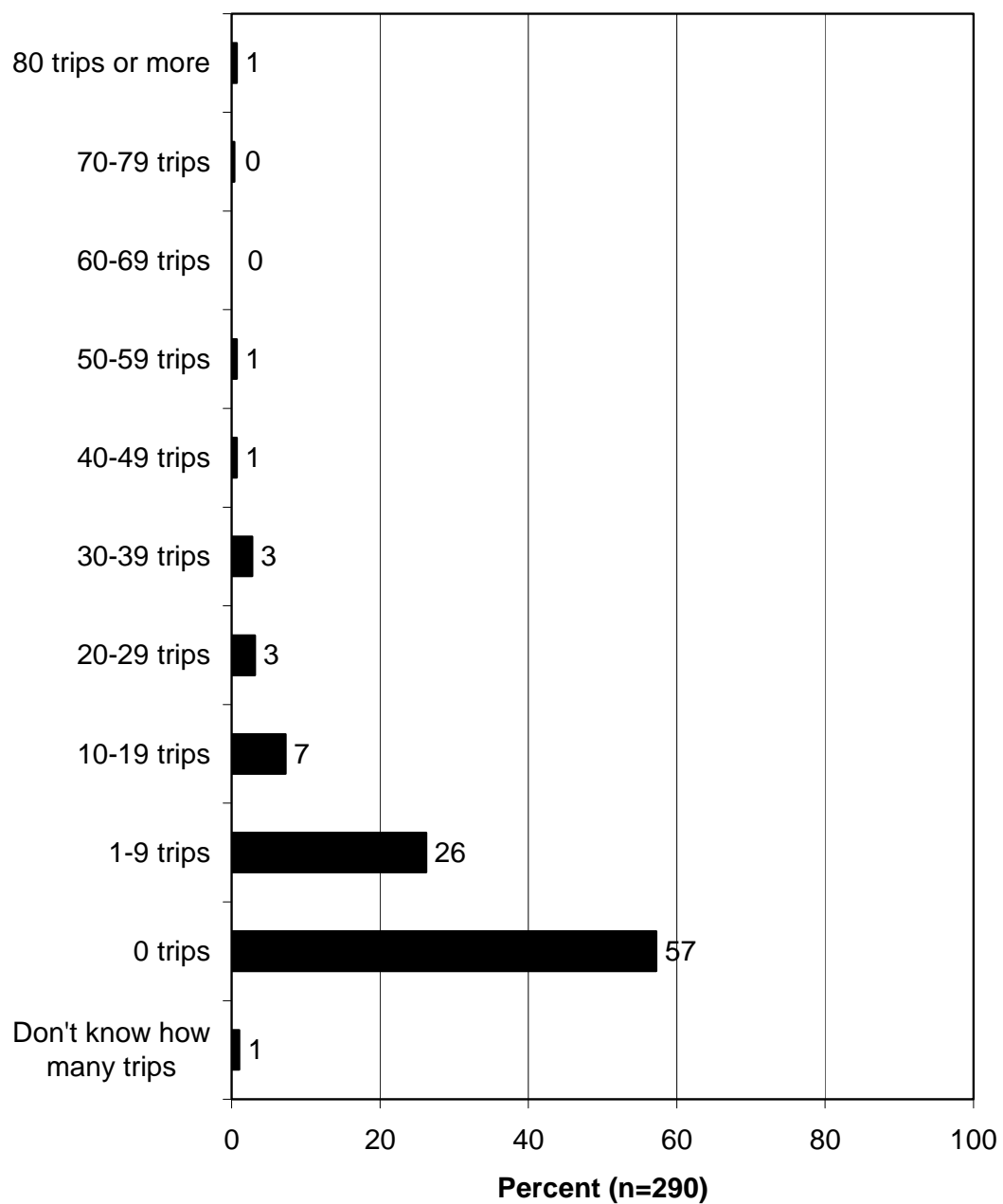
Q99. In 2002, did you fish for trout on any special regulation trout waters? If yes: What type? (YTCA, STCA, Wild Trout, Fly Fishing Only, Holdover/Trophy) (Asked of those who fished for trout.)



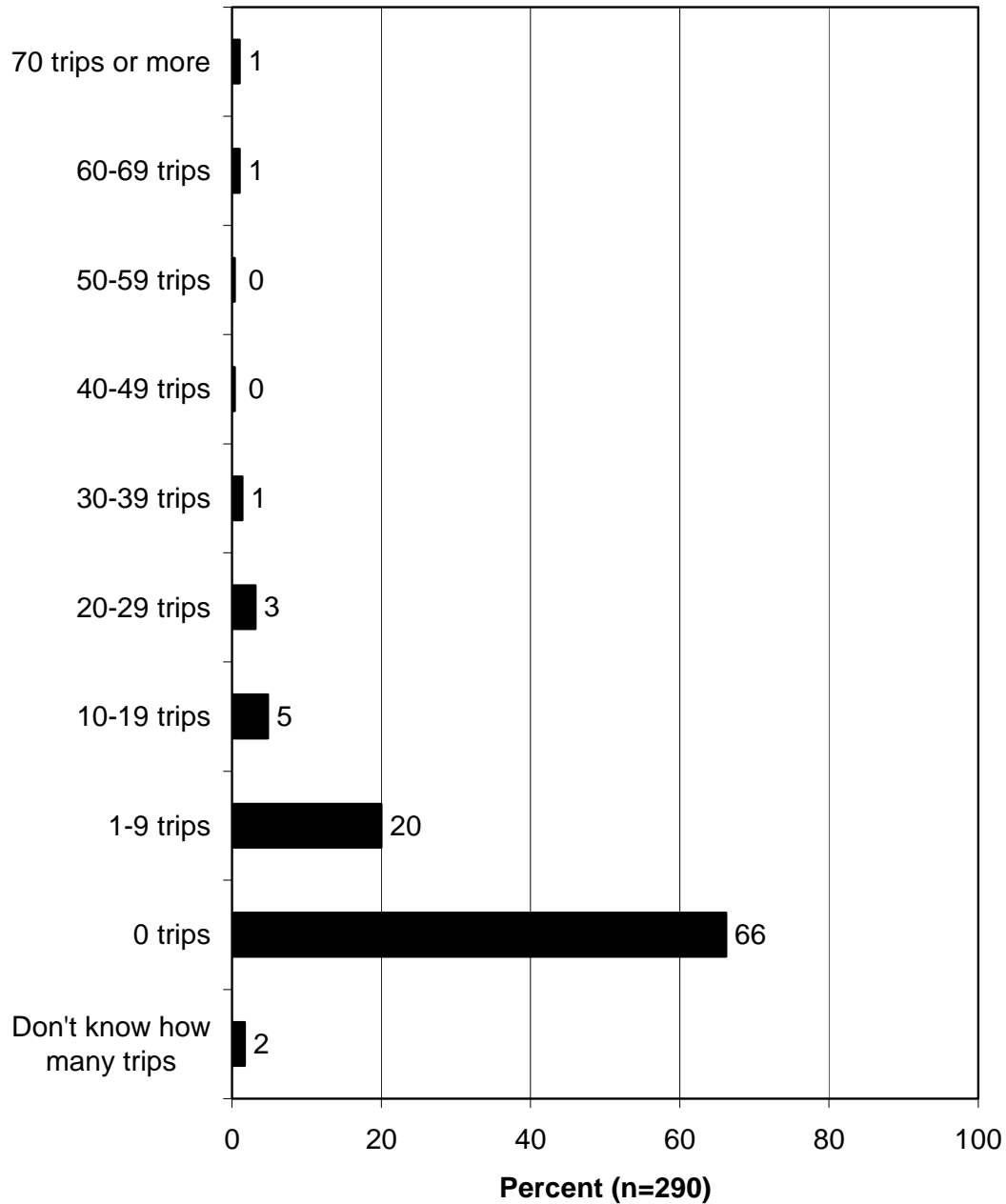
Q93. You indicated that you fished for trout (brook, brown, or rainbow) in New Jersey in 2002. How many of your trout fishing trips were in streams? (Asked of those who fished for brook, brown, or rainbow trout.)



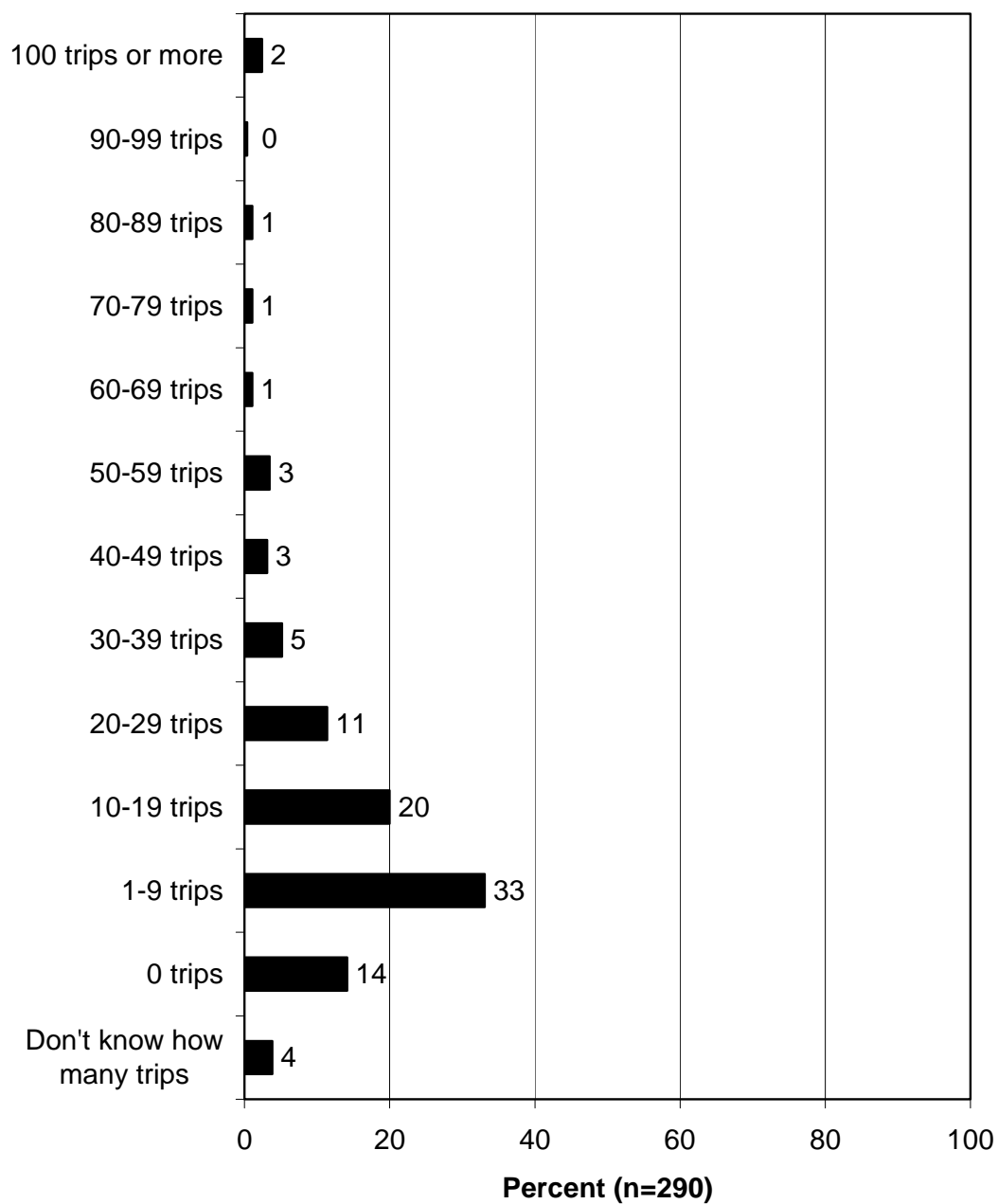
Q94. How many of your trout fishing trips were in ponds or small lakes? (Asked of those who fished for brook, brown, or rainbow trout.)



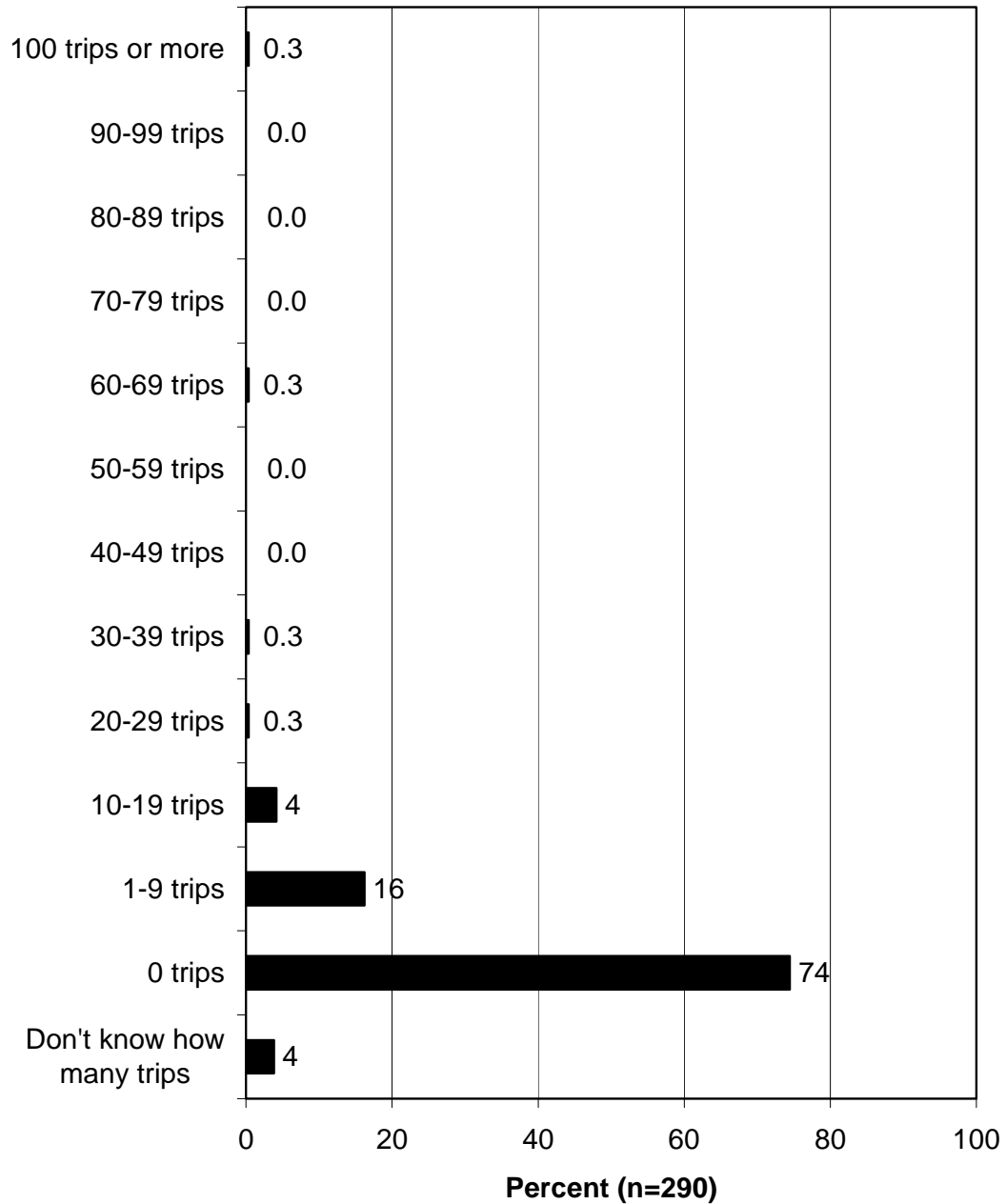
Q95. How many of your trout fishing trips were in reservoirs or large lakes? (Asked of those who fished for brook, brown, or rainbow trout.)



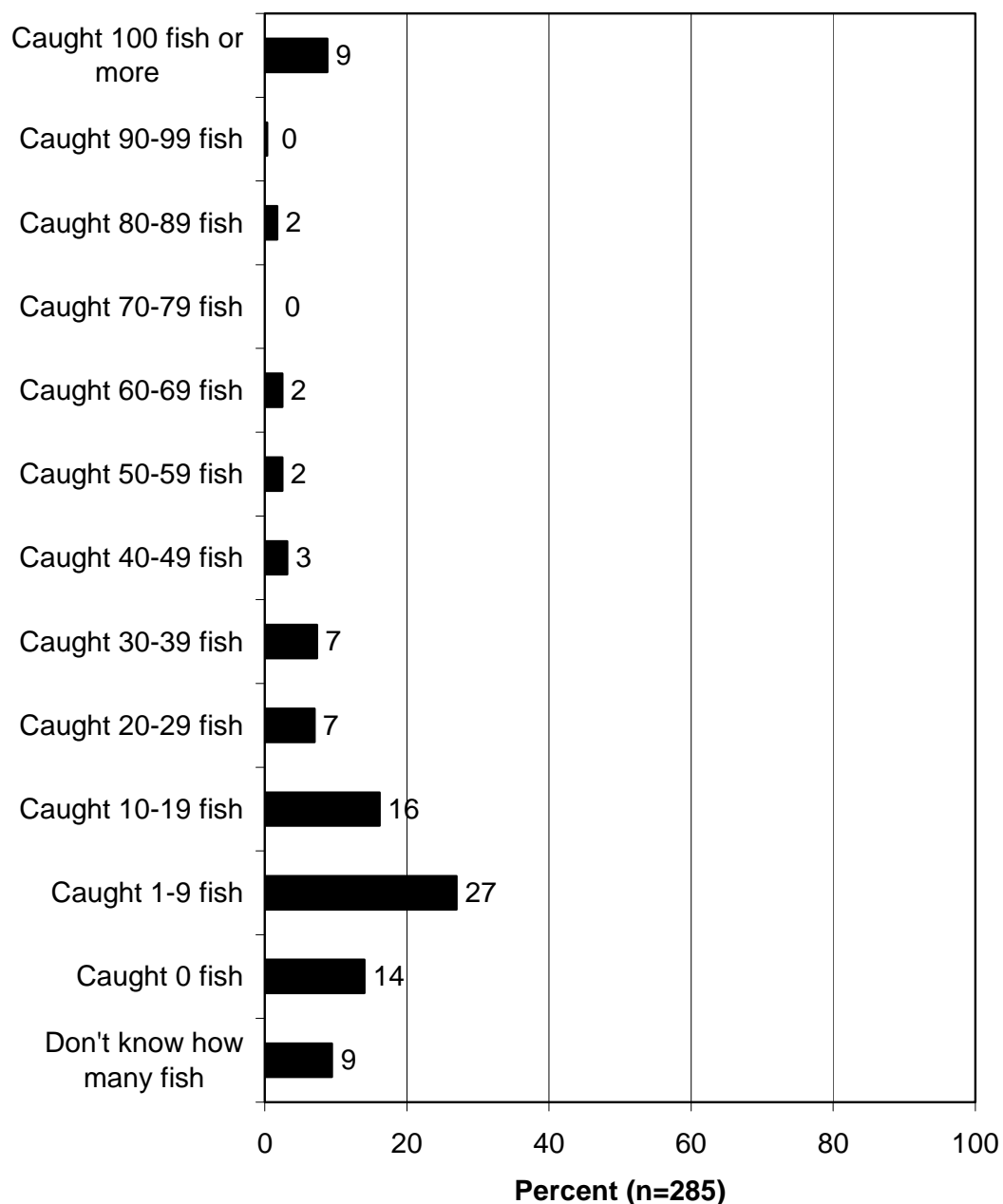
Q96. How many of your trout fishing trips were in stocked waters? (Asked of those who fished for brook, brown, or rainbow trout.)



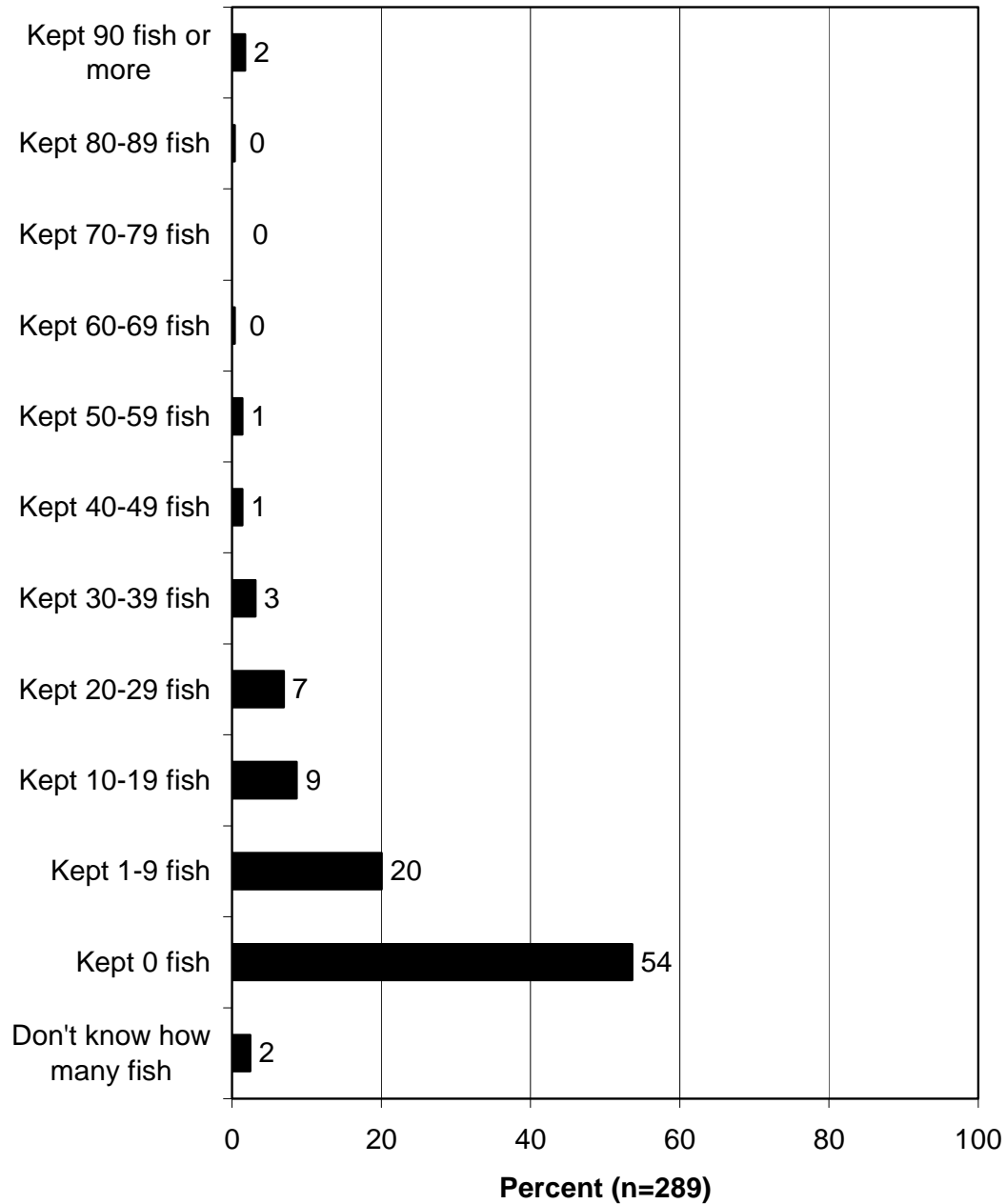
Q97. How many of your trout fishing trips were for wild trout? (Asked of those who fished for brook, brown, or rainbow trout.)



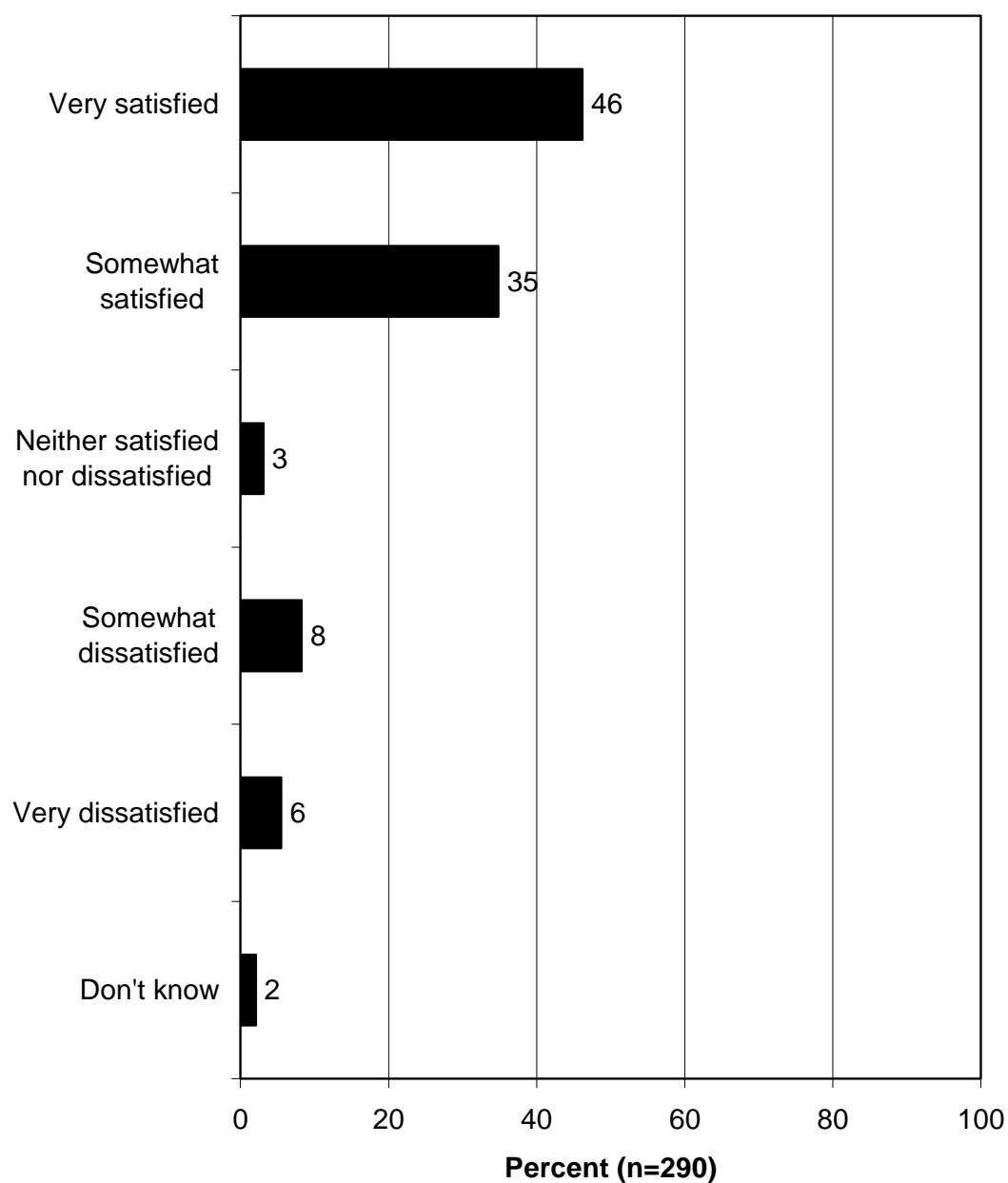
Q84. How many trout (brook, brown, or rainbow) of legal size did you catch in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for brook, brown, or rainbow trout.)



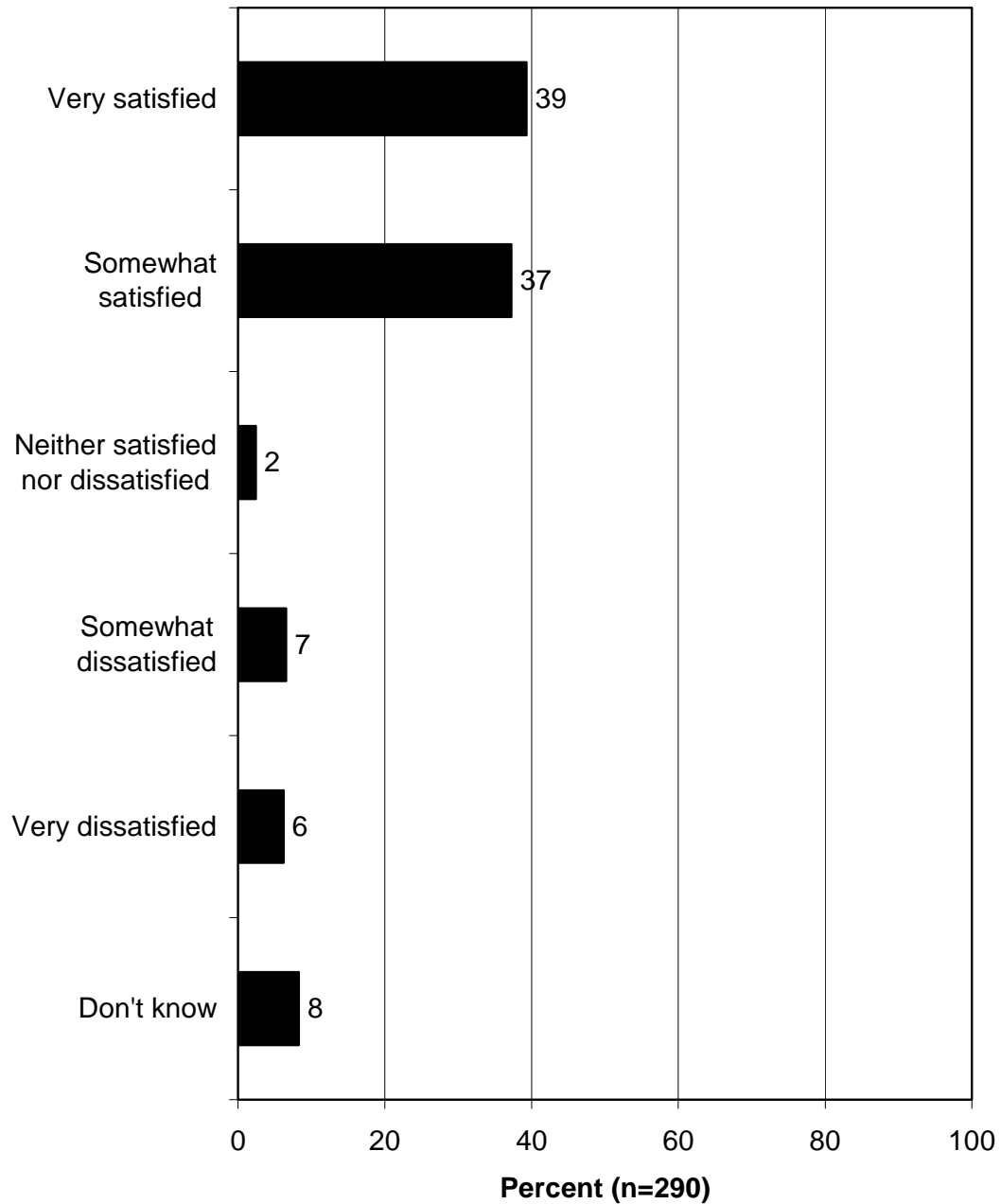
Q85. How many trout (brook, brown, or rainbow) did you keep in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for brook, brown, or rainbow trout.)



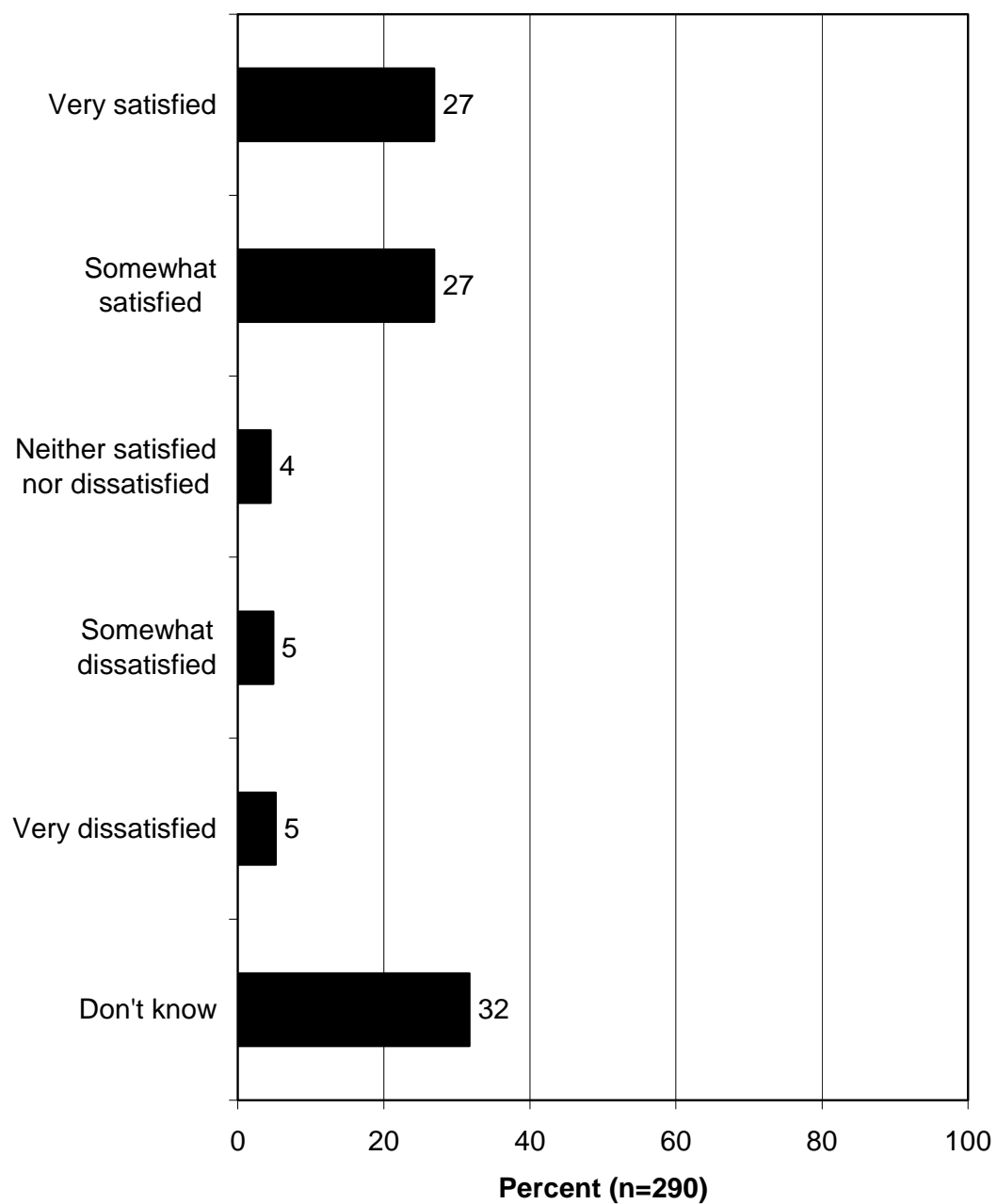
Q83. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with your fishing trips for trout (brook, brown, or rainbow) in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for brook, brown, or rainbow trout.)



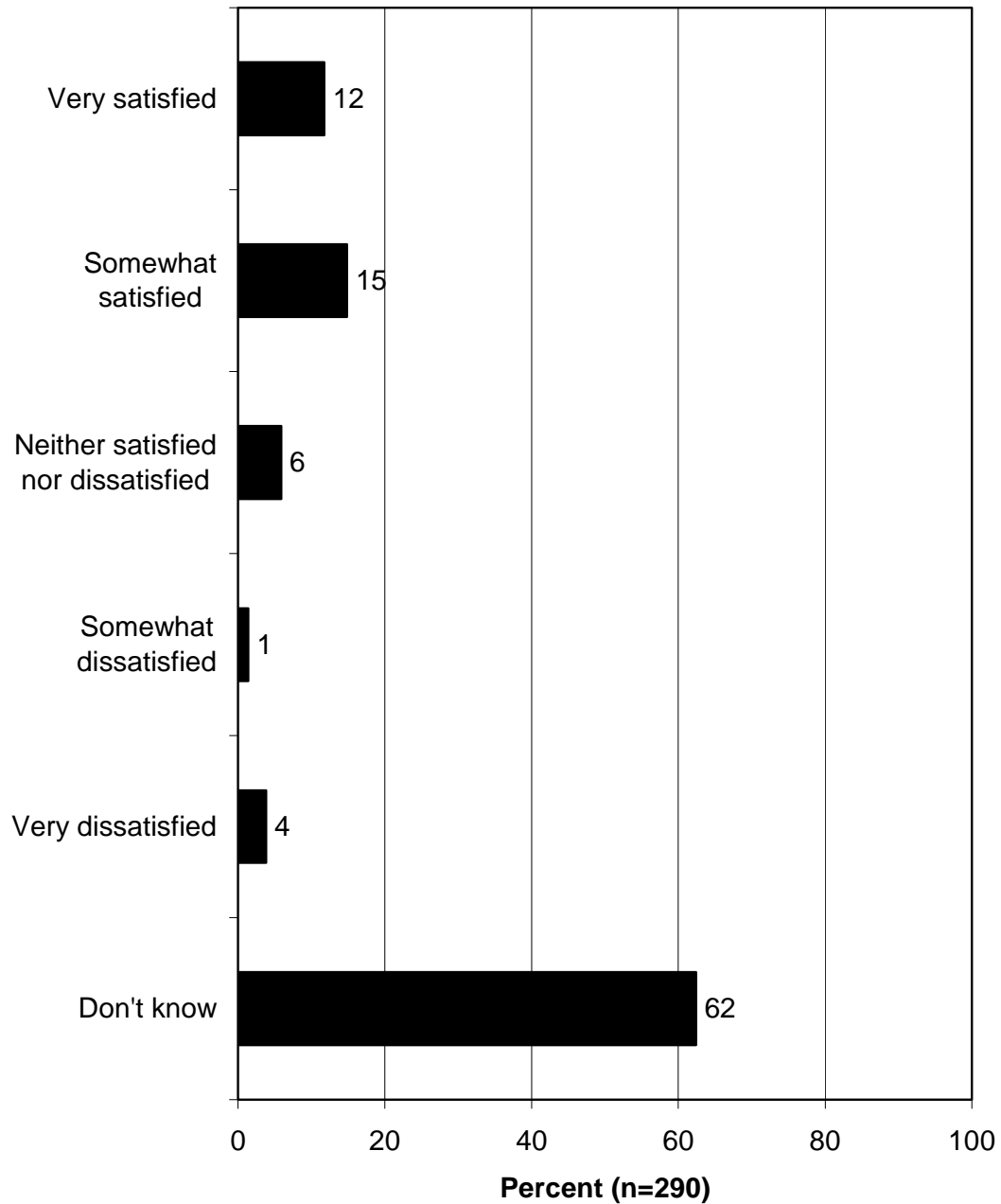
Q107. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with spring trout stocking? (Asked of those who fished for brook, brown, or rainbow trout.)



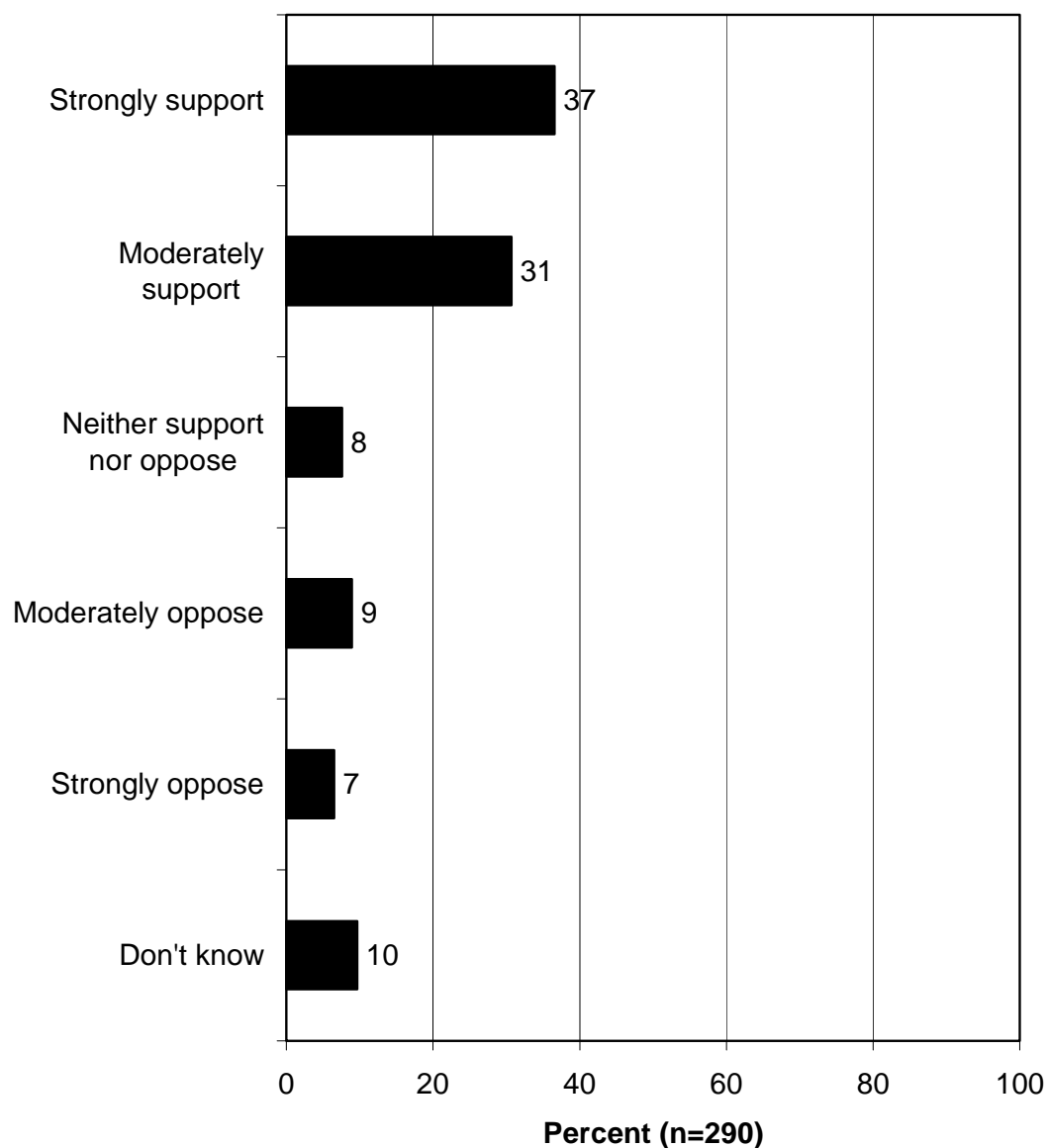
Q108. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with fall trout stocking? (Asked of those who fished for brook, brown, or rainbow trout.)



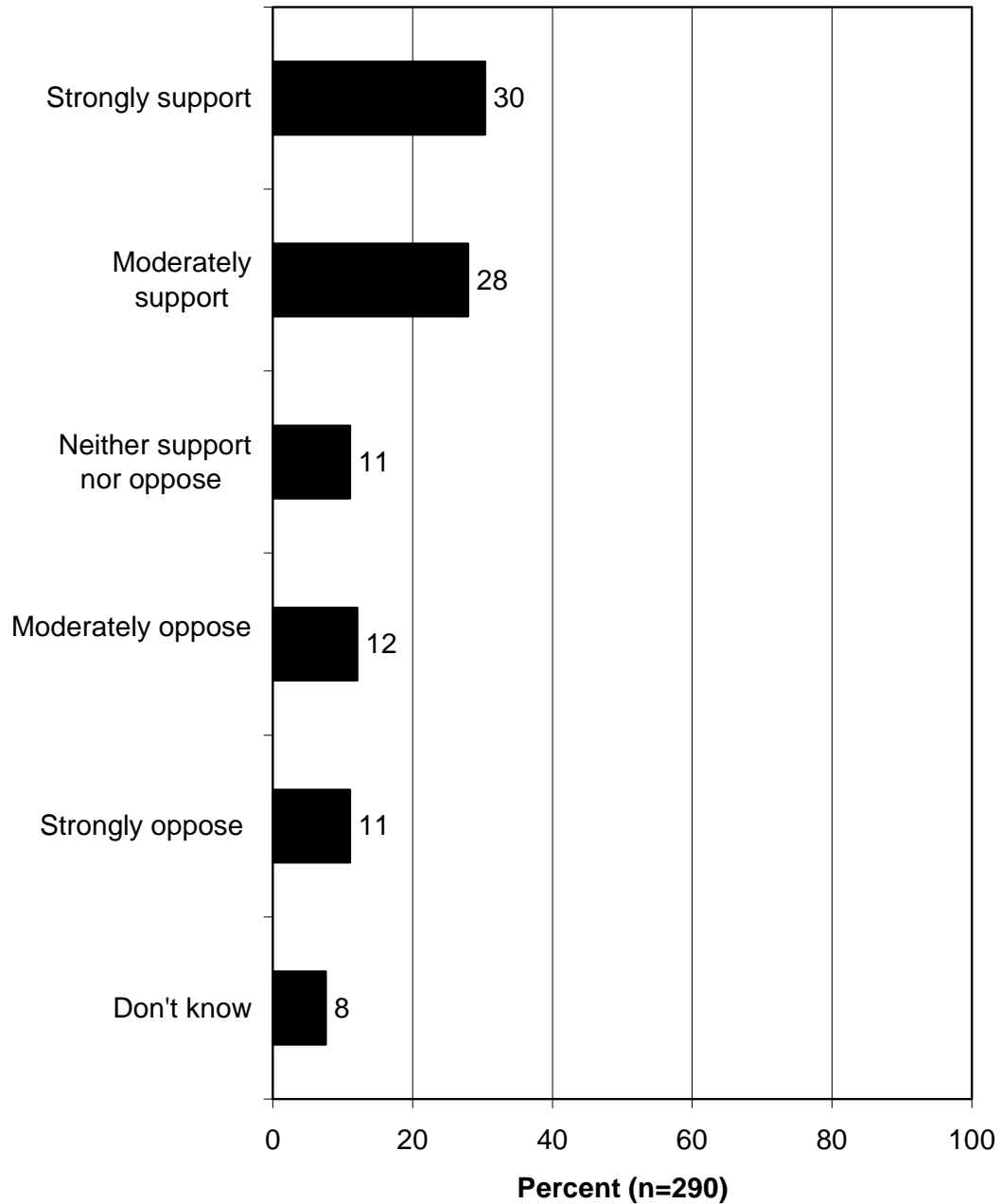
Q109. And are you satisfied or dissatisfied with winter trout stocking? (Asked of those who fished for brook, brown, or rainbow trout.)



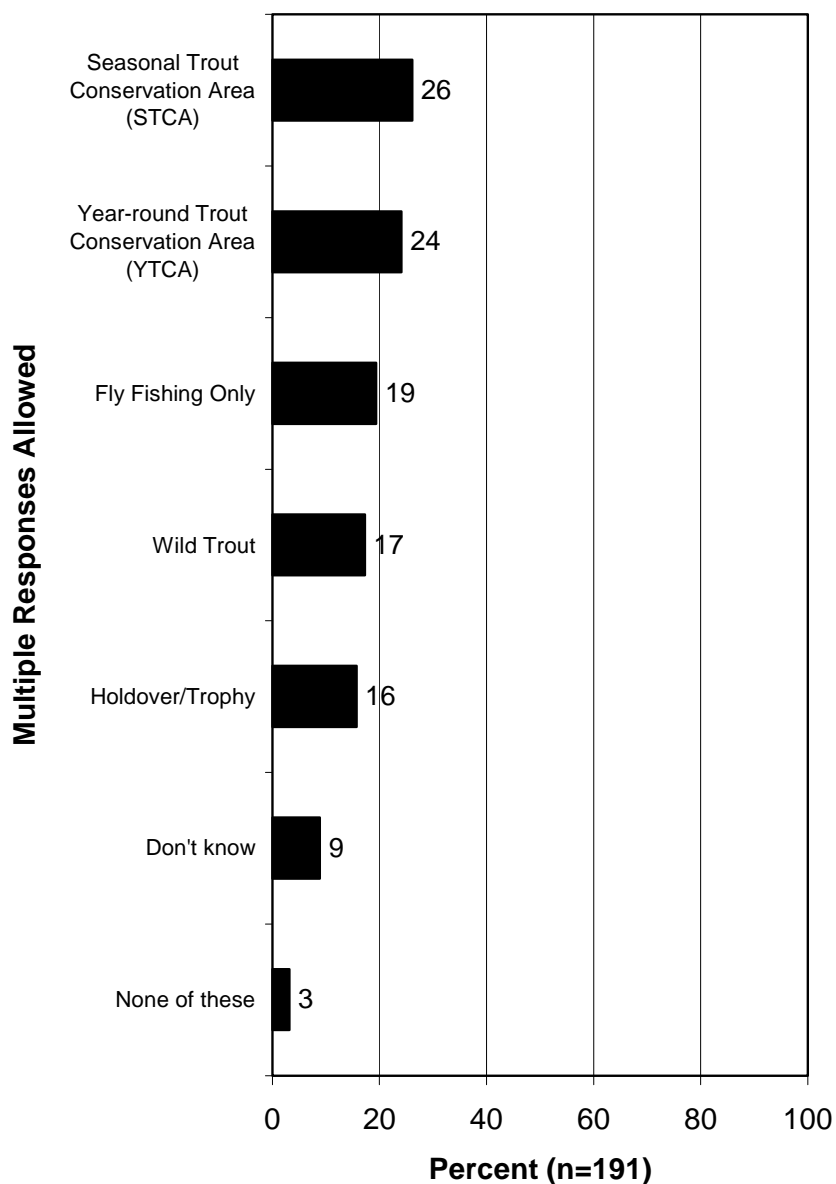
Q103. Would you support or oppose redistributing trout stocked in large non-trout lakes where returns are very low to smaller lakes, ponds, and streams where returns are much greater? (Asked of those who fished for brook, brown, or rainbow trout.)



Q104. Would you support or oppose increasing the number of designated special regulation trout areas? (Asked of those who fished for brook, brown, or rainbow trout.)



Q106. Which special regulation trout areas would you like to see increased in number? (Asked of those trout anglers who support increasing the number of designated special regulation trout areas.)



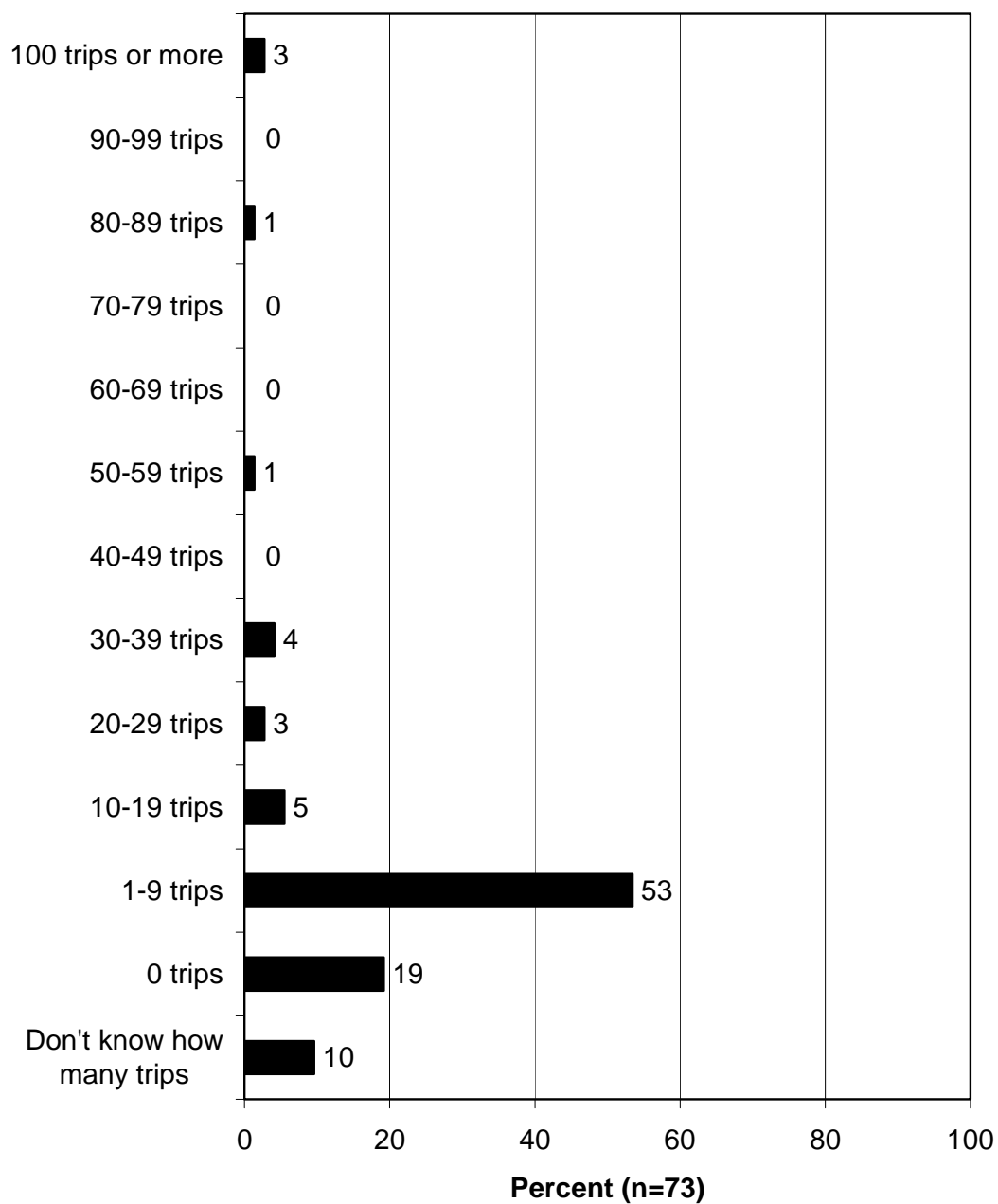
Walleye Fishing

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for walleye. A majority of walleye anglers were satisfied with their walleye fishing in 2002.
 - 53% took 1-9 trips.
 - 63% were very or somewhat satisfied, although those somewhat satisfied (37%) outnumbered those very satisfied (26%).

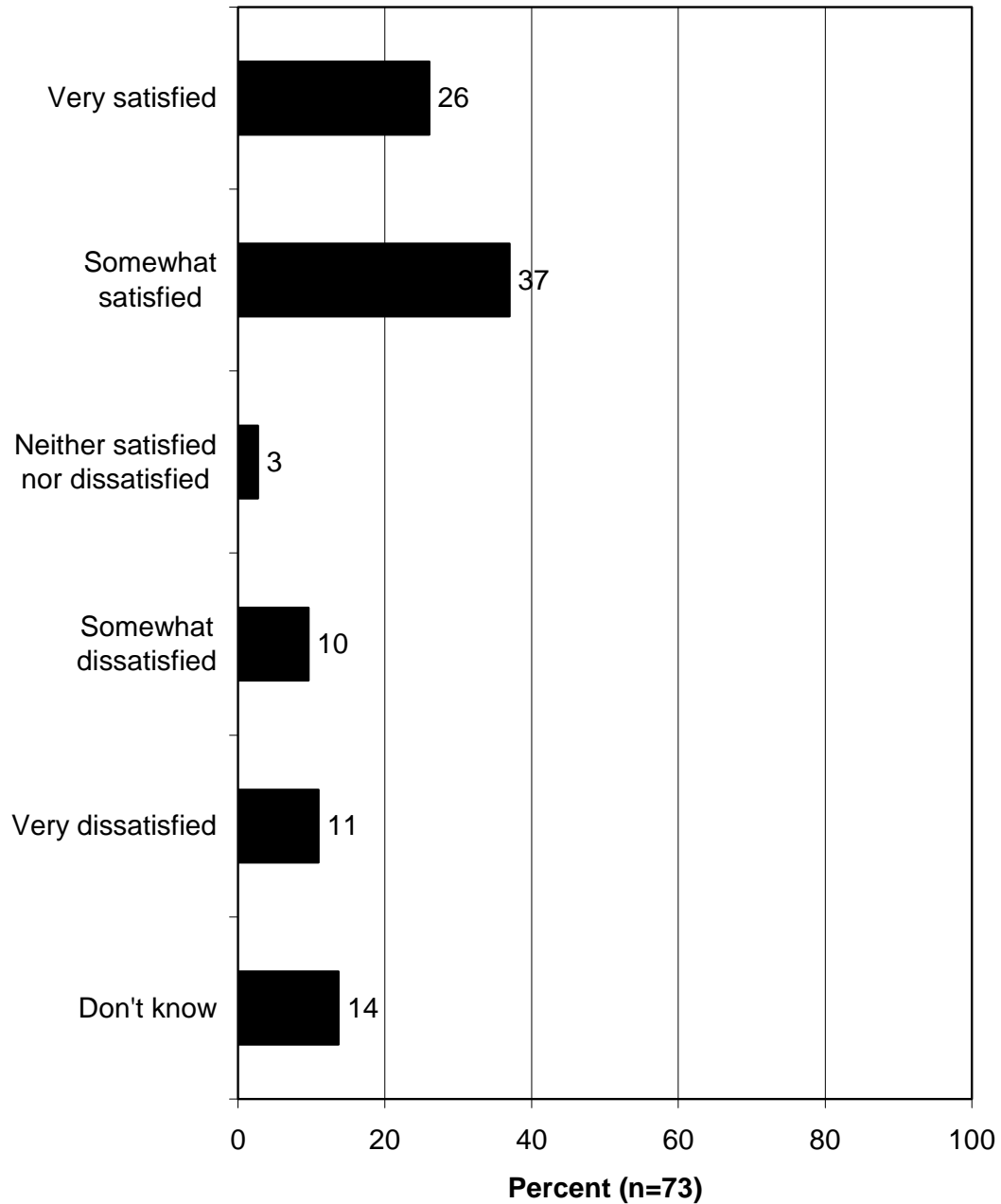
- Among all licensed anglers, satisfaction was greater than dissatisfaction regarding opportunities to fish for walleye.
 - 18% were satisfied, and 6% were dissatisfied (68% answered that they did not know).

- Typically, anglers caught no walleye or they caught from 1-9 of them. Typically, anglers kept no walleye.
 - 49% caught no walleye, and 30% caught from 1-9.
 - 77% kept no walleye.

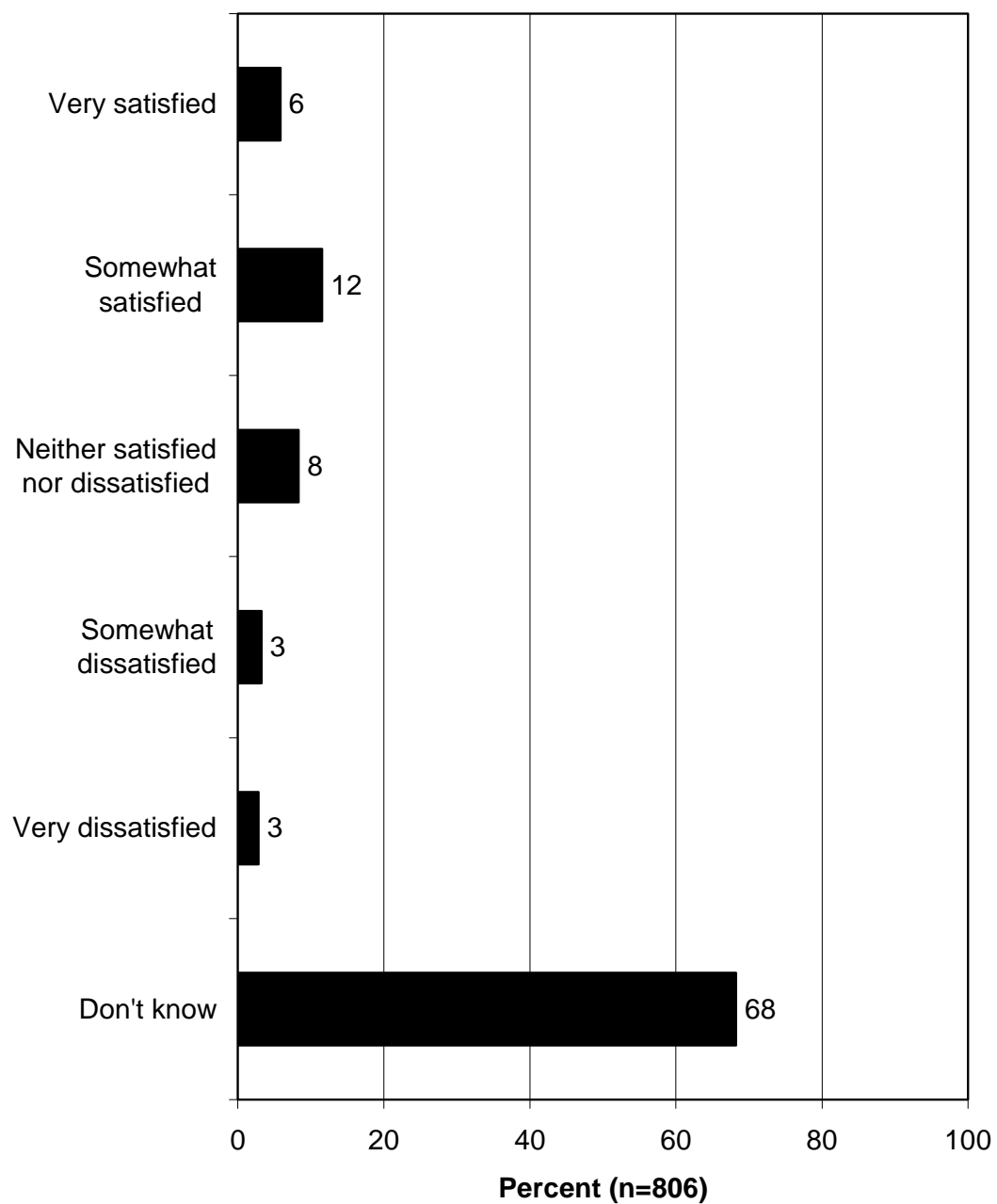
Q86. How many trips did you make to fish for walleye in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for walleye.)



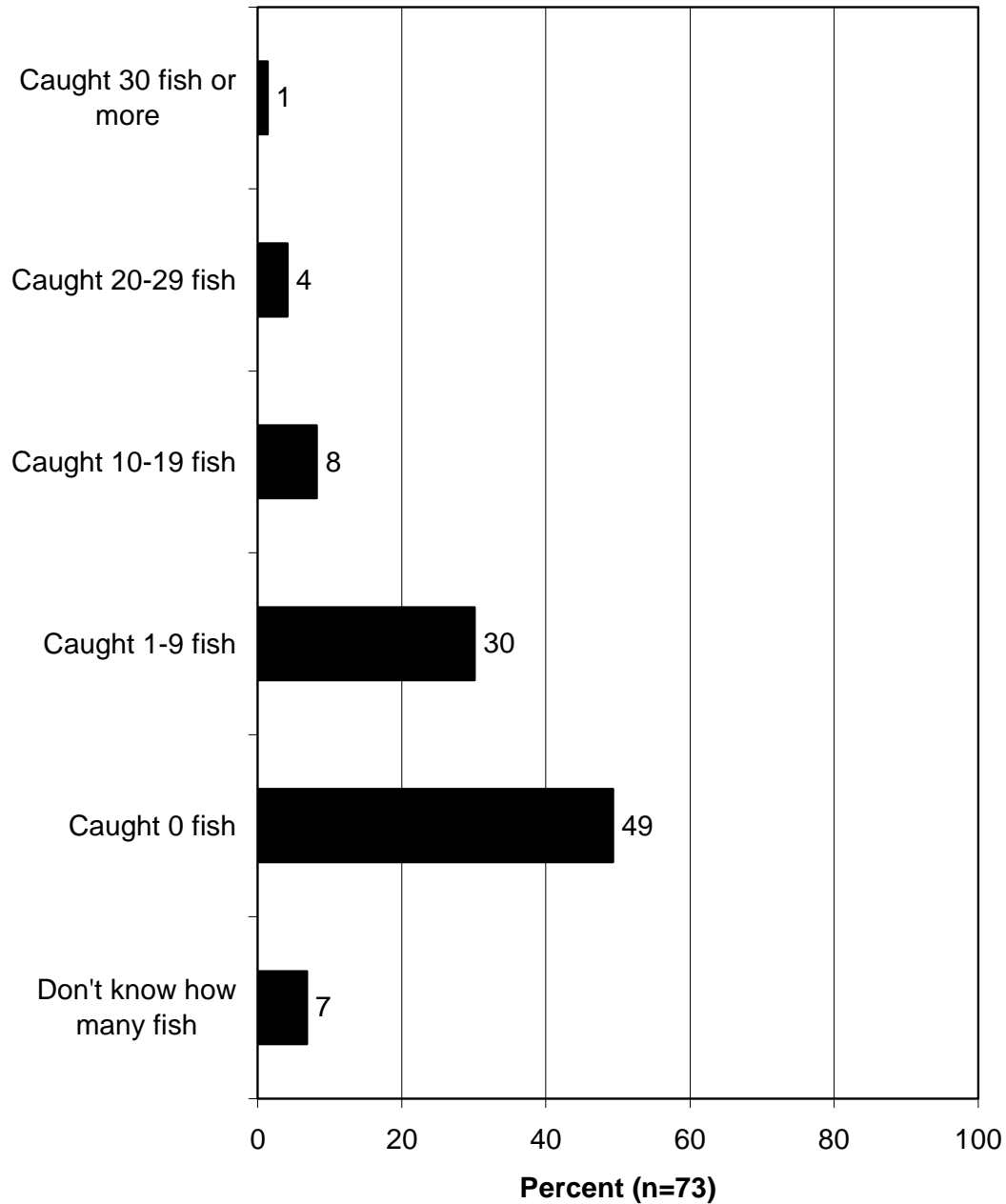
Q87. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with your fishing trips for walleye in New Jersey in the past 12 months? (Asked of those who fished for walleye.)



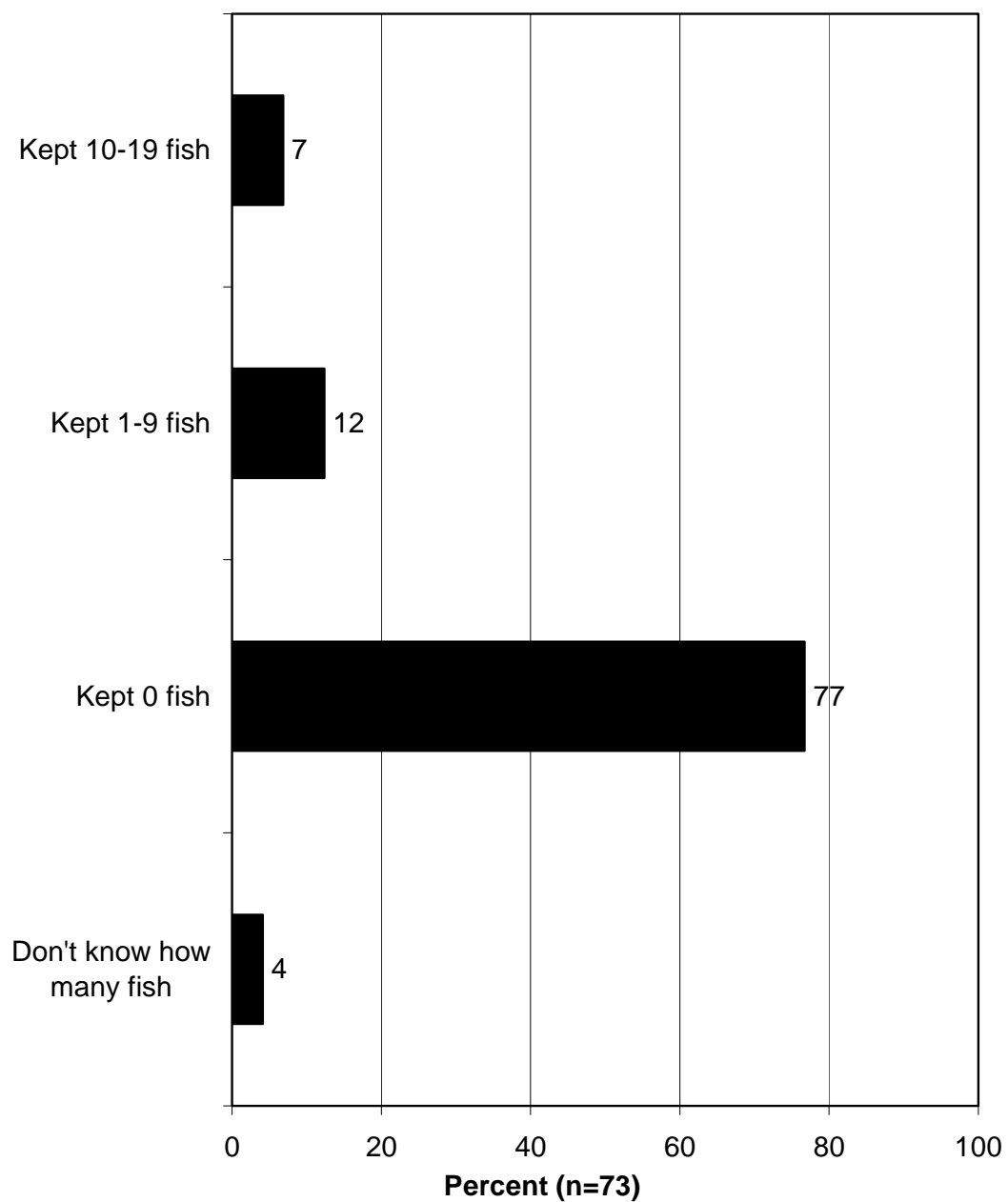
Q115. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with fishing opportunities for walleye?



Q88. How many walleye of legal size did you catch in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for walleye.)



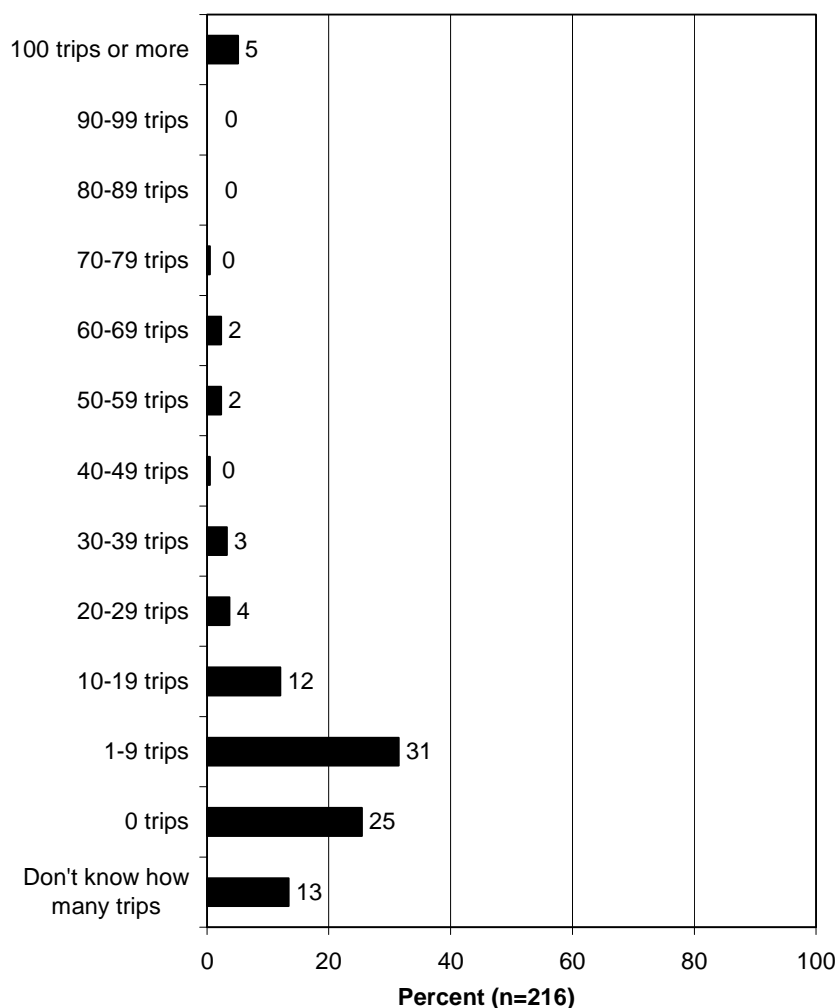
Q89. How many walleye did you keep in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for walleye.)



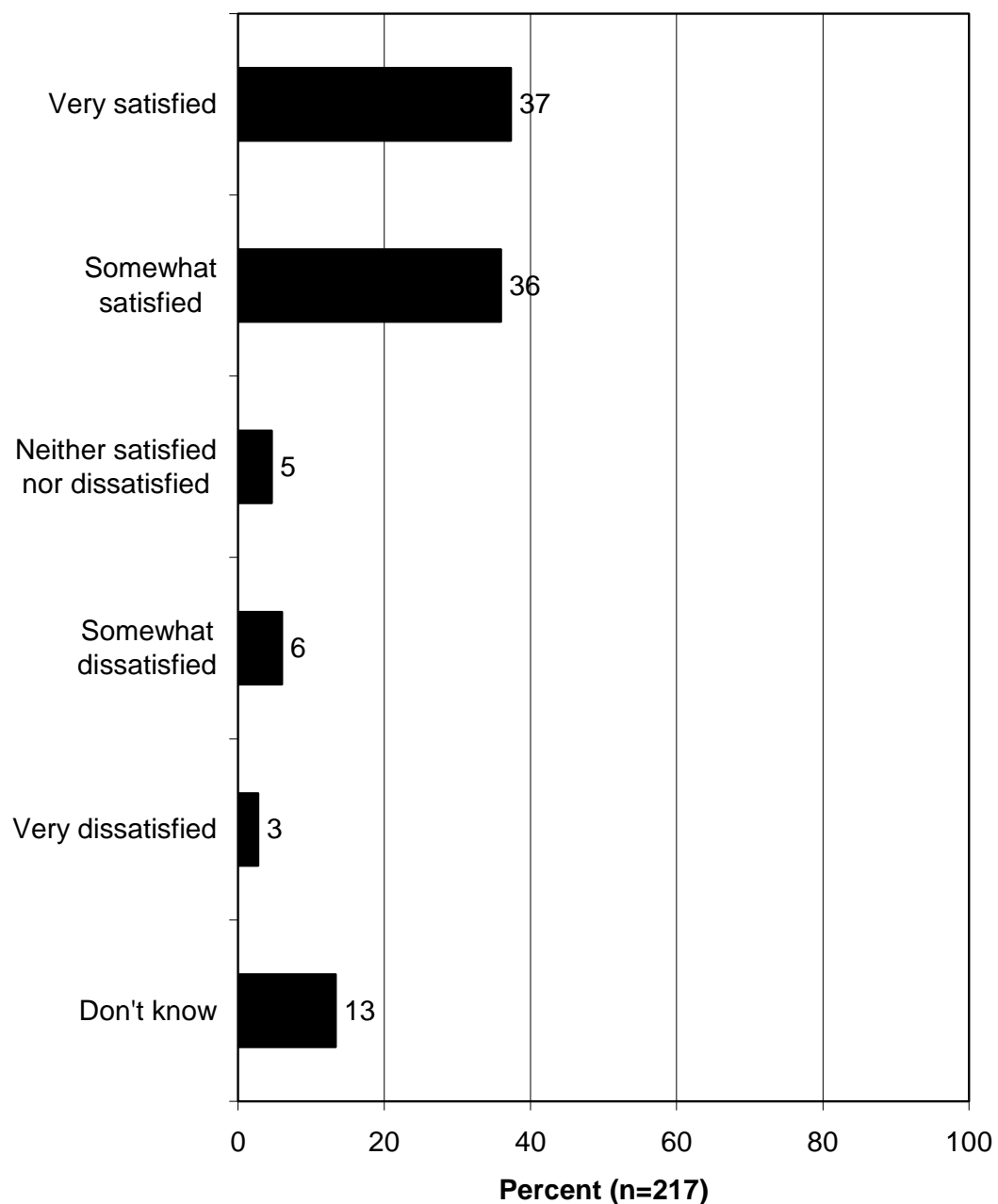
Yellow Perch Fishing

- Typically, anglers took from 1-9 trips to fish for yellow perch. A majority of yellow perch anglers were satisfied with their yellow perch fishing in 2002.
- 31% took 1-9 trips.
 - 73% were very or somewhat satisfied, almost exactly evenly divided between very satisfied (37%) and somewhat satisfied (36%).

Q90. How many trips did you make to fish for yellow perch in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for yellow perch.)



Q91. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with your fishing trips for yellow perch in New Jersey in 2002? (Asked of those who fished for yellow perch.)



RATING OF FISHING OPPORTUNITIES AND ACCESS IN NEW JERSEY, RATING OF THE DIVISION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, AND RATING OF THE BUREAU OF FRESHWATER FISHERIES

- Overall, licensed anglers gave favorable ratings regarding the quality of freshwater fishing and fishing opportunities in New Jersey. Additionally, they generally felt that freshwater fishing has improved or remained about the same over the past 10 years.
 - 73% gave a rating of excellent (22%) or good (51%); 4% gave a poor rating.
 - Those who said that fishing quality has improved (34%) outnumbered those who said that fishing quality has declined (18%); a plurality (38%) said that fishing quality has remained about the same.

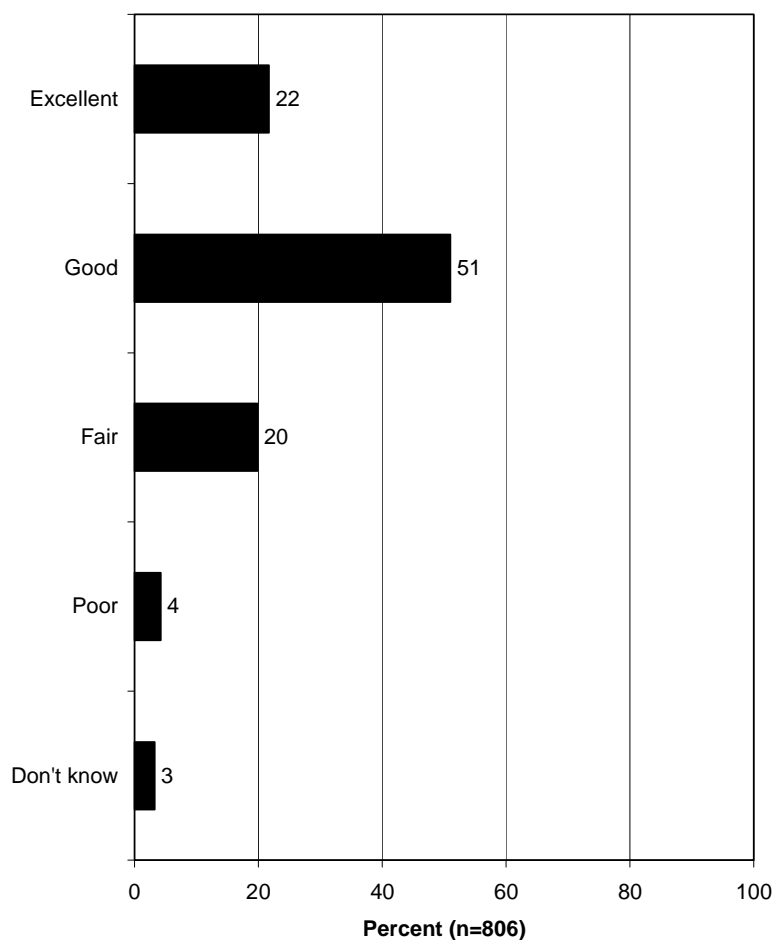
- Ratings of the performance of the Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries were generally favorable, as is the clarity of the fishing regulations and the enforcement of freshwater fishing regulations.
 - 67% rated the performance excellent (17%) or good (50%); only 3% rated it poor.
 - 84% agree that the regulations are clear and easy to understand, with 51% having said that they strongly agree; 10% disagree.
 - 79% are satisfied with the enforcement of New Jersey's freshwater fishing regulations; only 9% are dissatisfied.

- A majority of licensed anglers were satisfied with the NJDFW's efforts to inform and educate anglers and the public about New Jersey's fisheries.
 - 75% were satisfied, with 33% very satisfied and 42% somewhat satisfied; 11% were dissatisfied.

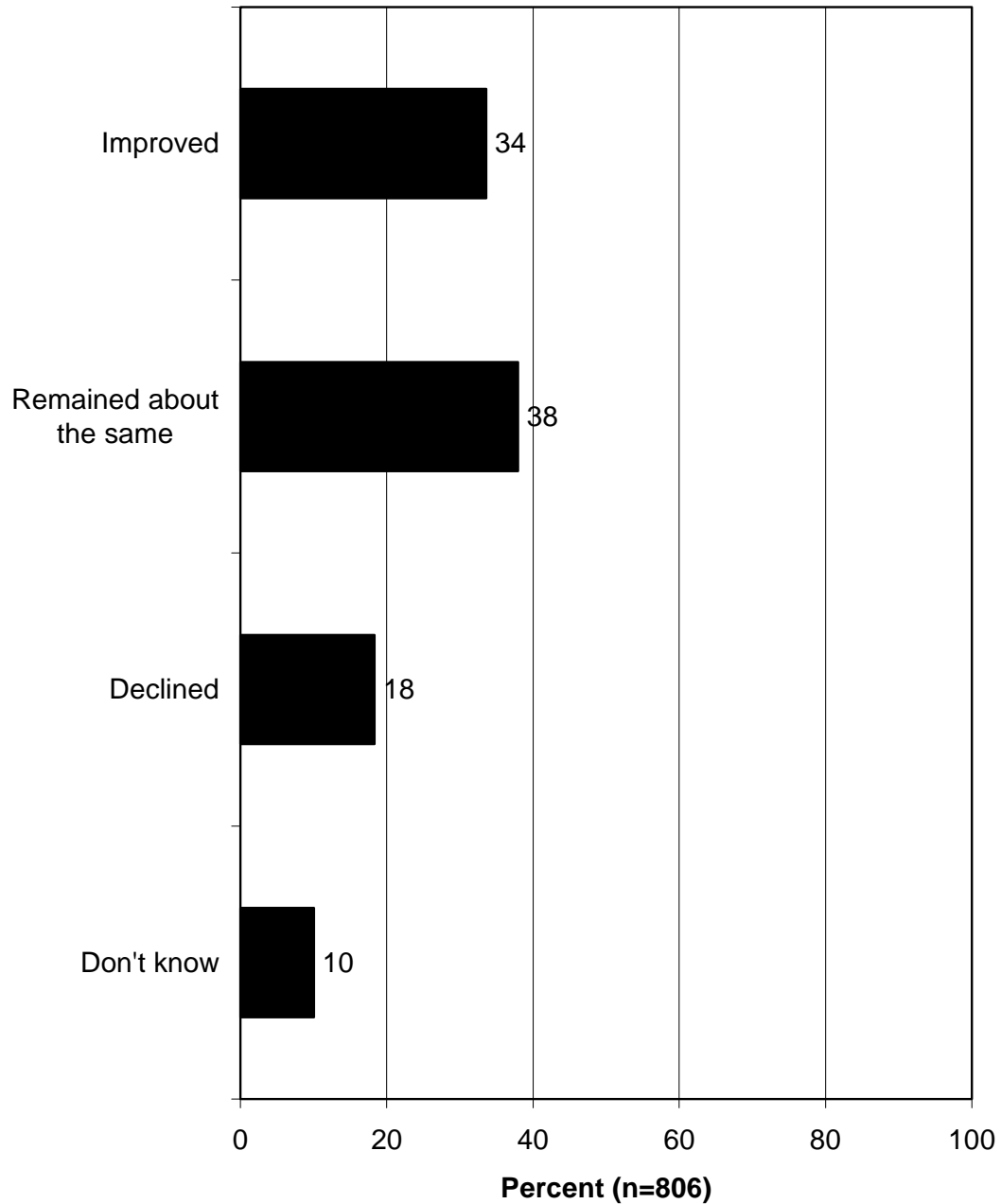
- Licensed anglers were more satisfied with shoreline access than they were with boat access.
 - 29% were very satisfied with shoreline access at ponds and lakes, and 26% were very satisfied with shoreline access at rivers and streams; this is in contrast to the 23% very satisfied with boat access at ponds and lakes and the 19% very satisfied with boat access at rivers and streams.

- Licensed anglers were evenly split regarding whether access to freshwater fishing areas has improved or declined, although a plurality said that access has remained about the same.
 - 23% said access has improved, and 23% said it has declined.
 - 44% said access has remained about the same.
- Licensed anglers are fairly evenly split regarding whether opening water supply reservoirs to shoreline and/or boat fishing would significantly increase the number of trips they take.
 - 49% said this action would increase the number of trips they take; 45% said it would not.

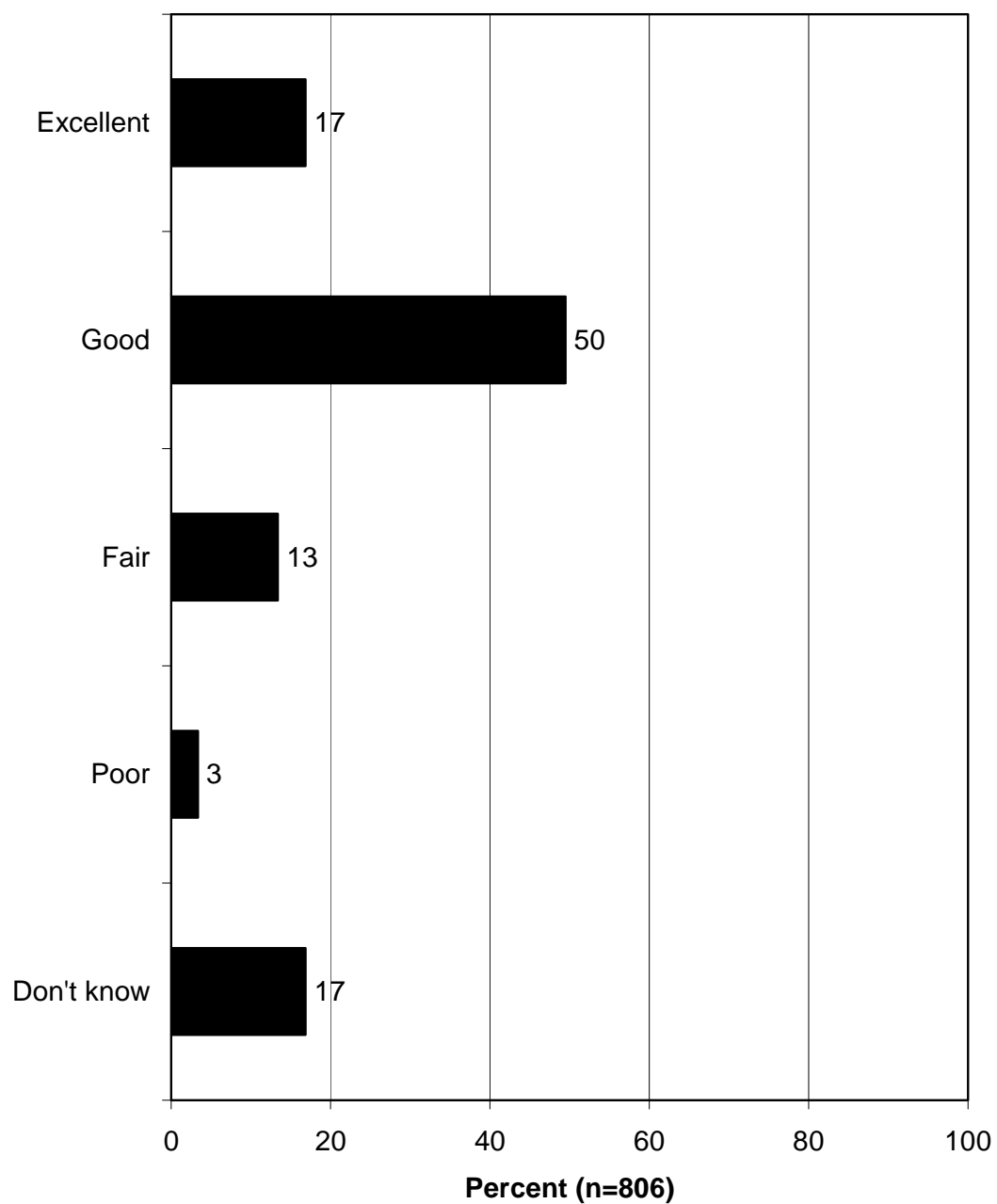
Q110. Overall, how would you rate the quality of freshwater fishing and fishing opportunities in New Jersey? Would you say it is excellent, good, fair, or poor?



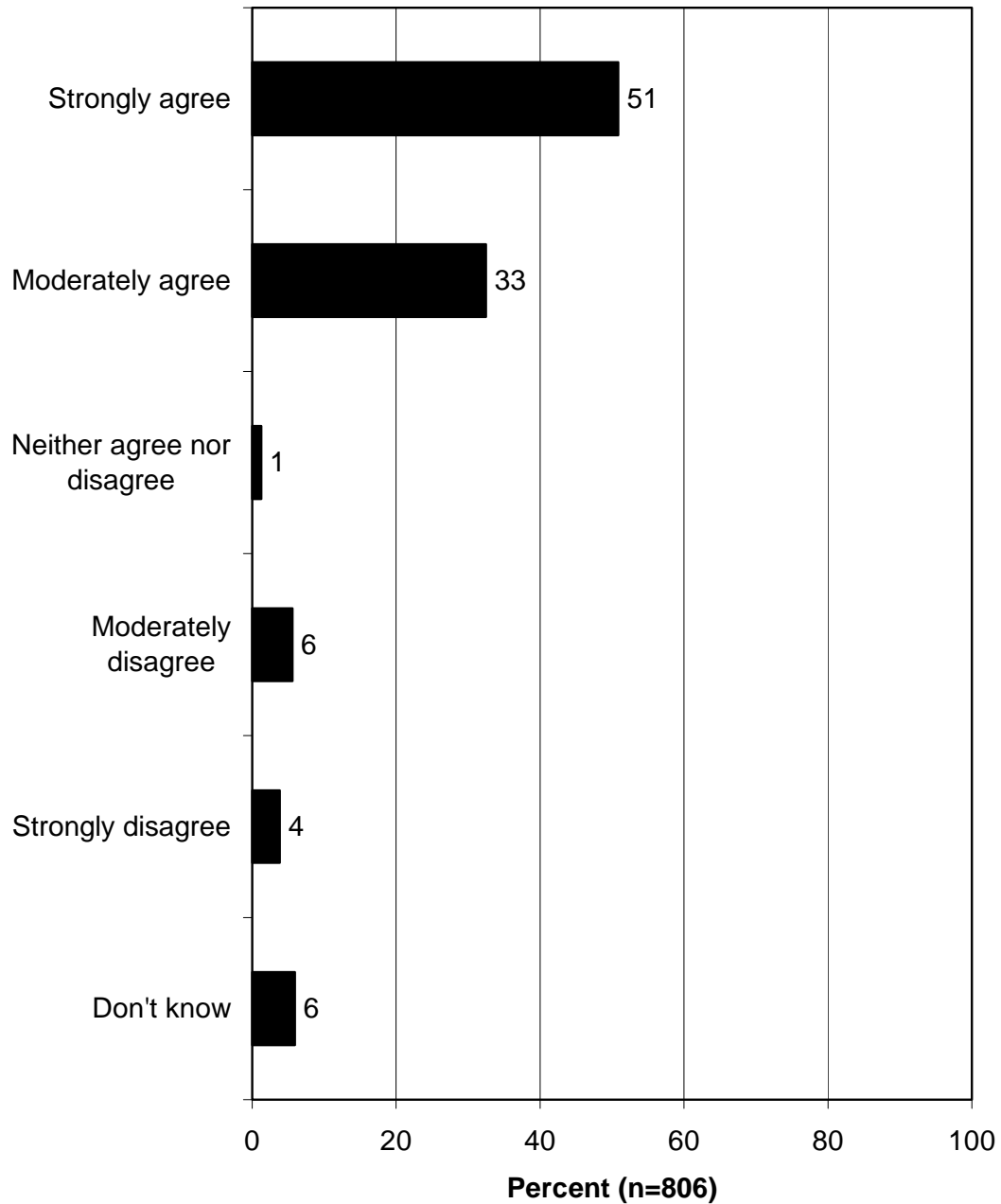
Q111. Over the past 10 years, would you say the overall quality of freshwater fishing in New Jersey has declined, improved, or remained about the same?



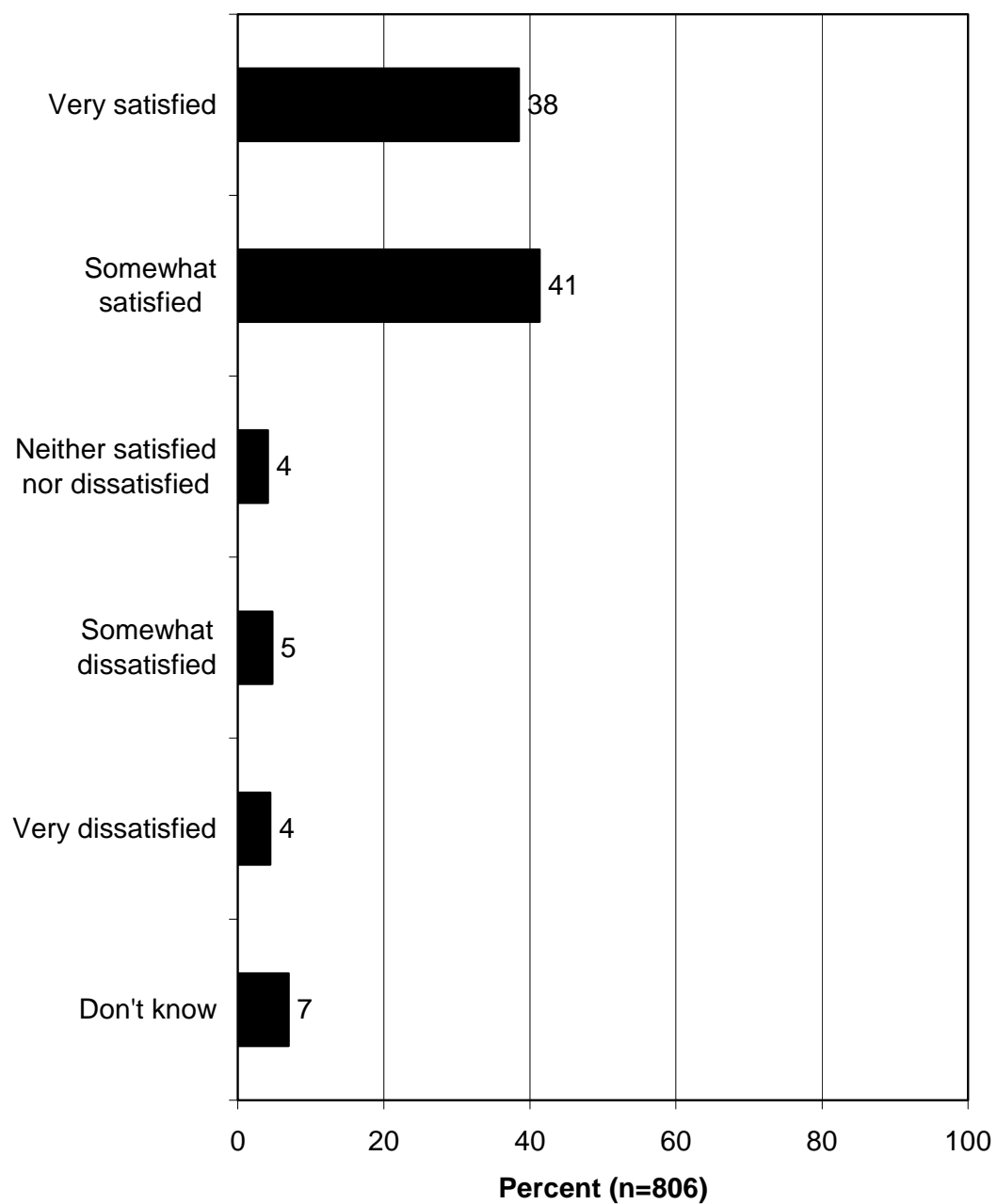
Q112. How would you rate the overall performance of the Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries? Would you say it is excellent, good, fair, or poor?



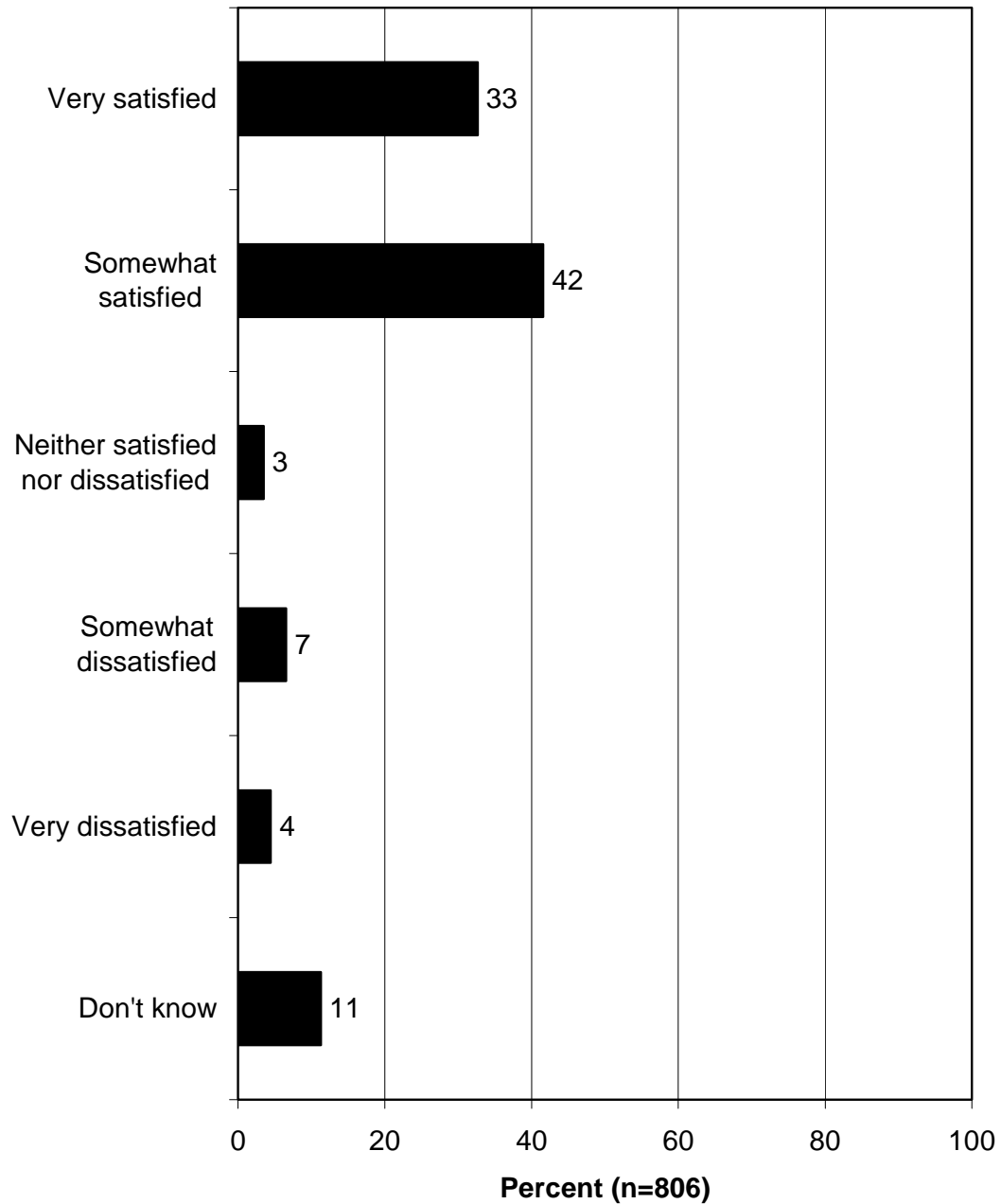
Q143. Do you agree or disagree that New Jersey's freshwater fishing regulations are clear and easy to understand?



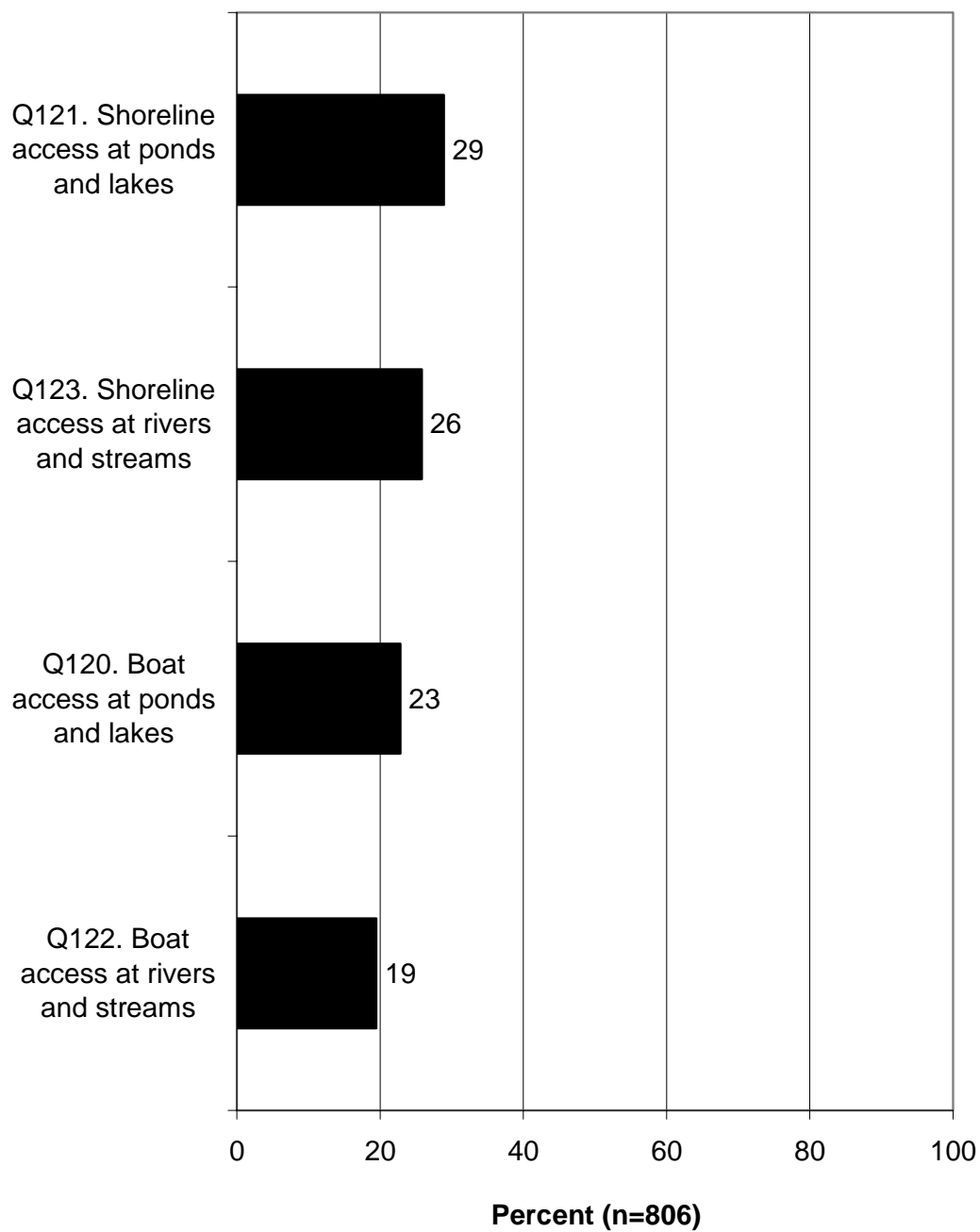
Q158. Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the enforcement of New Jersey freshwater fishing regulations?



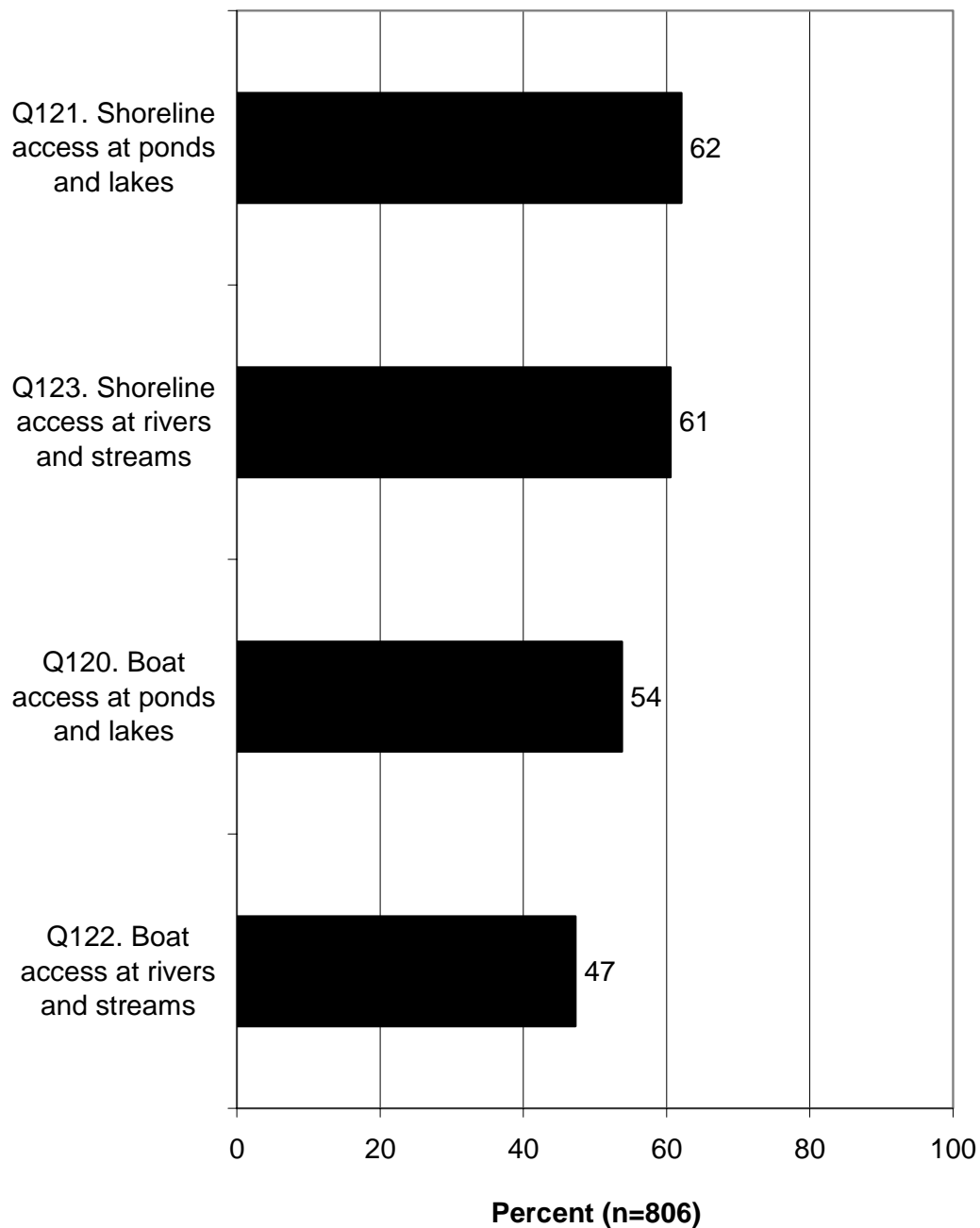
Q113. Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the Division's effort to inform and educate anglers and the public about New Jersey fisheries resources?



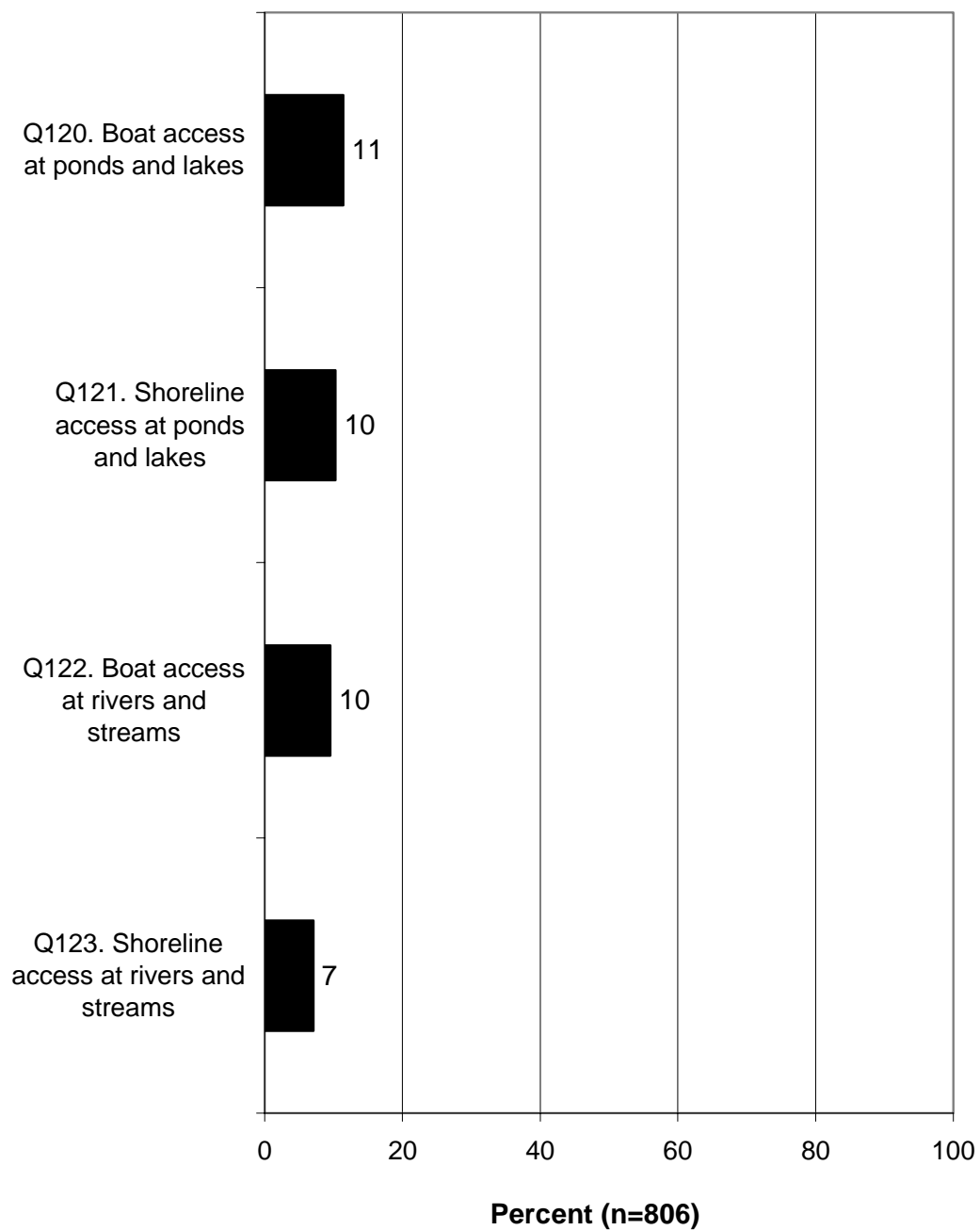
Q120-123. Percent very satisfied with the following access.



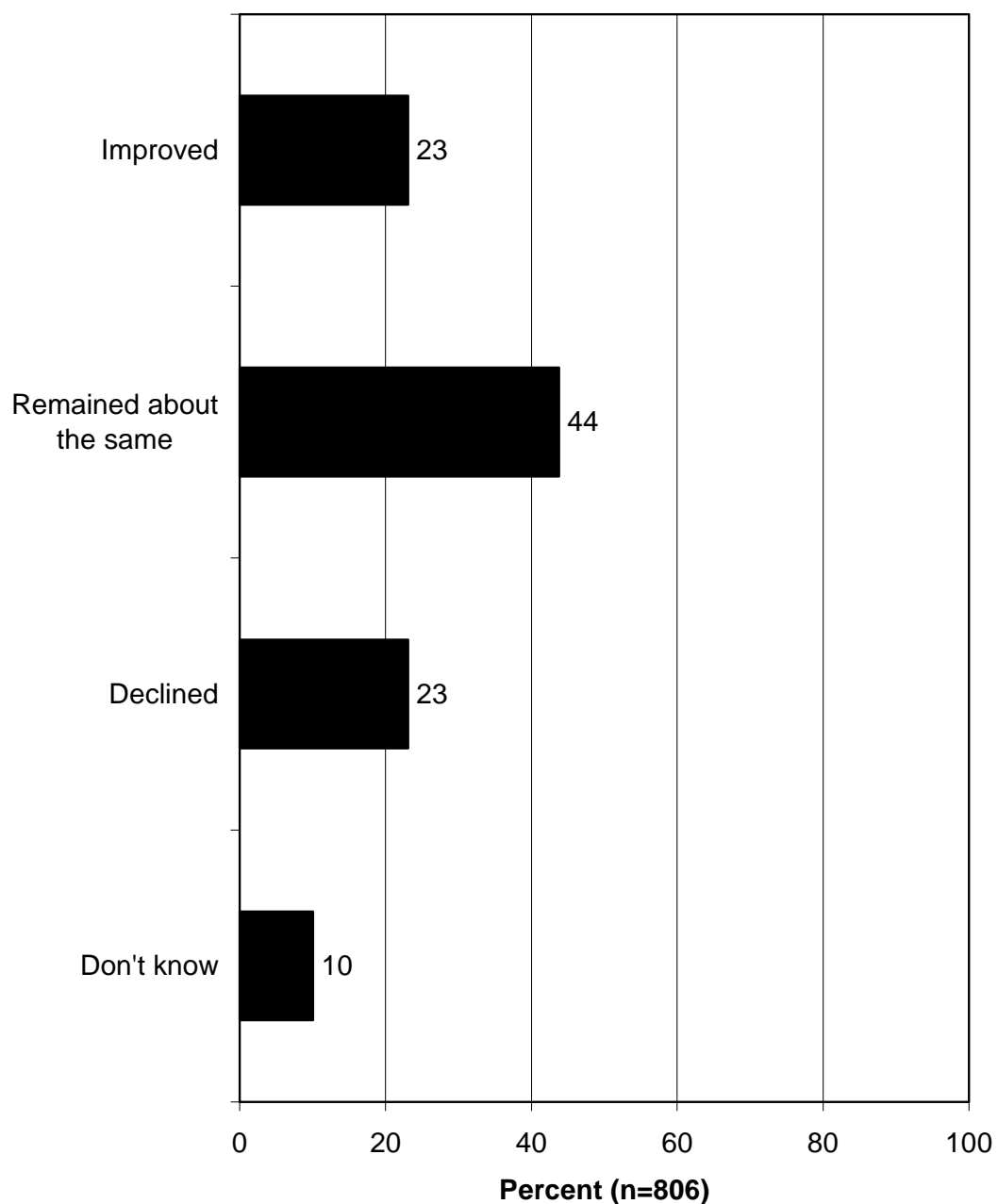
Q120-123. Percent very or somewhat satisfied with the following access.



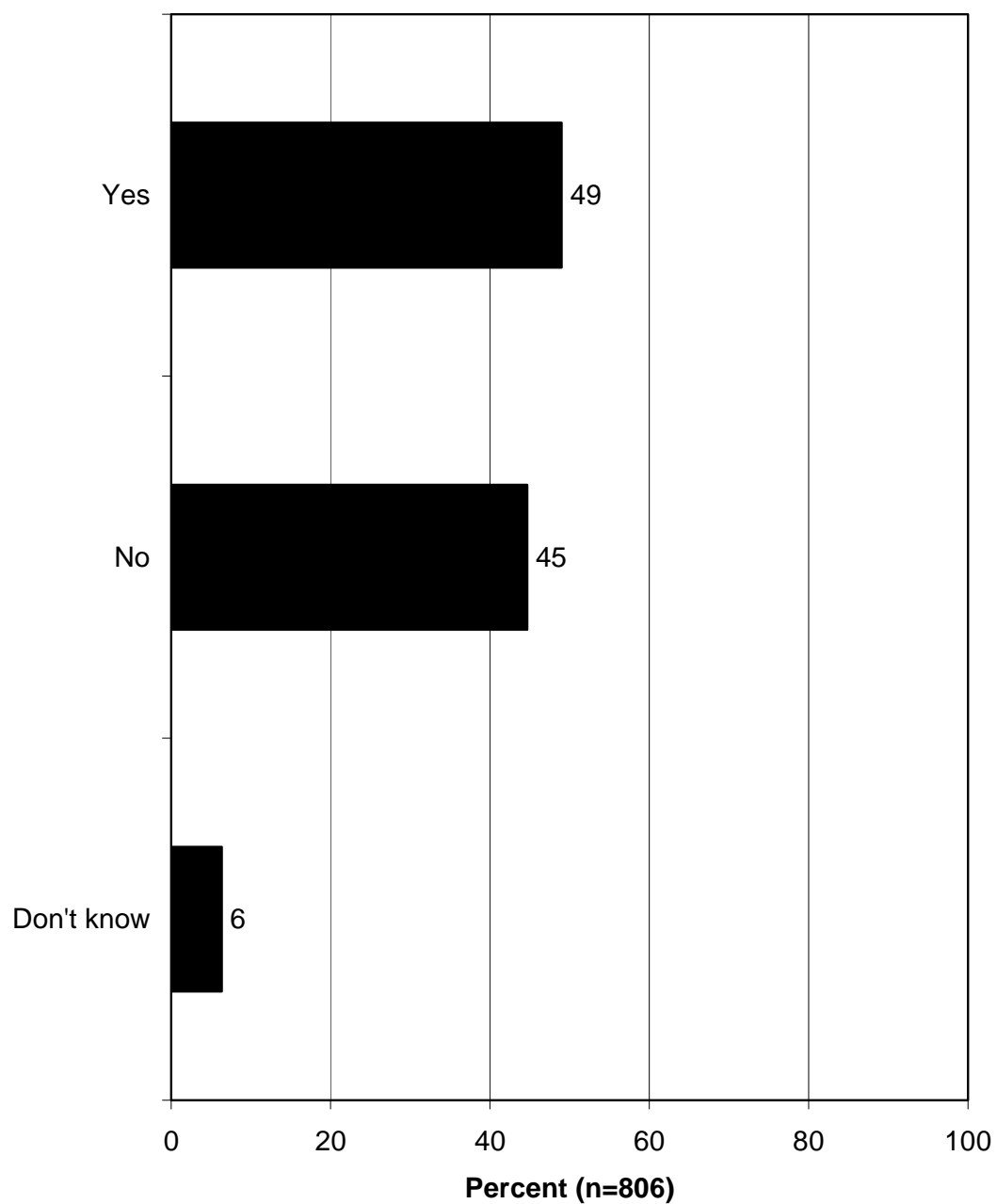
Q120-123. Percent very dissatisfied with the following access.



Q124. Over the past 10 years, would you say that access to freshwater fishing areas has declined, improved, or remained about the same?



Q154. Would opening water supply reservoirs to shoreline and/or boat fishing significantly increase the number of trips you take?



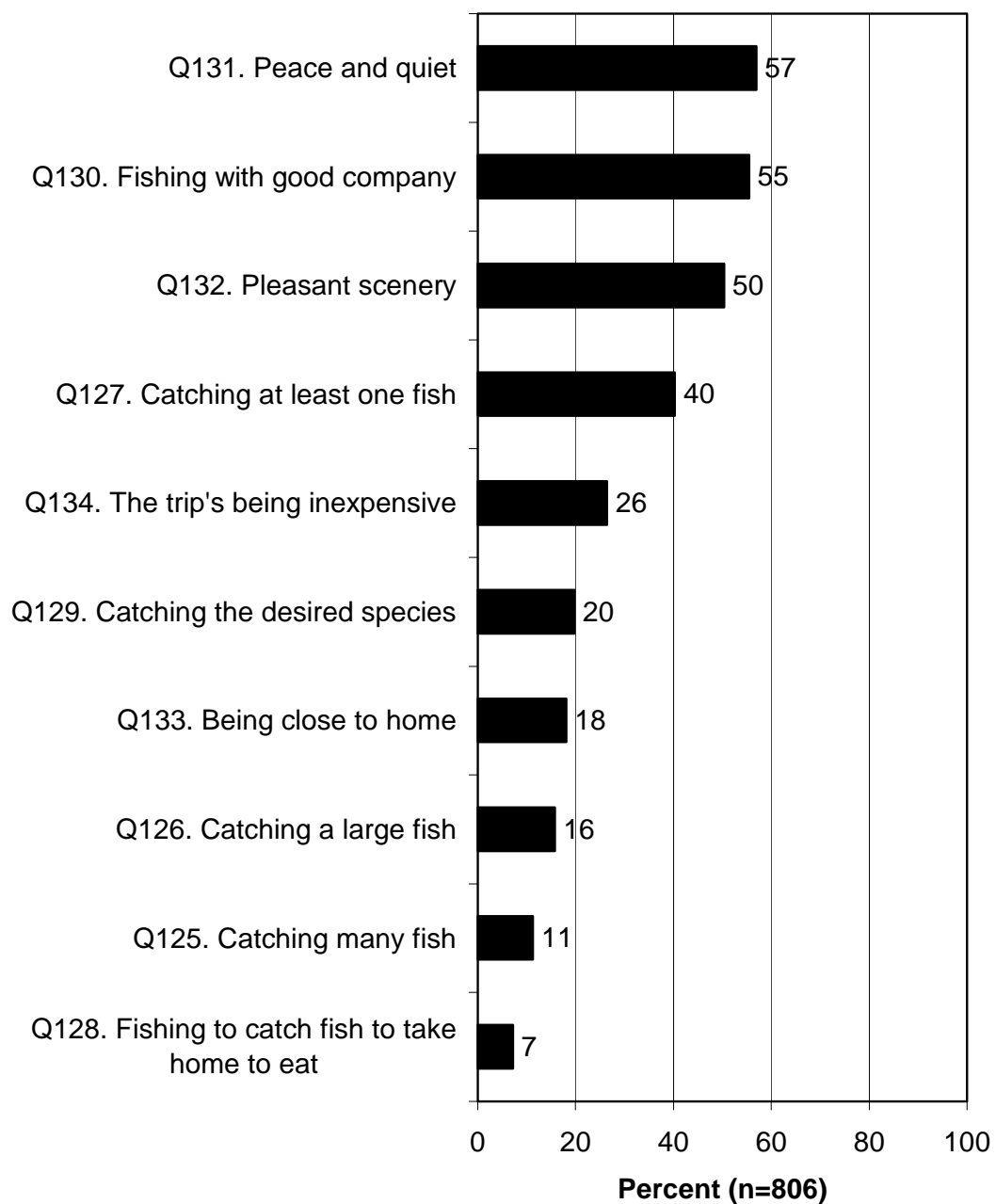
FACTORS AFFECTING ENJOYMENT OF FISHING

- Fishing enjoyment is predicated more on the enjoyment of the act of fishing rather than on the actual harvest of fish, with the caveat that respondents wanted to catch at least one fish.
 - The top three factors that are essential to the success of a fishing trip are peace and quiet (57% said this is essential to the success of the trip), fishing with good company (55%), and pleasant scenery (50%).
 - The lowest ranked factors that are essential to the success of a fishing trip are fishing to catch fish to eat (7%), catching many fish (11%), and catching a large fish (16%). Note, however, that catching at least one fish was more important, with 40% having said that catching at least one fish is essential to the success of the trip (the fourth ranked factor).
 - The top factor that is of *no* importance is fishing to catch fish to eat (66% said this is of no importance to the success of the trip).

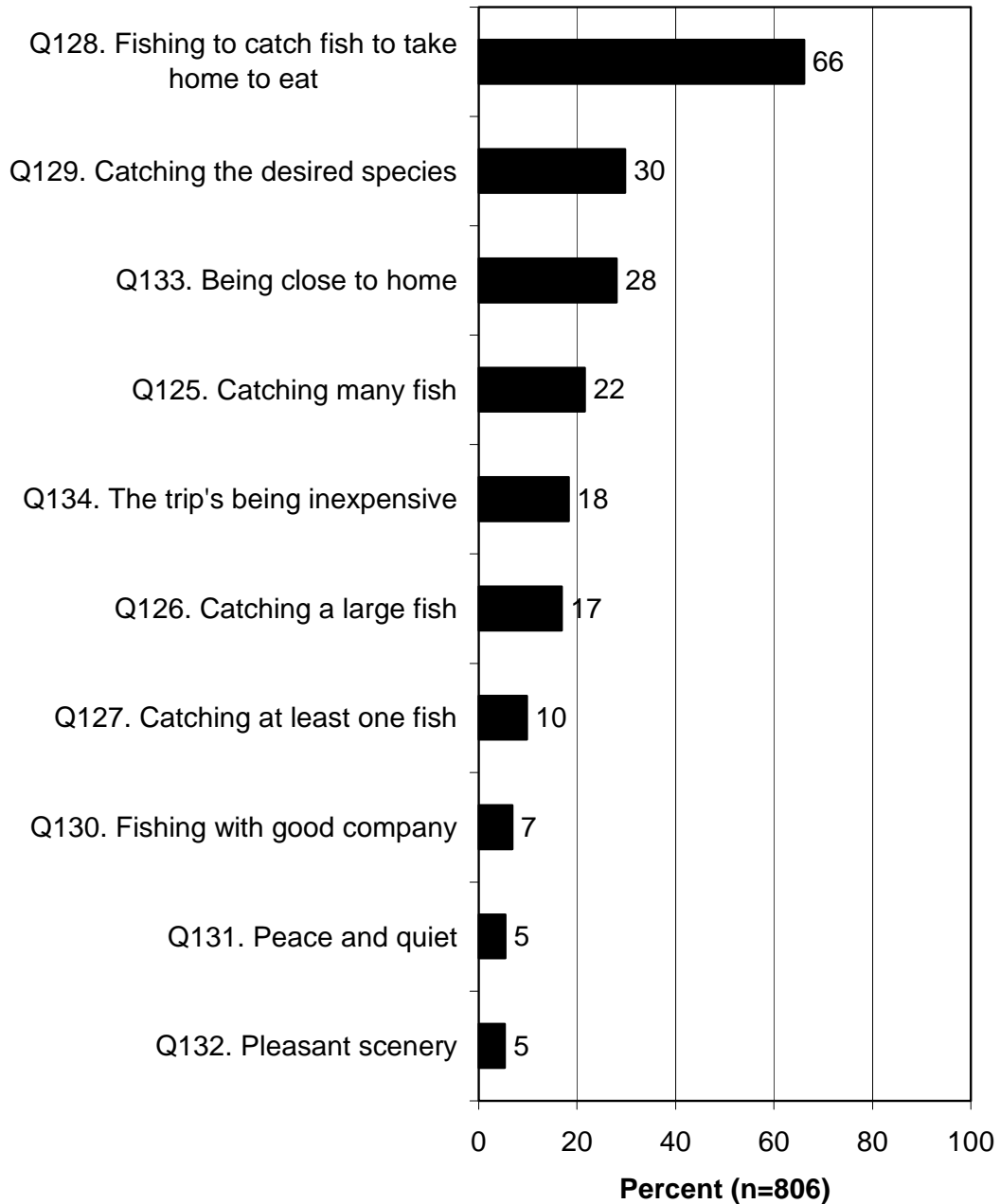
Note that the individual graphs for this series are found in the “Additional Graphs” section.

- In an open-ended question (wherein the respondent could give any answer) regarding things that took away from their fishing enjoyment, licensed anglers most often said that nothing took away from their enjoyment; nonetheless, of those who gave a reason, work and family obligations were the top reasons.
 - 42% said nothing took away from their enjoyment of fishing.
 - 19% said work obligations, and 8% said family obligations.

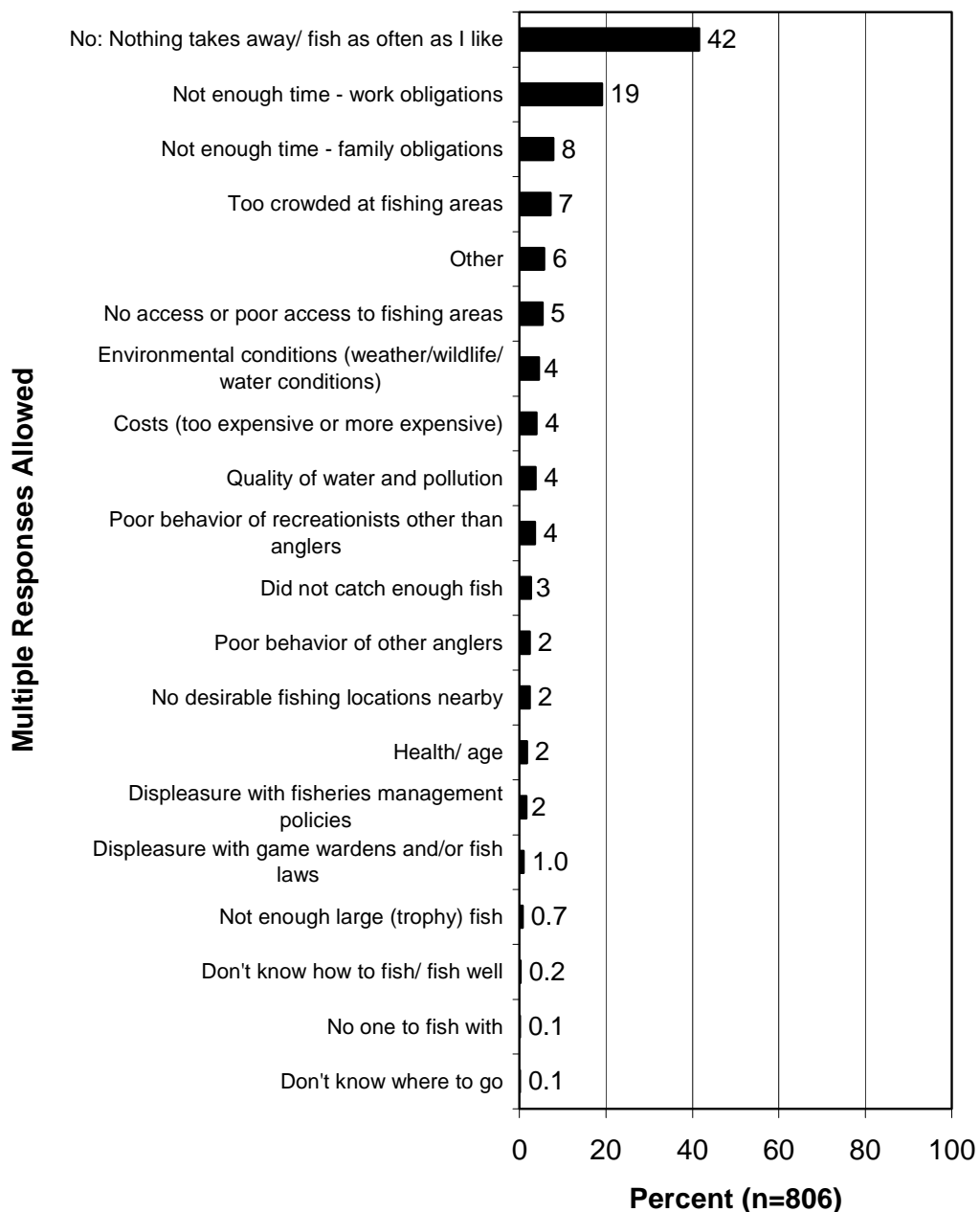
Q125-134. Percent saying the following are essential to the success of the fishing trip.



Q125-134. Percent saying the following are of no importance to the success of the fishing trip.



Q141. Are there any things that took away from your fishing enjoyment or caused you not to fish as much as you would have liked in New Jersey in 2002?

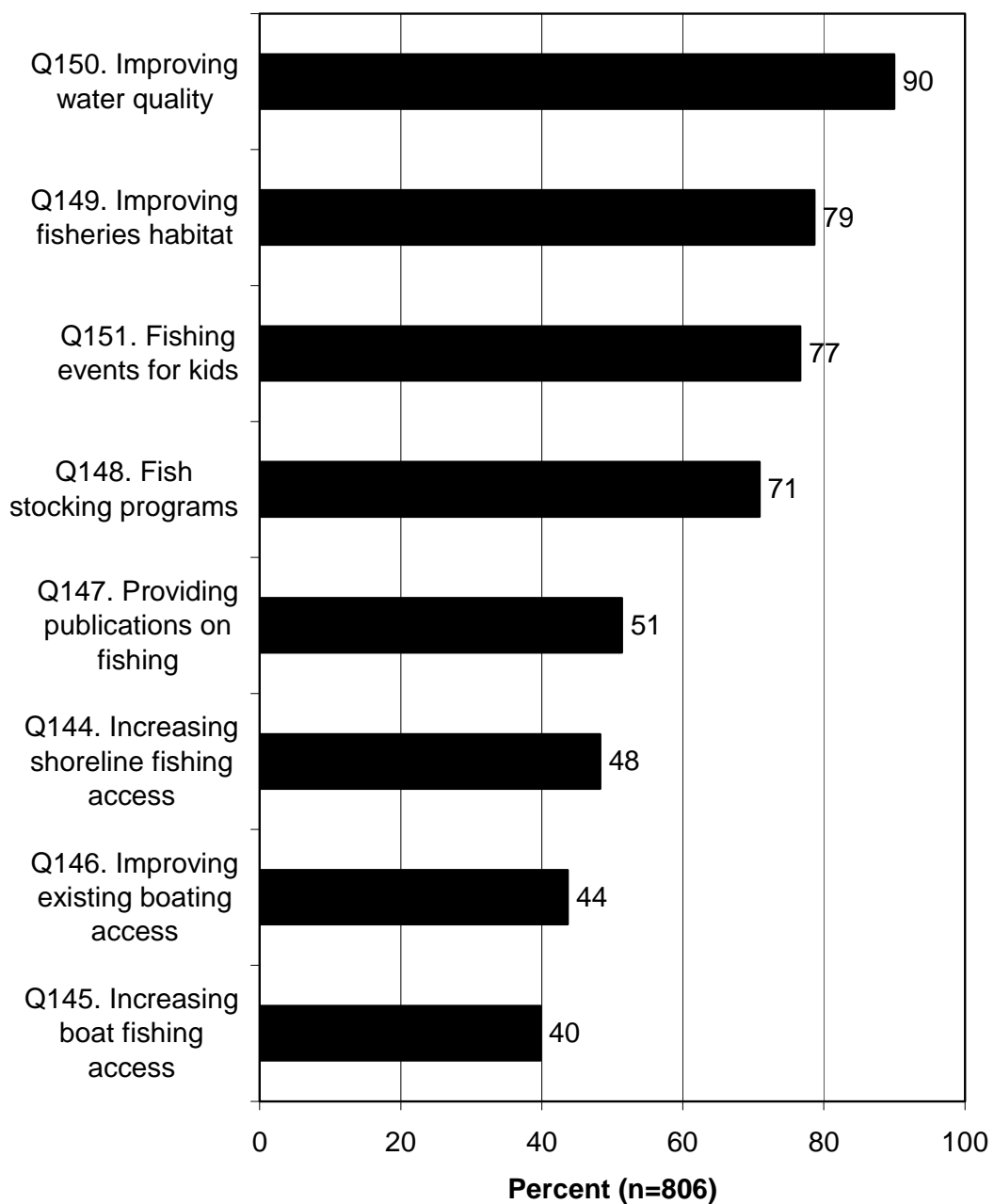


RATING OF IMPORTANCE OF DIVISION PROGRAMS

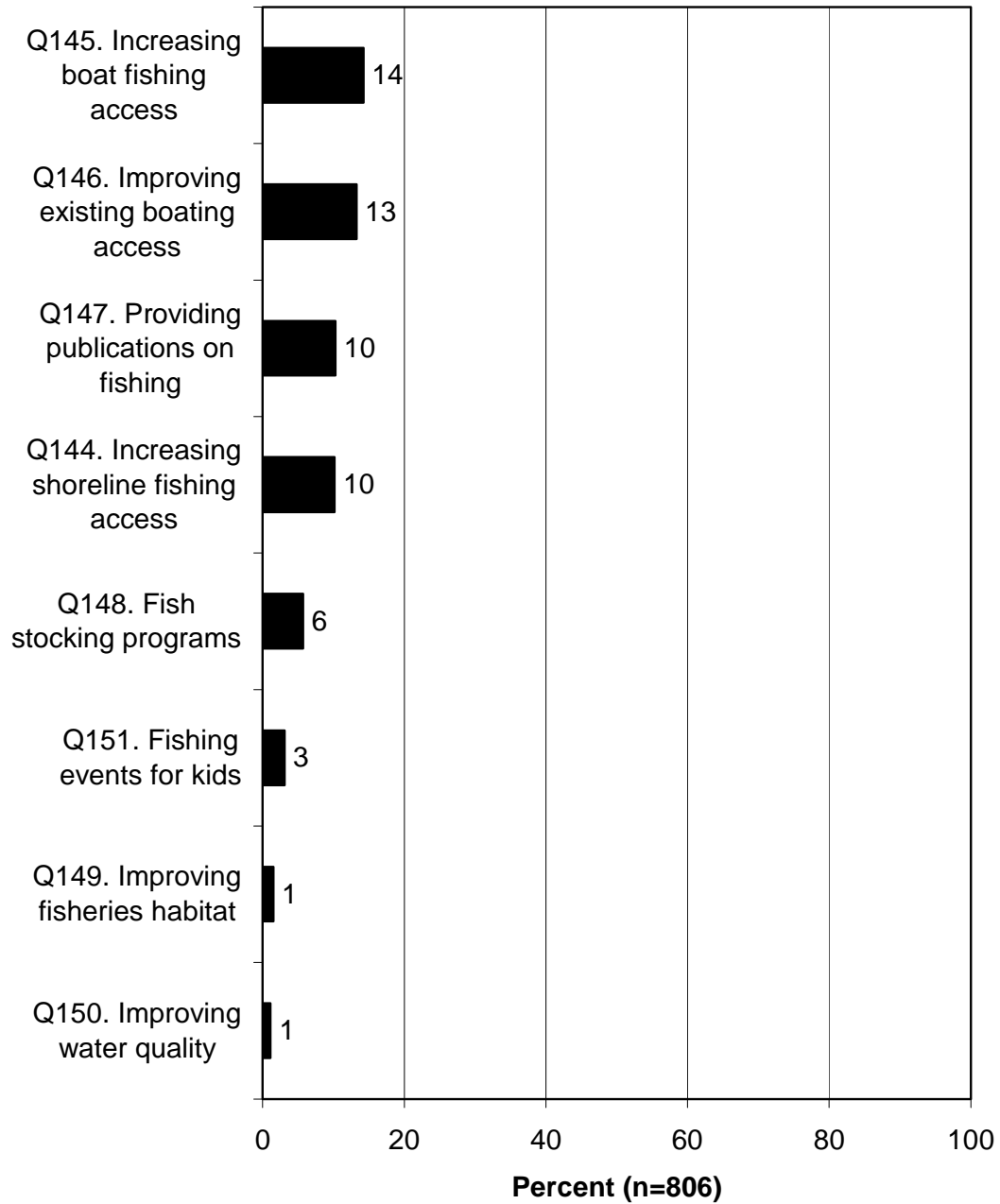
- Of the eight programs about which the survey asked, four programs in particular are perceived to be highly important: improving water quality, improving fisheries habitat, fishing events for kids, and fish stocking programs. Boating access was at the bottom of the list: increasing boat fishing access and improving existing boating access. When forced to choose only one of the eight programs, improving water quality and fishing events for kids were the top programs.
 - 28% said improving water quality was the one program for which the Division should increase its efforts, and 27% said fishing events for kids was the one program for which the Division should increase its efforts.

Note that the individual graphs for this series are found in the “Additional Graphs” section.

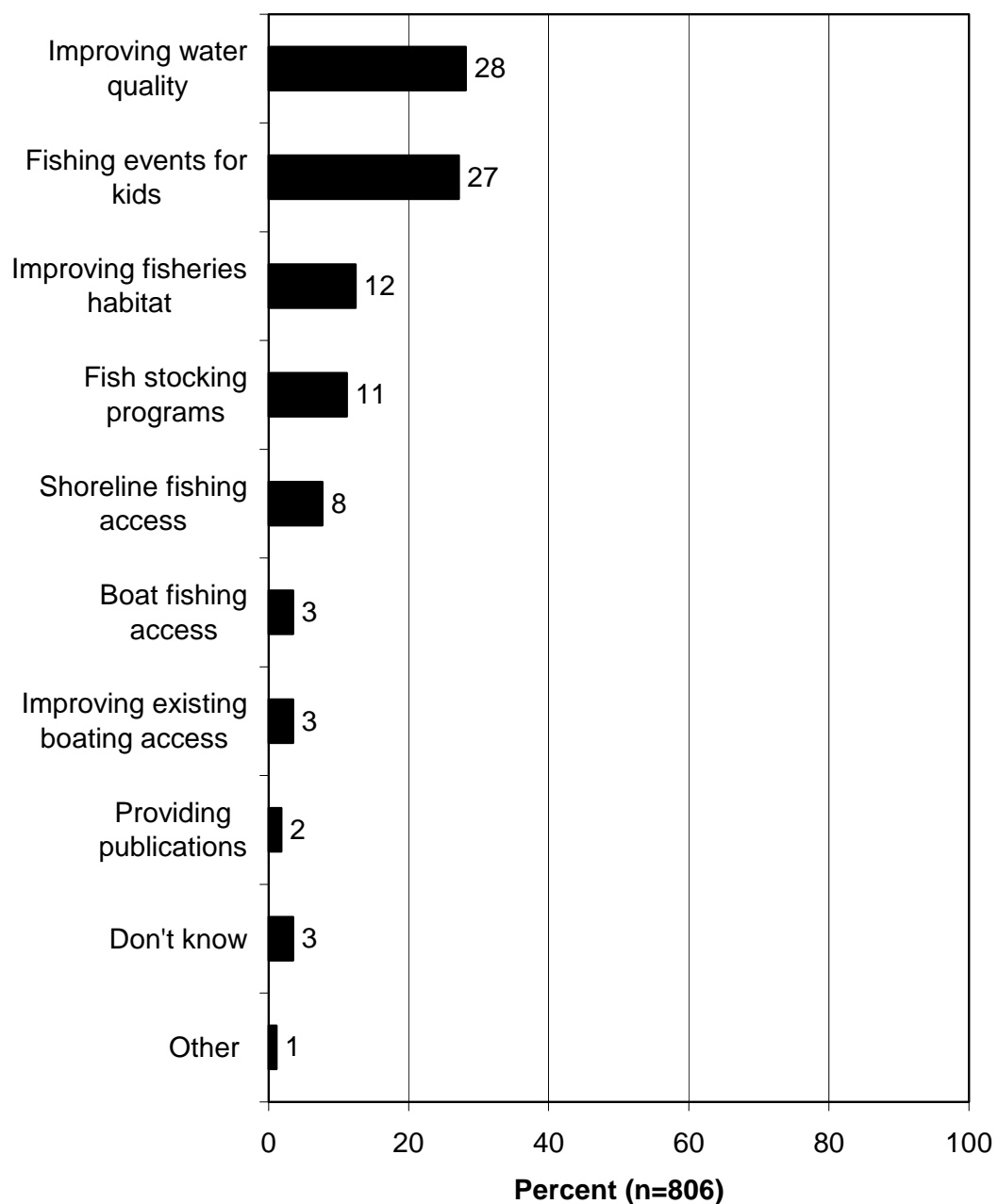
Q144-151. Percent saying the following programs are very important.



**Q144-151. Percent saying the following programs
are not important.**



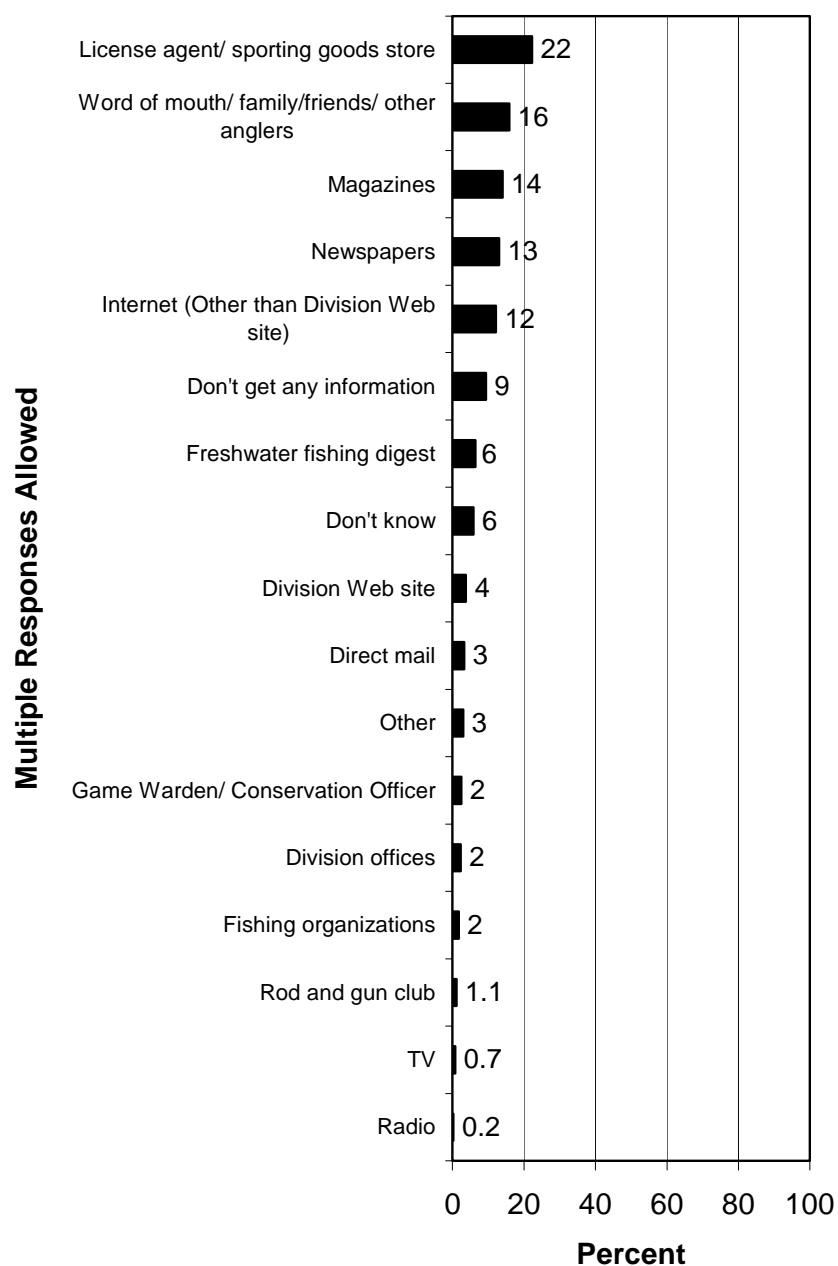
Q152. Of the following programs and activities, for which one program or activity should the Division increase its efforts?



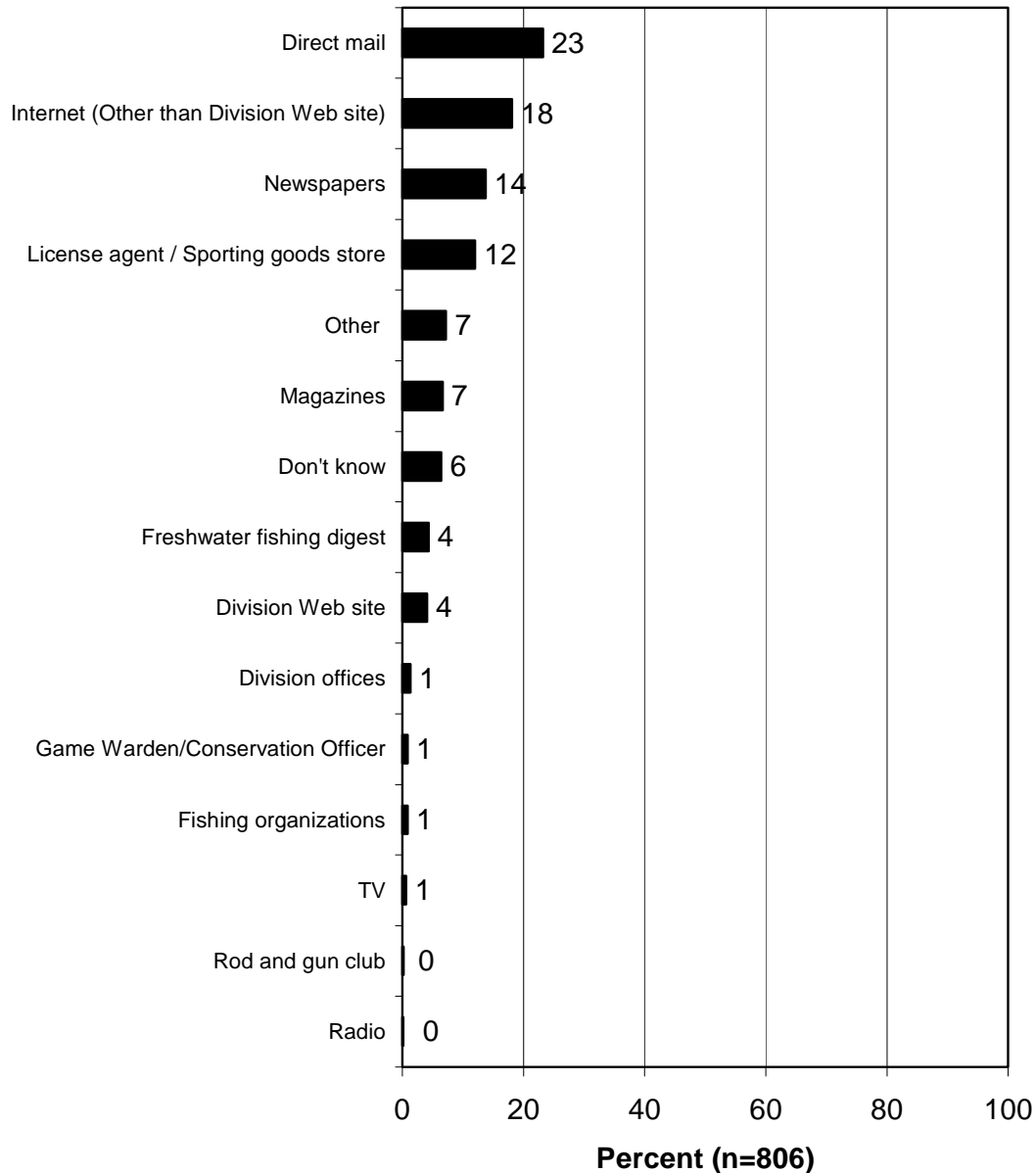
SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT FISHING

- Licensed anglers most commonly obtained information about fishing opportunities in New Jersey through a license agent or sporting goods store, followed by newspapers, magazines, and an Internet site other than the Division's Web site. Direct mail, the Internet, newspapers, and license agents/sporting goods stores are perceived by licensed anglers as the best ways to provide them with information.
 - 22% of licensed anglers obtained information about fishing opportunities in New Jersey through a license agent or sporting goods store; 14% obtained information through word-of-mouth from family, friends, or other anglers; 14% obtained information from magazines; 13% obtained information from newspapers; and 12% obtained information from an Internet site other than the Division's Web site (4% obtained information from the Division's Web site).
 - Direct mail was the most preferred source of information (23%), followed by the Internet (18%), newspapers (14%), and license agents/sporting goods stores (12%). No other source had a percentage in the double digits saying it would be the best way to provide them with information.
- Most licensed anglers did not find it difficult to obtain information regarding fishing opportunities in New Jersey.
 - 75% said that they did not find it difficult, while 21% said it was difficult.
- Roughly a third of respondents had visited the Division's Web site in 2002. Typically, licensed anglers visit the Division's Web site no more than once per year. Those who did not visit the Web site commonly said it was because of their lack of Internet access.
 - 32% had visited the site; 66% had not.
- Most licensed anglers had not heard of the Manasquan River Sea Run Brown Trout Program.
 - 28% had heard of the program.

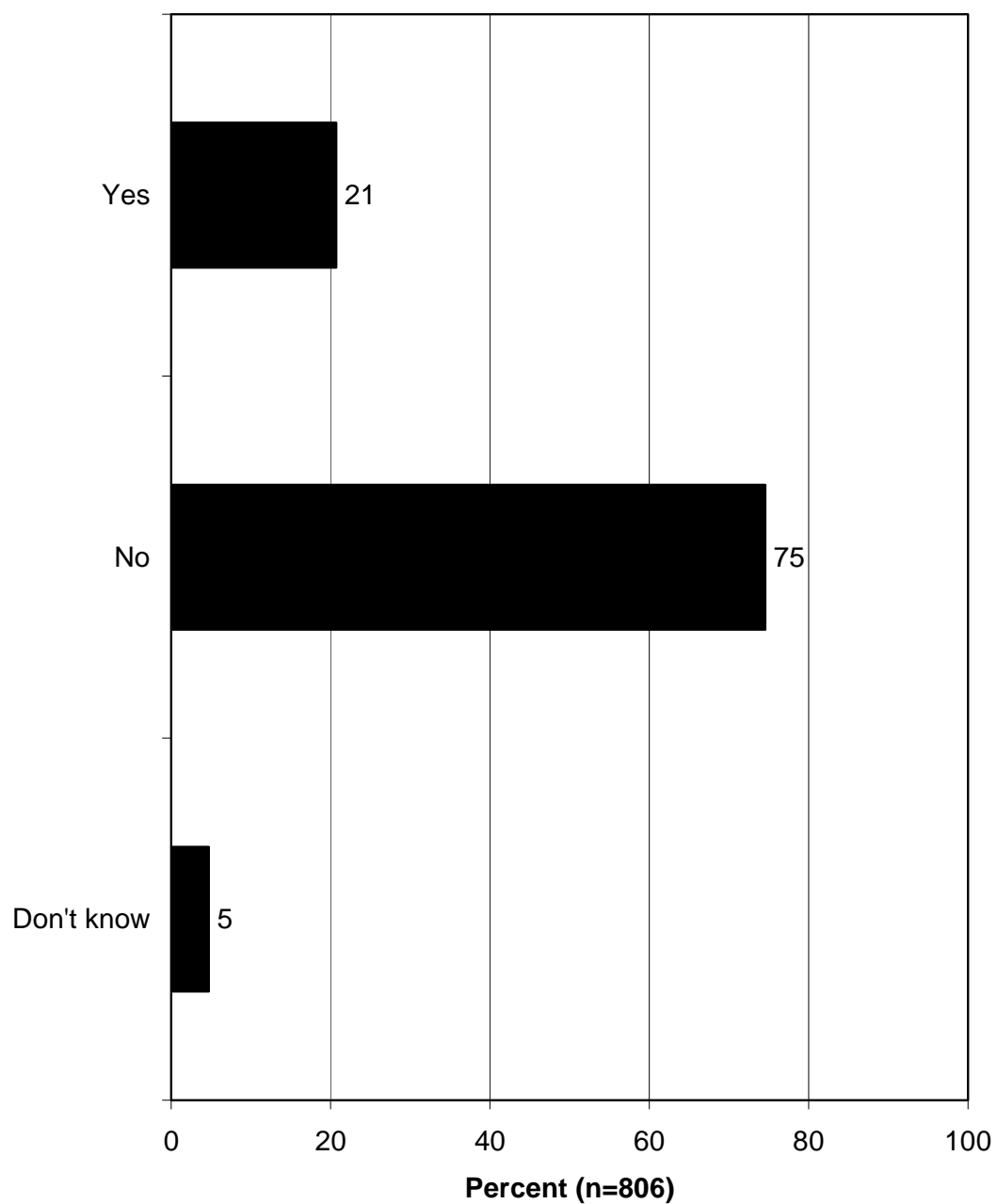
Q160. How do you most often get information related to fishing opportunities in New Jersey?



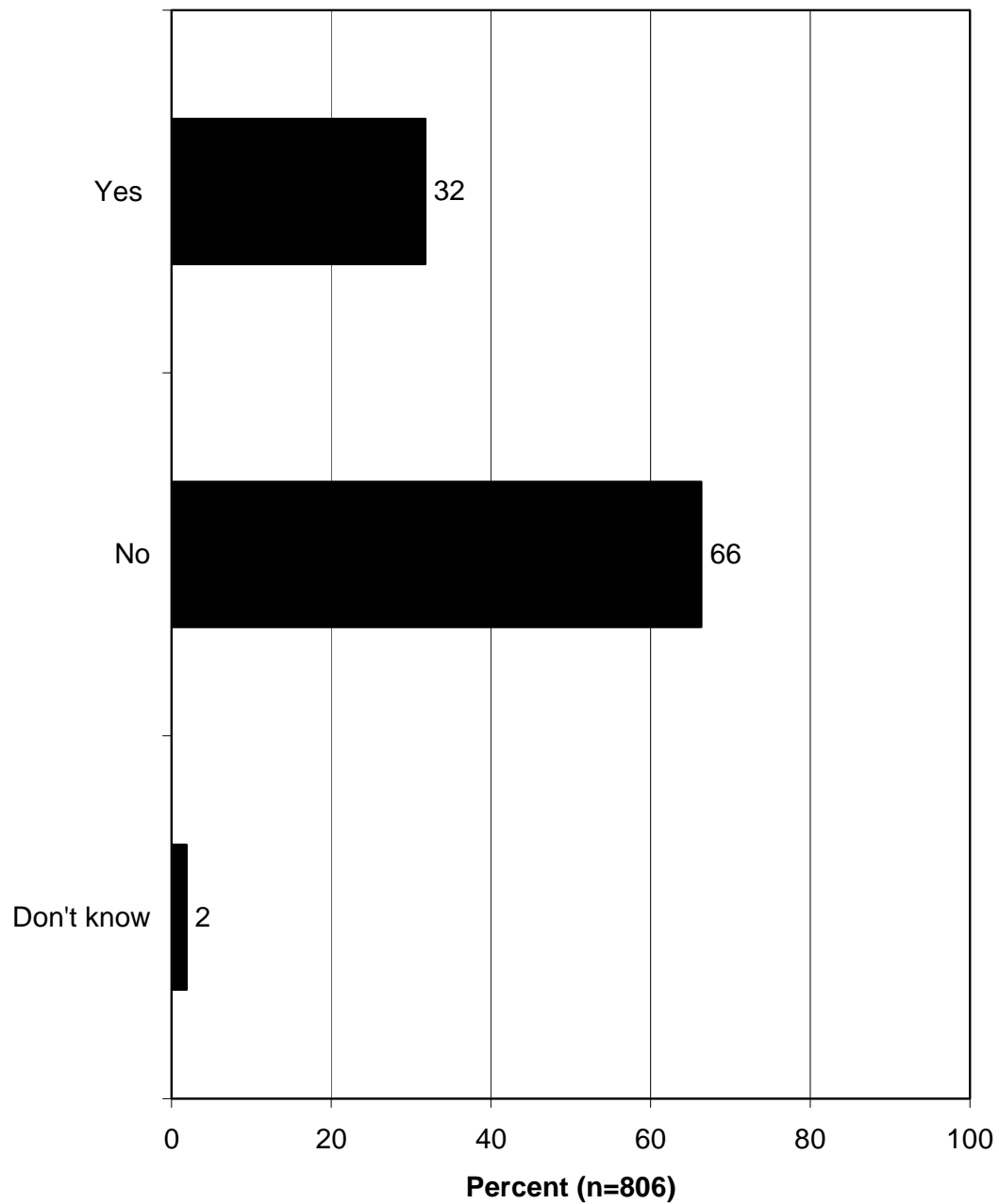
Q162. What is the best way to provide you with information regarding fishing opportunities in New Jersey? [Respondent was informed that no information was to be sent; only his/her interest was being measured.]



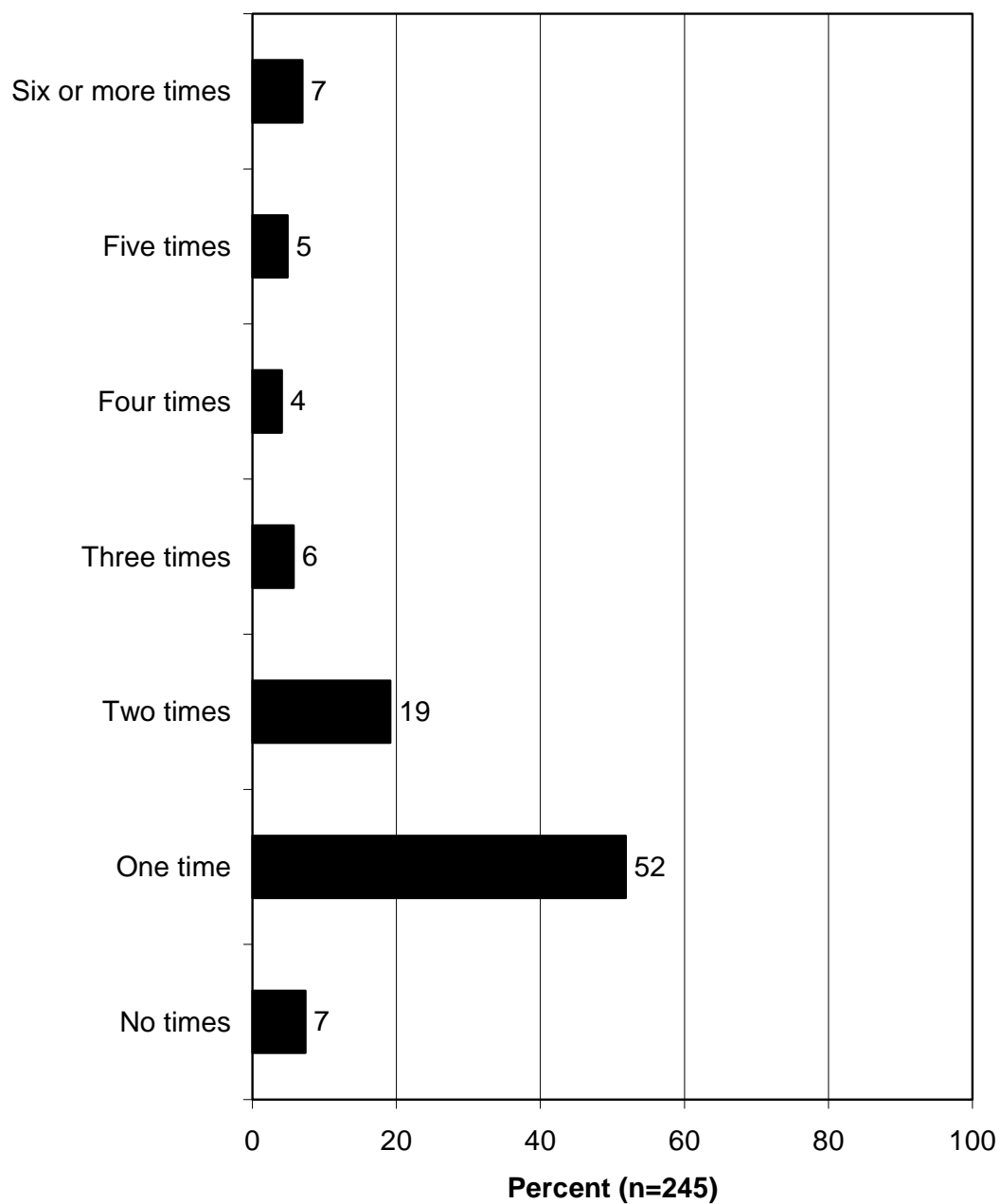
Q164. Do you find it difficult to obtain information regarding fishing opportunities (where, when and how) in New Jersey?



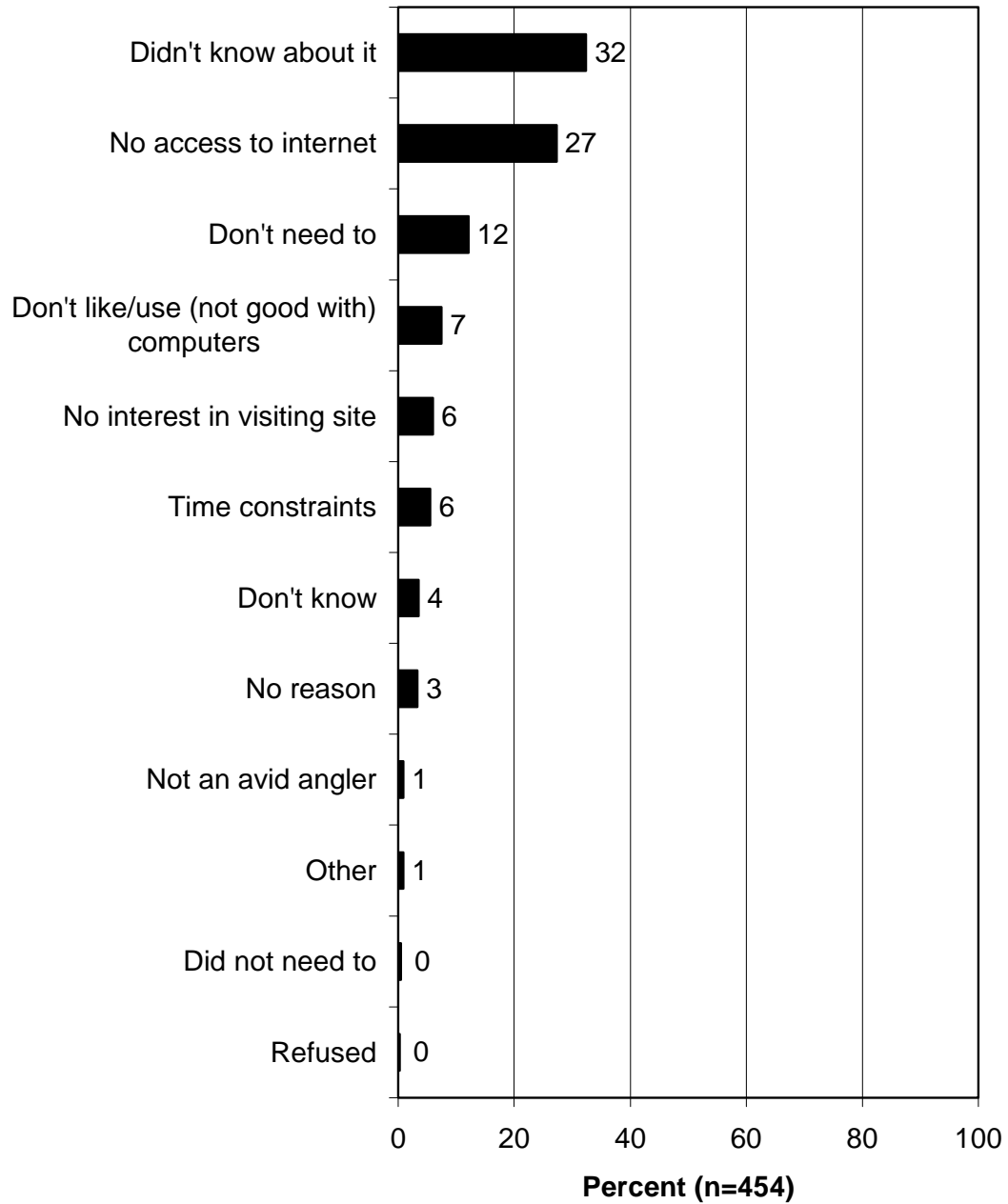
Q166. In 2002, did you visit the Division's Web site?



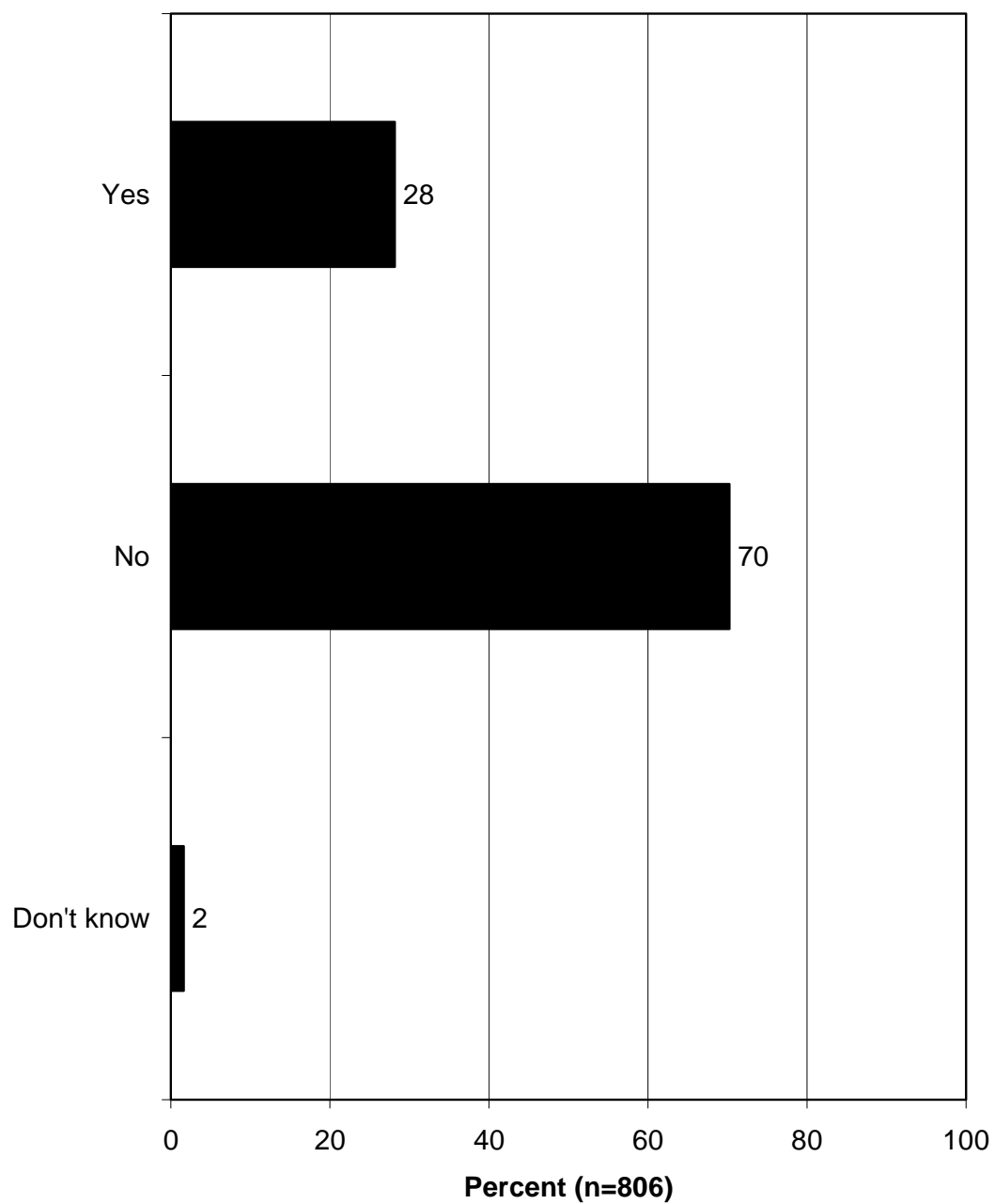
Q168. How often would you say you visit the Division's Web site? (Asked of those who visited the Division's Web site in 2002.)



Q167. What are the main reasons you did not visit the Division's Web site in 2002?



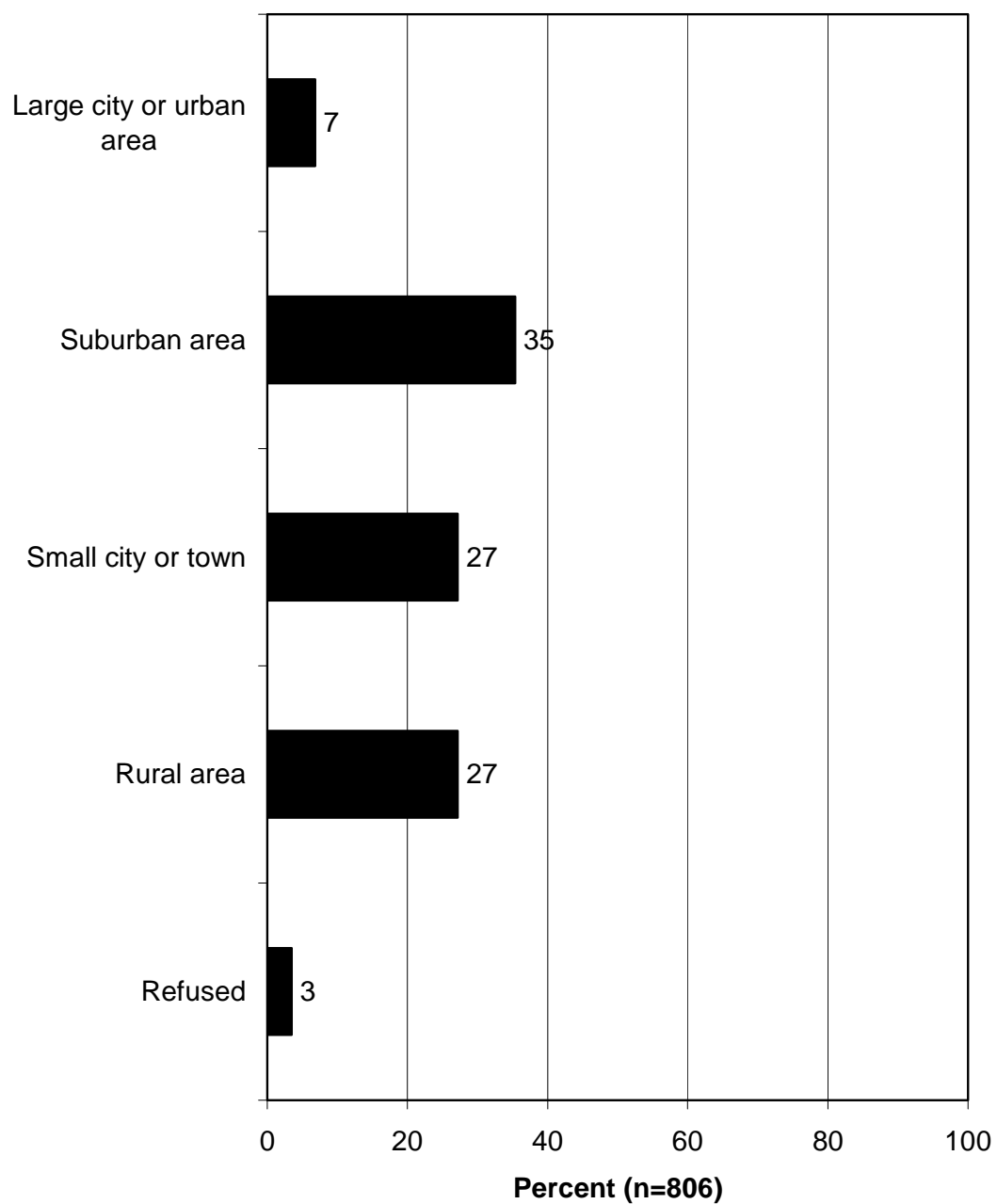
**Q165. Have you heard of the Manasquan River
Sea Run Brown Trout Program?**



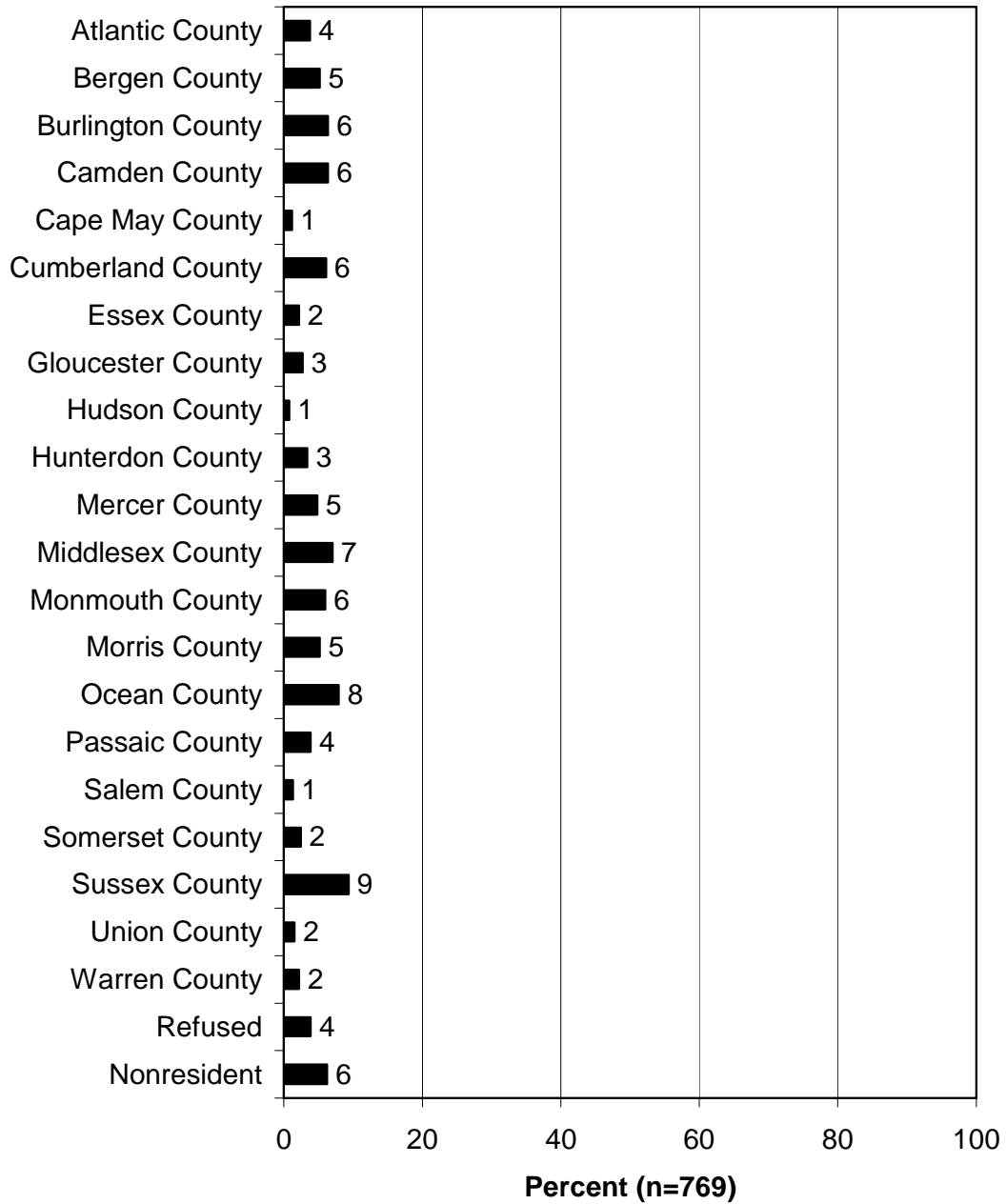
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

- A plurality of licensed anglers (35%) resided in a suburban area. Otherwise, small city/town or rural area (combined 54%) exceeded large city/urban area or suburban area (combined 42%).
- The counties of residence are shown in the graph. The sample was fairly evenly distributed among counties.
- Most licensed anglers had attended some college or trade school, whether or not they obtained a degree.
 - 40% did not attend college or trade school; 55% had attended college, with 34% having obtained a degree.
- In general, household incomes of licensed anglers follow a bell curve with the peak in the \$40,000 to \$59,999 income category.
- The ages of licensed anglers followed a bell curve, with the peak in the 45-54 years old category.
- The overwhelming majority of licensed anglers were male (90%).

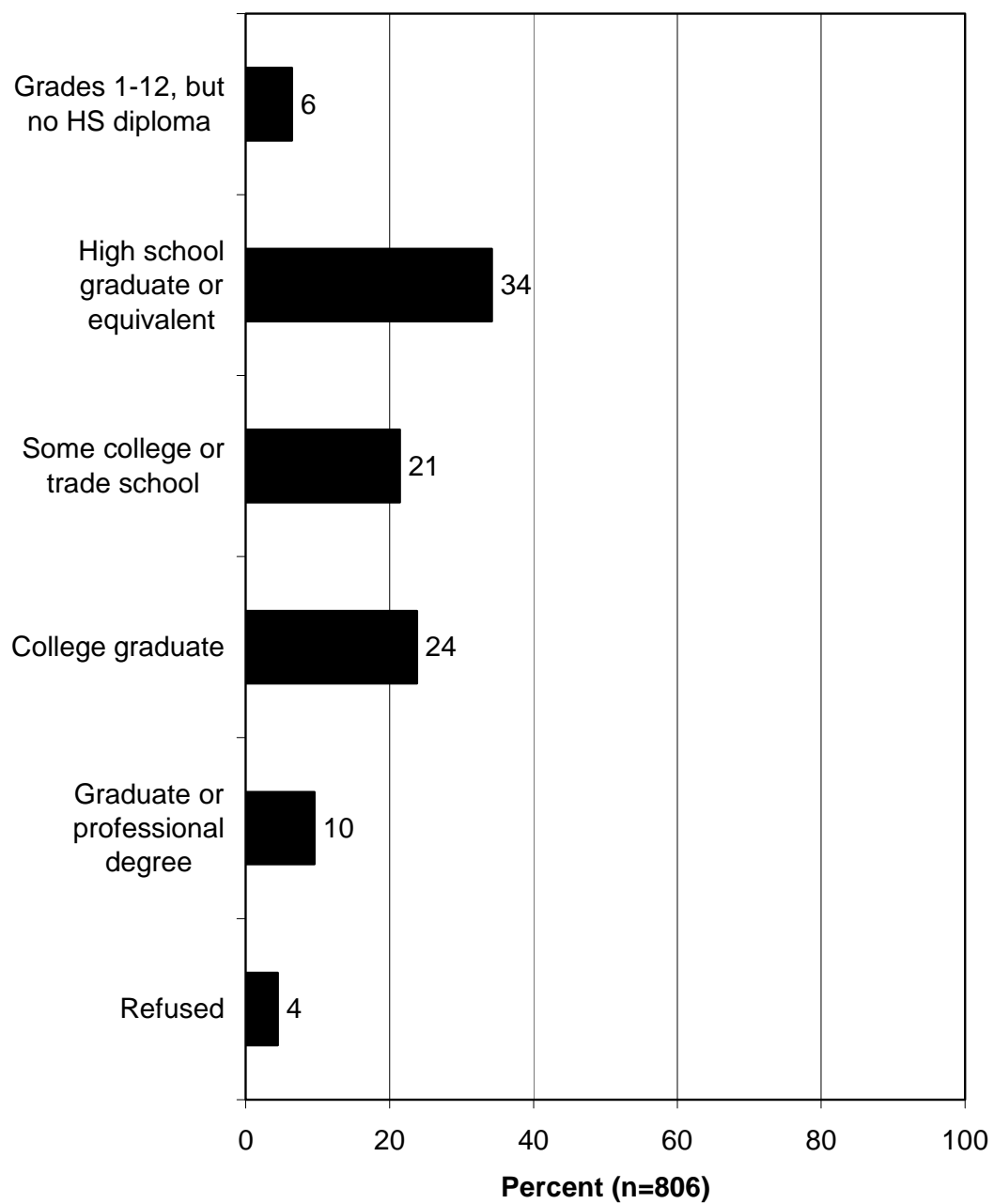
Q170. Do you consider your place of residence to be in a large city/urban area, a suburban area, a small city/town, or a rural area?



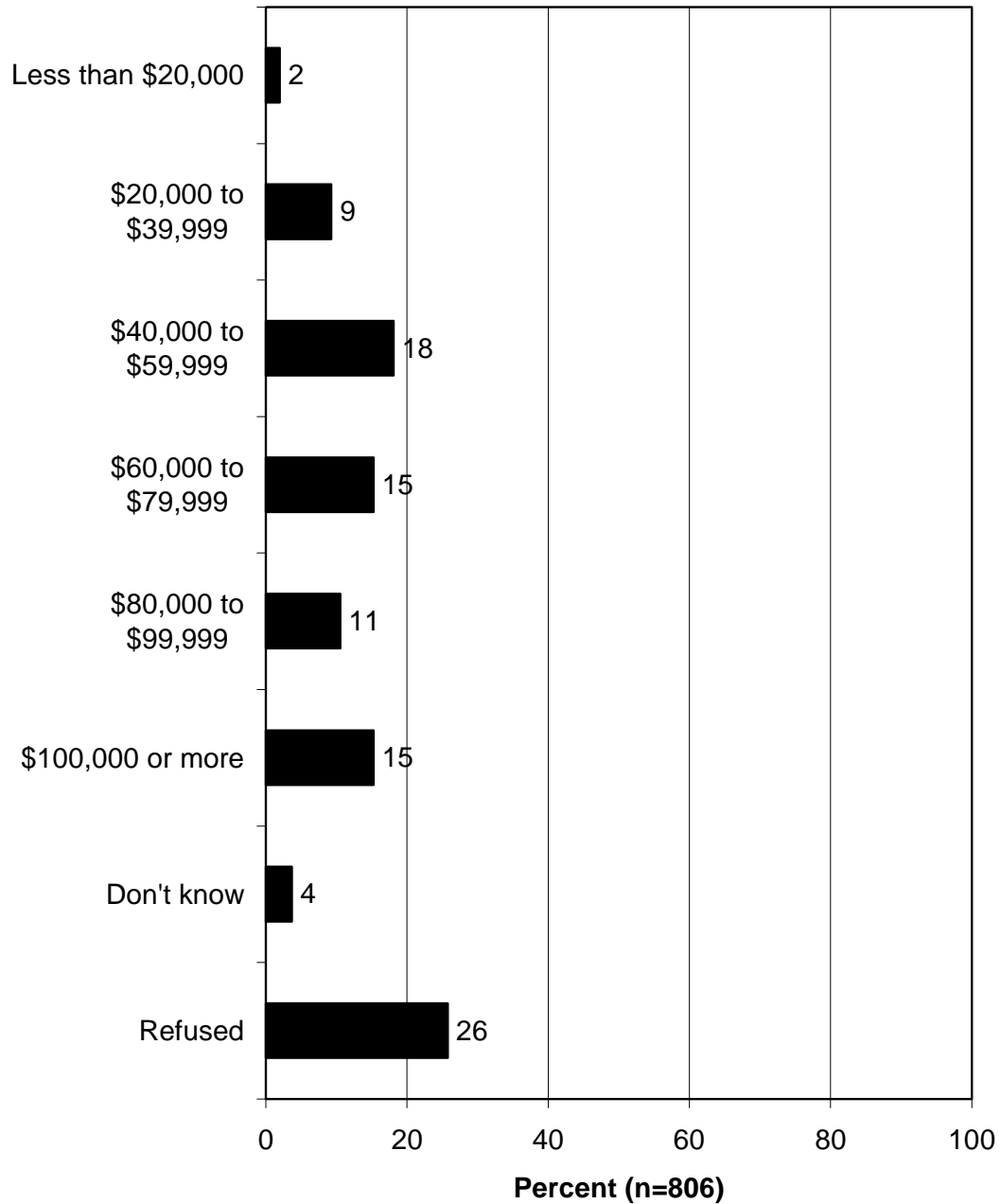
Q171. In what county do you live?

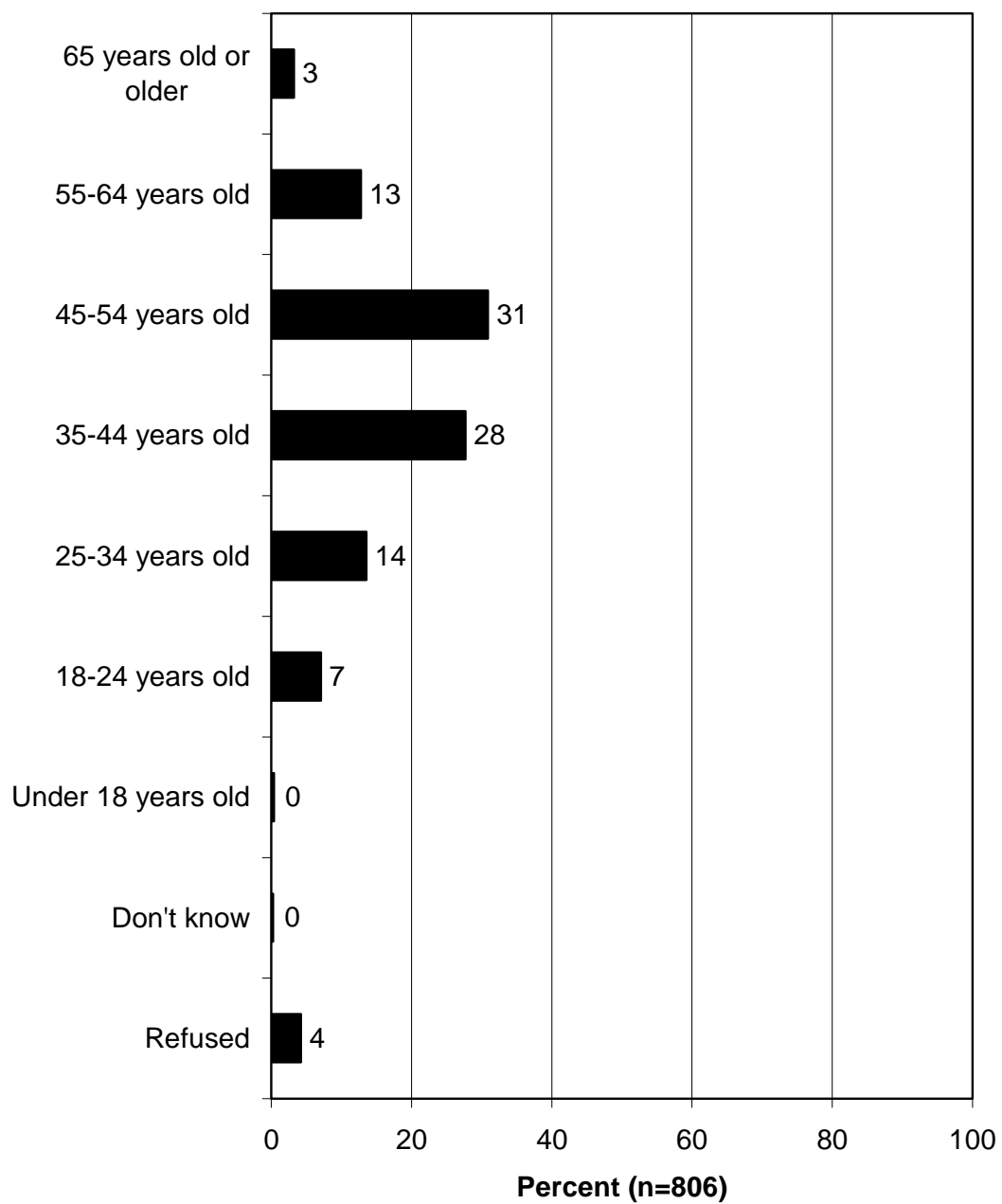


Q175. What is the highest grade level you have completed in school?

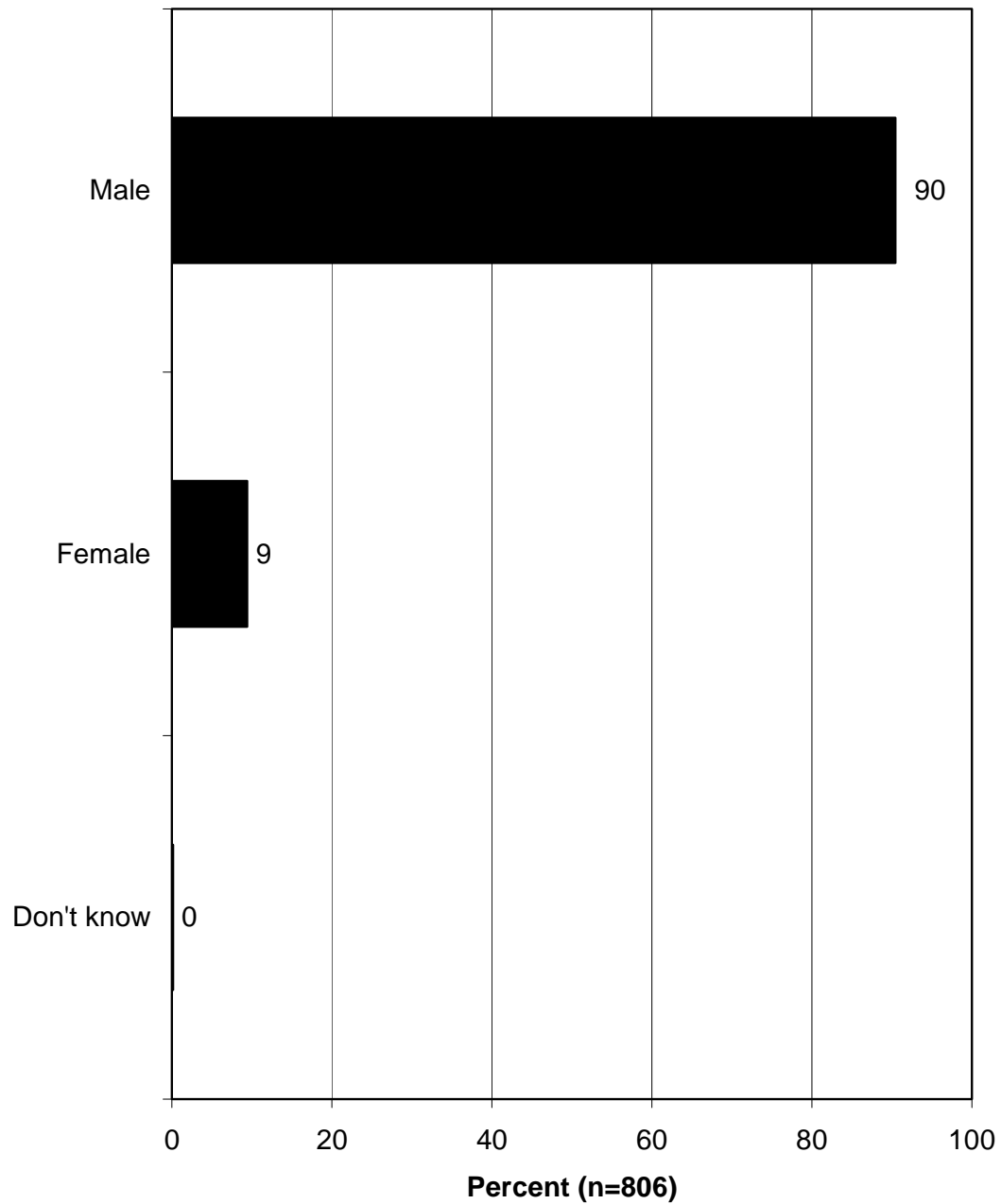


Q176. Which of these categories best describes your total household income before taxes last year?



Q177. May I ask your age?

Q179. Respondent's gender (not asked, but observed by interviewer).



ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Q178. That's the end of the questionnaire, thank you very much for your time and cooperation!
I think that there is a huge lack of communication about where and when to fish.
I want a mother's or parent's license for overseeing of children. (She only fishes with her children 4-5 times per year).
You should advertise your website, enforce the laws against littering in and around the water.
People need publications that tell about [fishing] opportunities.
The cost of licenses is getting ridiculous.
Like to see the laws more strictly enforced especially Bass fishing laws.
Poor water quality and overgrown areas keep me away from freshwater areas.
In the lower part of the state they bring more fish varieties. Need to check up on the freshwater fisherman more.
I really do not want to see any more of the local fishing holes closed.
I think the price of a license is too much for the amount of time we spend fishing; subsequently, I will stop buying one.
More presence is needed for commercial fishing. Need more advertisement for fishing - try channel 12. Call me anytime!!
It is obvious that we (including companies) need to work to protect our waterways from pollution (oil/pesticides/sewage).
(Farhill, NJ -south branch) needs to enforce catch limits and give anglers ways to report those who abuse the limits.
Less restrictions, open more of the private lakes so people can fish.
Everything is dirty! Leaving to be close to the shore.
We could us another boat ramp on the Maurice River in Cumberland County.
It would be a shame to have people buy a saltwater fishing license it would be very detrimental to tourism.
I strongly endorse the special stamp that's available for Stripers. It ensures I can keep what's caught after 2 fish.
Licenses have become too expensive so I didn't but one this year.
I'd like to see more stocking programs...or improve the ones that are already in place.
They should charge Pennsylvanians for using New Jersey boat waters; give free licenses to senior citizens; lower motor restrictions on ponds.
Not enough publicity in South Jersey newspapers.
It's a great thing what you guys are doing with this survey!
No one knows who to call when you see illegal fishing. Do something about the loons eating all fish
More things for kids and fishing in New jersey!
The automated system is great! The only complaint I have is with the rough handling of the trout when they are released.
If licenses were sent through the mail and then activated like a credit card more people would get one. Provide tips with your license.

Q178. That's the end of the questionnaire, thank you very much for your time and cooperation!

They should mail these out with a \$5.00 bill.

I'd like to see liter cleaned up on shorelines.

South Jersey is largely ignored compared to North Jersey in terms of fish stocking and fishing opportunities.

It is hard to find out where saltwater free boat launches or boat launches period are.

Bigger fish! [Very dissatisfied with stocking]. Need cleaner waterways.

Work on water quality; take out the dams.

I think they should put out more publications with spring freshwater fishing information and give a free fishing license with your tax return.

I would like to see more fishing areas in Hudson County.

I think it's expensive to have to buy licenses for myself, my wife, and others in my family.

Too many Pickerel. Some of the questions [in this survey] were somewhat hard to answer because fishing varies from year to year due to weather.

I think the job the state does is good in regards to fishing.

Restock fishing areas.

People don't mind paying \$35 for a fishing license as long as there are fish to catch; we need more fish.

Restock some of the lakes around my area.

Fishing opportunities have improved in state.

Spend more money on habitat and water rather than stocking.

A monthly newsletter would be the best thing for [disseminating] information.

Shouldn't be charged the full price for disabled persons, availability isn't as good for disabled persons. Boat access is bad for disabled persons.

Increase habitat with available funds.

Put Stripers back in Union Lake in Cumberland county.

I think you need more people in the field.

I think the main problems with fishing come from Canadian geese, pollution, and over fishing.

Instead of raising fish in hatcheries, propagating lakes and streams with fertilized eggs would be a better idea.

You should be more concerned with wildlife habitat. There are too many private areas. I can't fish the spots I use to fish as a kid.

Stocking of non-public waters.... the money from the fishing licenses should support that.

They should get a public boat launch on Greenwood Lake.

The size of the fish stocked in Stony Lake and Big Flat Brook in Stokes Forest are too small.

There aren't enough conservation officers in New Jersey.

Respondent lives in Staten Island but loves to fish in New Jersey as a visitor.

There is not enough information on where it is legal to fish. I need a map of New Jersey with waterways labeled for public fishing on public waterways.

It's very nice you guys are doing this [survey]. Hope you can do something with it.

I think the website is too difficult to navigate.

Q178. That's the end of the questionnaire, thank you very much for your time and cooperation!

New Jersey should get it together with their boating and fishing regulations; it is too confusing to the general public.

With saltwater fishing, I would like to see more regulations on big boats coming too close to the shoreline.

Need to bring back recreational maps.

Educate people and keep everything cleaner. People leave too much trash around.

Get more boat access.

Need more enforcement at boat access points. Access points are over crowded by people without fishing or hunting licenses.

Close river sections for a year when stocking. Have a youth license cost less money. Watch out for muskies, they destroy waters.

There are too many private lakes and streams stocked by government money, NO. New Jersey needs clearer information on its website like the Pennsylvania website has.

I'm concerned about the significant decrease in the number of fish. I am worried about water quality.

There should be an option of a cheap 1-day fishing license for people who aren't avid fishermen.

I'd like to see improvement on the water quality as well as programs for kids.

We need better information on freshwater and saltwater fishing.

I feel the game wardens only check one side of the lake where I live. People fish on the other side and take everything there.

I would be very interested in seeking better shoreline access on the Delaware River.

Please thank the New Jersey Fish and Wildlife Department for doing this [survey], and I think that what has been done over the last 10 years to improve fishing opportunities has been great.

I would like to see larger Brook Trout in the spring. The Walleyes have taken over lakes.

I'd like to see less planting of vegetation around access areas in the state.

I think fishing licenses cost too much.

I think they really need to increase shoreline access.

I wish there would be more emphasis on programs for kids in South Jersey.

I strongly disagree with the price of fishing licenses in New Jersey. You can buy a non-resident license for the same as a resident license.

I think fishing sucks. They do nothing here, unless you go to private places.

The quality of freshwater fishing is excellent; however, there aren't enough enforcement personnel (game wardens, etc.)

I'm satisfied with the fishing in New Jersey.

He and his friend are "master fishermen" and can catch anything.

I would like to see increased opportunities to fish for Hybrid Stripers, Walleye, Northern Pike, and Muskie.

I can't wait till I no longer have to pay for a license when I retire.

I would like to see a saltwater study, I do not want to have to purchase a saltwater license.

More resources on fishing access (rules about access, where to go, etc).

Keep the water clean and the builders away.

Q178. That's the end of the questionnaire, thank you very much for your time and cooperation!

I think the age for children to get a license is too low, and I think it discourages kids from going fishing.

Fishing licenses are too high.

Too many people fish without a license. There's too much garbage on the shores. Larger trout should be stocked.

If the New Jersey Fish And Wildlife Department would advertise more, like hot spots, where to go, what's good, what the good baits are, etc., more people would go fishing.

Keep the cost of licenses down.

Pemberton Lake should put back it's walk up access.

I would like it if you'd asked questions about wading.

Get youth involved.

Stock Smallmouth Bass and Hybrid Striped bass. Hold annual fishing tournaments for Catfish on Cranberry Lake.

Keep the experts who are educated in wildlife management involved with it [wildlife management], not in politics.

I would like to see a return of the pocket size rulebook. It was easy to keep with you and refer to when needed.

Increase the number of men from the bureau [NJDFW] to regulate fishing, especially the few weeks before season opens during spawning season.

The fourth lake in Lacey Township is being developed and a lot of residents in the township are upset.

Enforcement of regulations is basically non-existent. I've seen no wardens since the season started. Kids need some programs.

Smaller lakes need to be monitored more closely.

The only complaint I have with the stocking program is that fish are occasionally put where they cannot physically survive.

License fees went too high!

There needs to be more bear population control. Some places I don't feel safe with just a fishing pole.

Against the saltwater fishing license, fees for no service.

Increase the amount of kids' fishing somehow. Make more kids' fishing days.

I appreciate the earlier season stockings; please open additional small ponds.

Wilson Lake needs improving. Place more stress on catch and release because too many undersized fish are being taken.

Need easier access in the Wallkill Reserve area. I've seen improvements but would like them to continue.

I would like to see more enforcement of those [persons] who don't buy a [fishing] license and more restroom areas near the water. Also less jet skis in small lakes.

I would like to see more emphasis on providing boat and shoreline access. Bait containers should be biodegradable.

They need to clean up the damn environment. Prices are too expensive.

Q178. That's the end of the questionnaire, thank you very much for your time and cooperation!

I never see Conservation Officers. Shorelines are covered with litter.

Water police are too sensitive about getting close to dams and pumps.

Get more kids programs. Need more boating access on the Delaware River and cheaper costs at access locations.

You used to receive a free license with retirement at 65 years old now it's 70, and I'm going to be too old to fish then!

The license expense is too much money, what do they do with the money, the fishing is NOT better.

I feel you should not charge for trout stamp-revenues. Other sources are high enough. There is not enough trout fishing.

Some fish populations have been consistently good or gotten better, whereas others have significantly declined.

I would like to see an increase in stocking programs.

I am really pleased with the fishing programs provided.

I would like to see the seasons extended. I don't think there is enough time.

Need more fishing access for disabled people.

Pay more attention to stocking bass and less emphasis on trout.

You should get a brochure with your fishing license. Too many fishing areas are private which is bad for kids.

I would like to see an increase in the no-kill areas and fly fishing only areas and more enforcement and patrols on them.

I hope the state keeps up the good work.

I wish there were more fish to catch.

I think they should provide more information about which lakes and streams are stocked with trout.

It's too expensive to fish the Delaware Bay now, especially with the 8 fish limit.

A lot of properties are being bought up and turned private; there are less available access areas.

When you get a license, your name should be put on list and information mailed out to you about fishing. I never see a game warden.

I think the state should look into stocking salmon on the Delaware river again.

The trout stamps and the fishing license, in general, are too expensive.

Lower the prices of fishing licenses!!

The problem is mercury in the water and that's why I don't freshwater fish. Also there are access problems (especially with Rutgers's University).

I think that the state should have more programs for kids to get involved in fishing, contests for kids, more Walleye, etc.

I think in general that the freshwater fishing is good in the state.

I think the cost [of a fishing license] is too high for people who only go [fishing] a few times like myself.

Stop stocking fish that are not native to South Jersey. Trout die in the warm waters; rather have bass stocked in South Jersey.

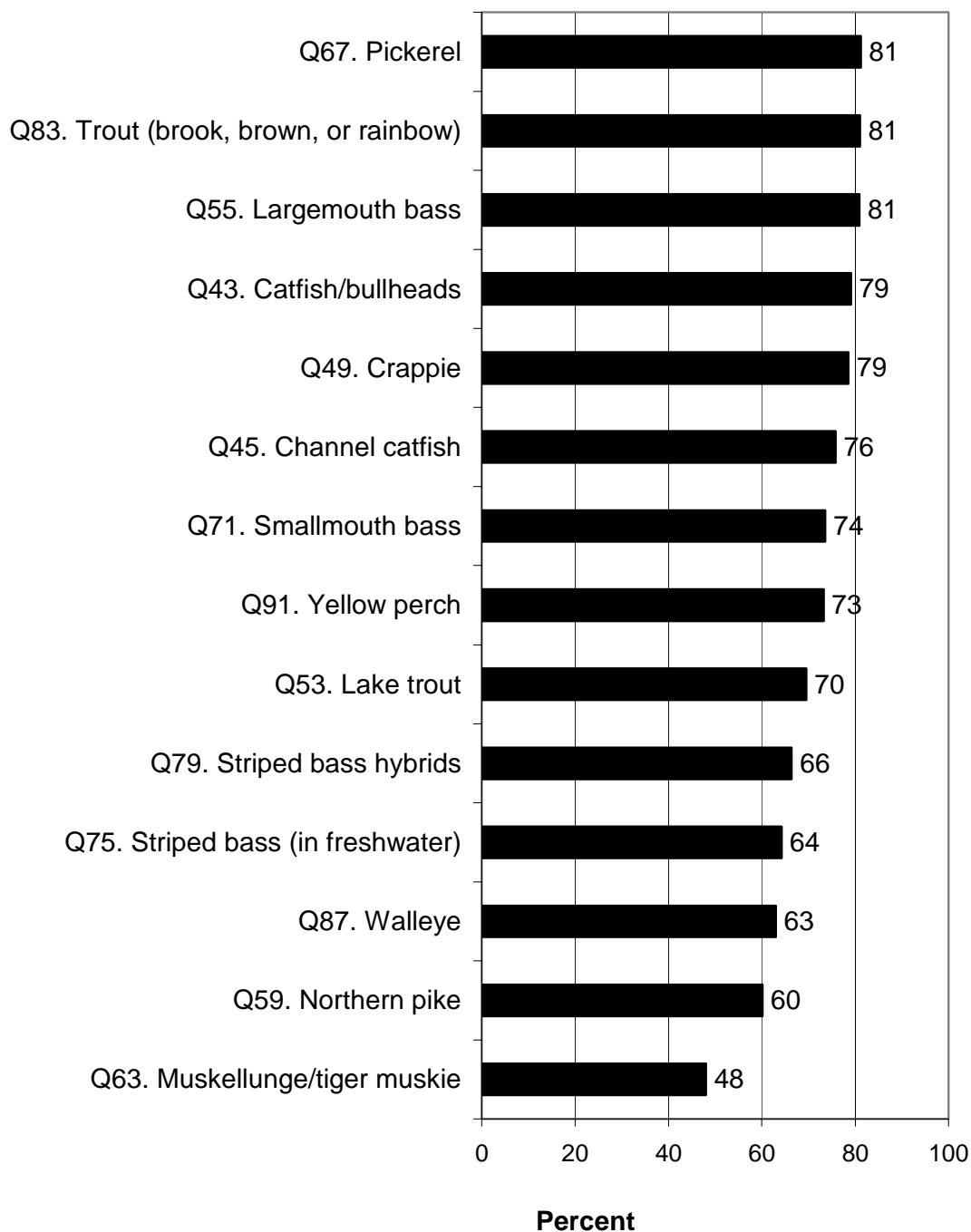
Q178. That's the end of the questionnaire, thank you very much for your time and cooperation!

If you provide more fishing programs, especially for kids, it would help you out a lot.

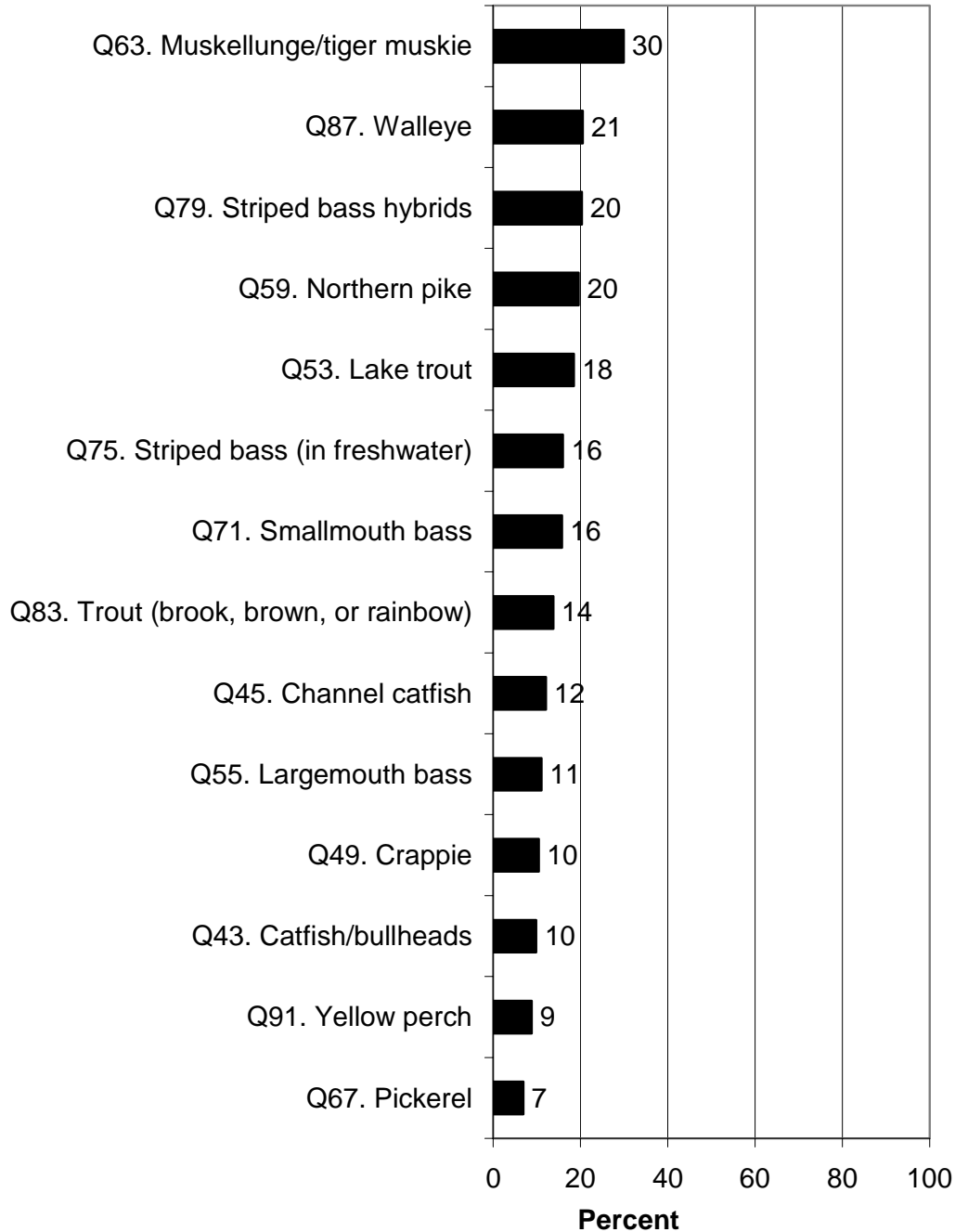
Lessen the amount of "Fishing License" and increase a specific "day" license. Or also, provide a national license.

ADDITIONAL GRAPHS

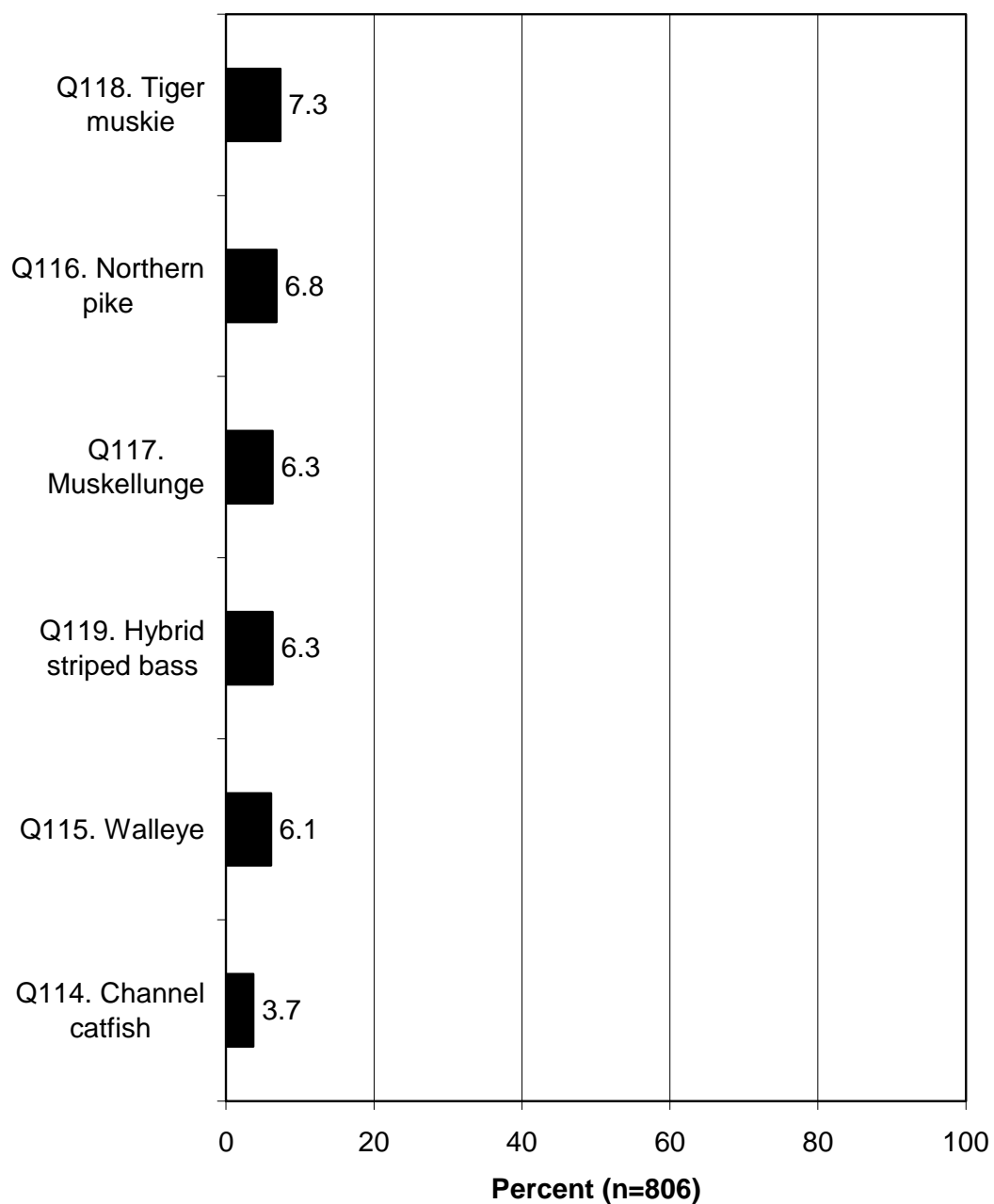
Percent very or somewhat satisfied with their fishing for the following species.



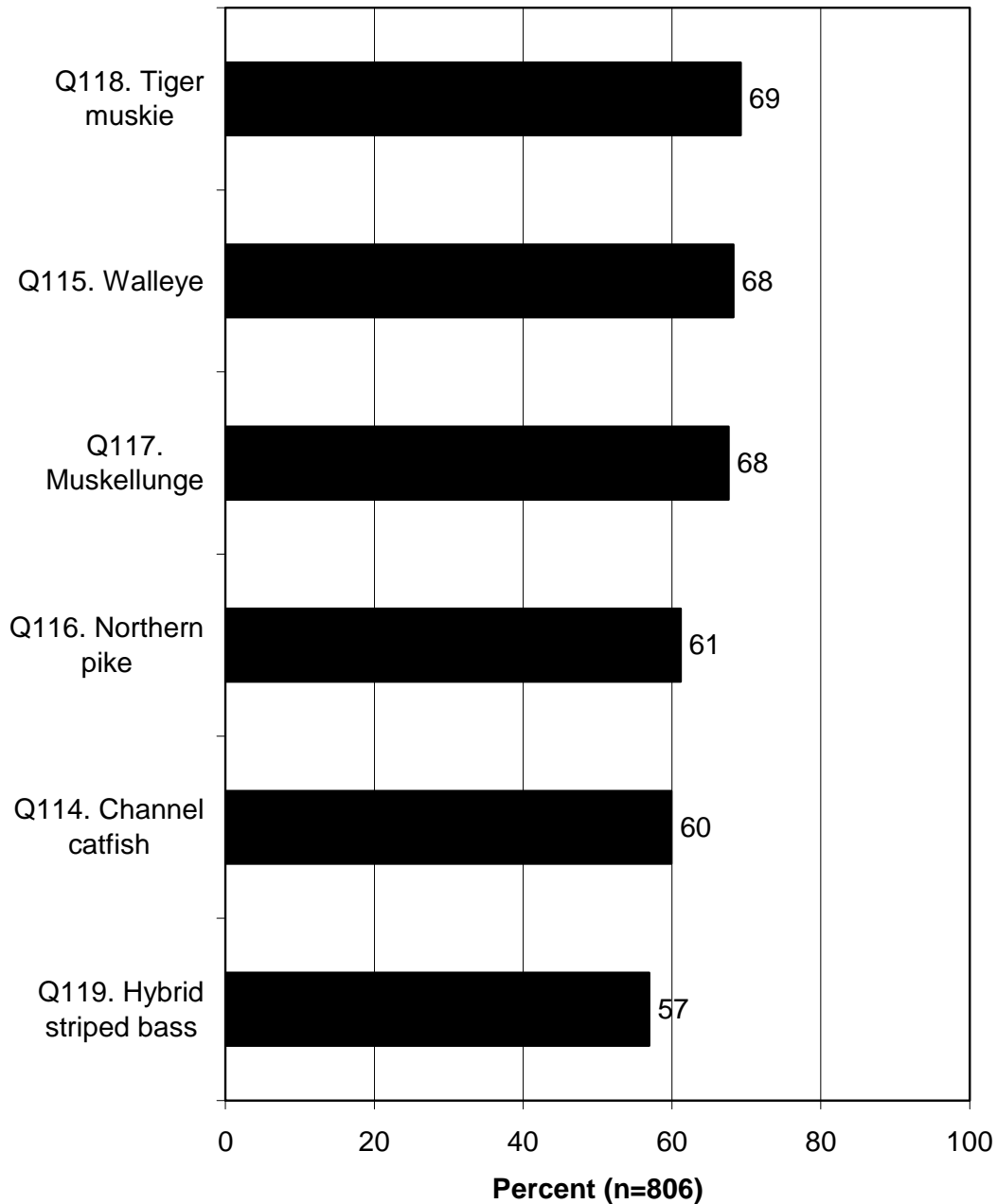
Percent somewhat or very dissatisfied with their fishing for the following species.



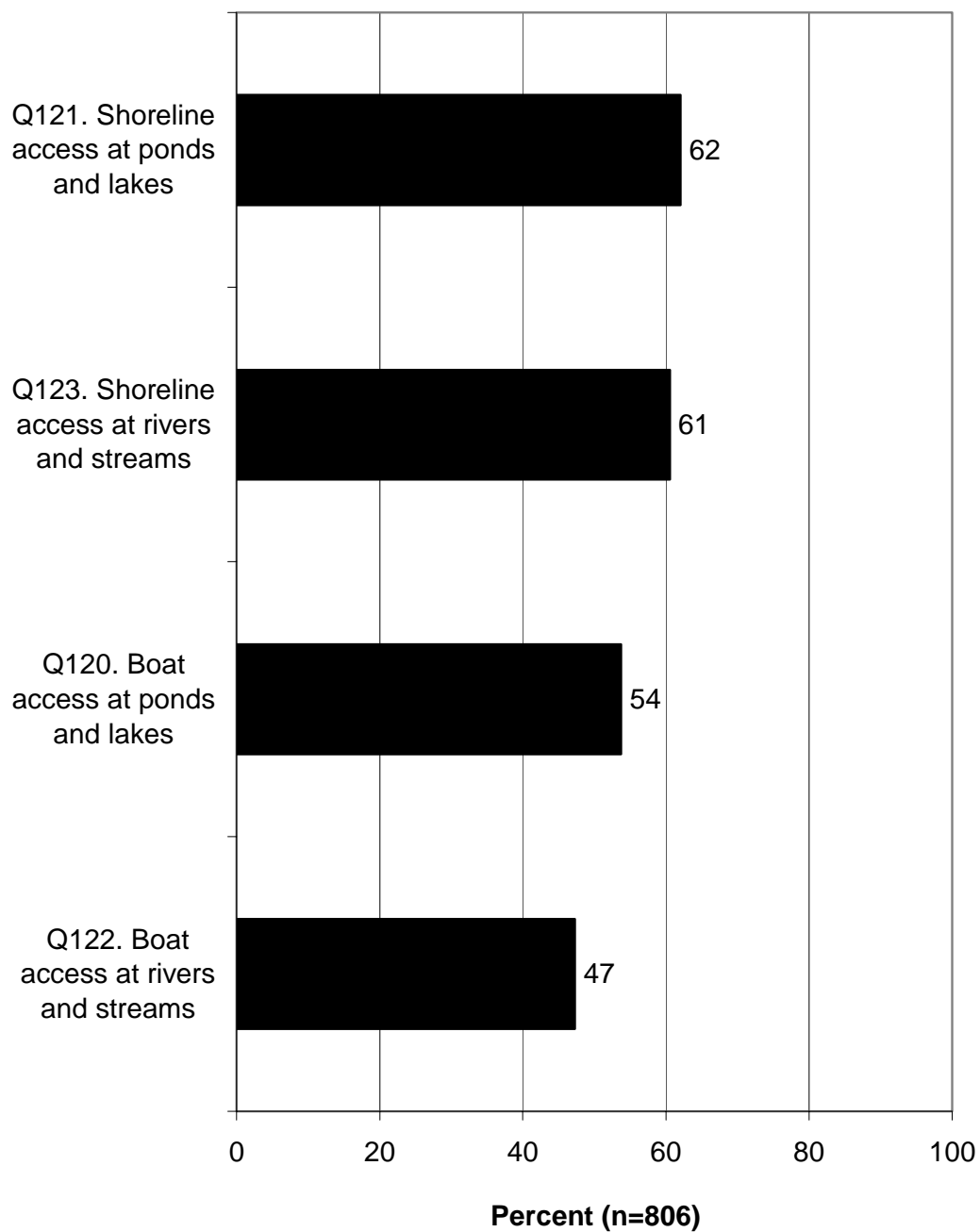
Q114-119. Percent who are somewhat or very dissatisfied with the fishing opportunities for the following species.



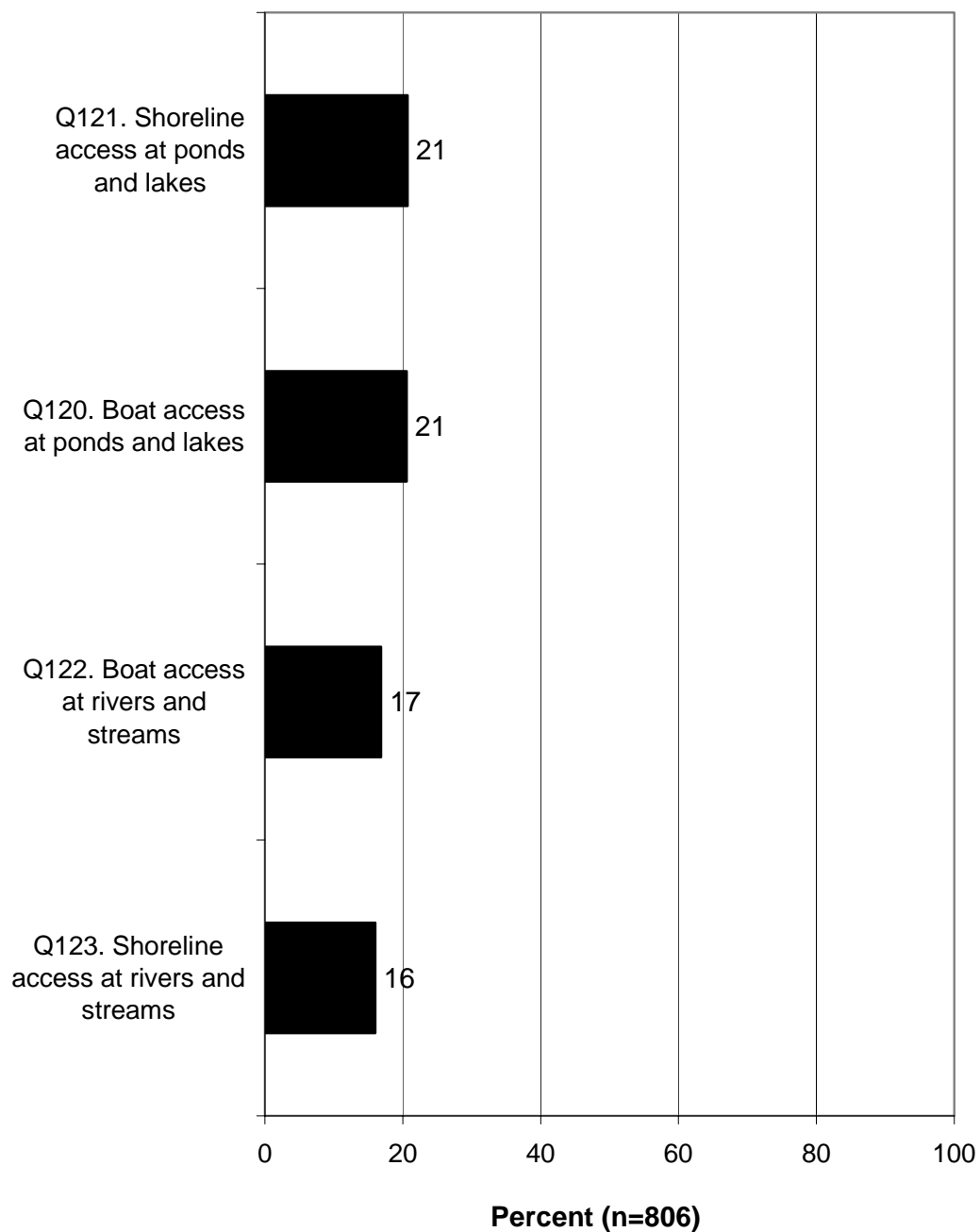
**Q114-119. Percent who answered, "Don't know,"
regarding their satisfaction with the fishing
opportunities for the following species.**



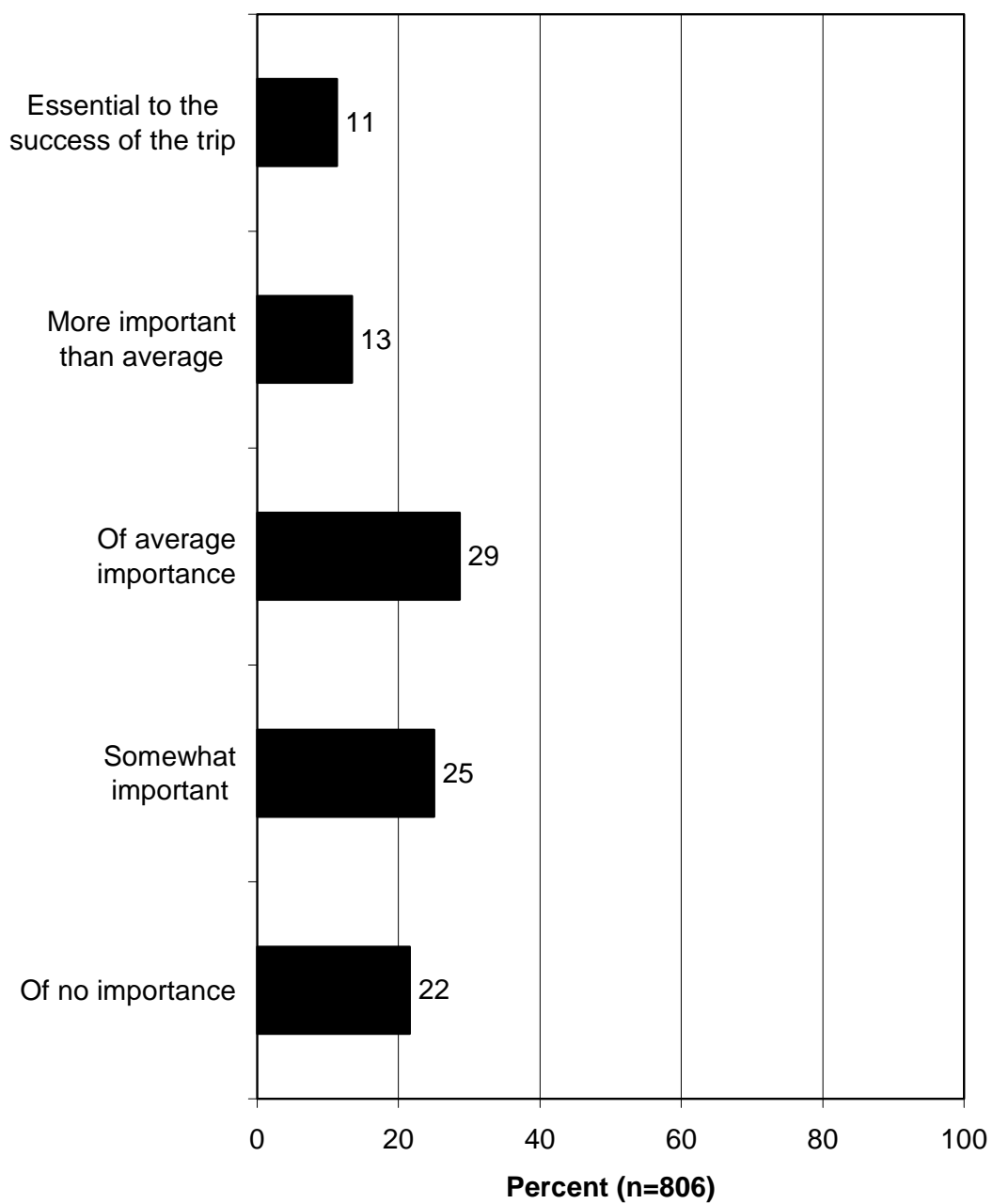
Q120-123. Percent very or somewhat satisfied with the following access.



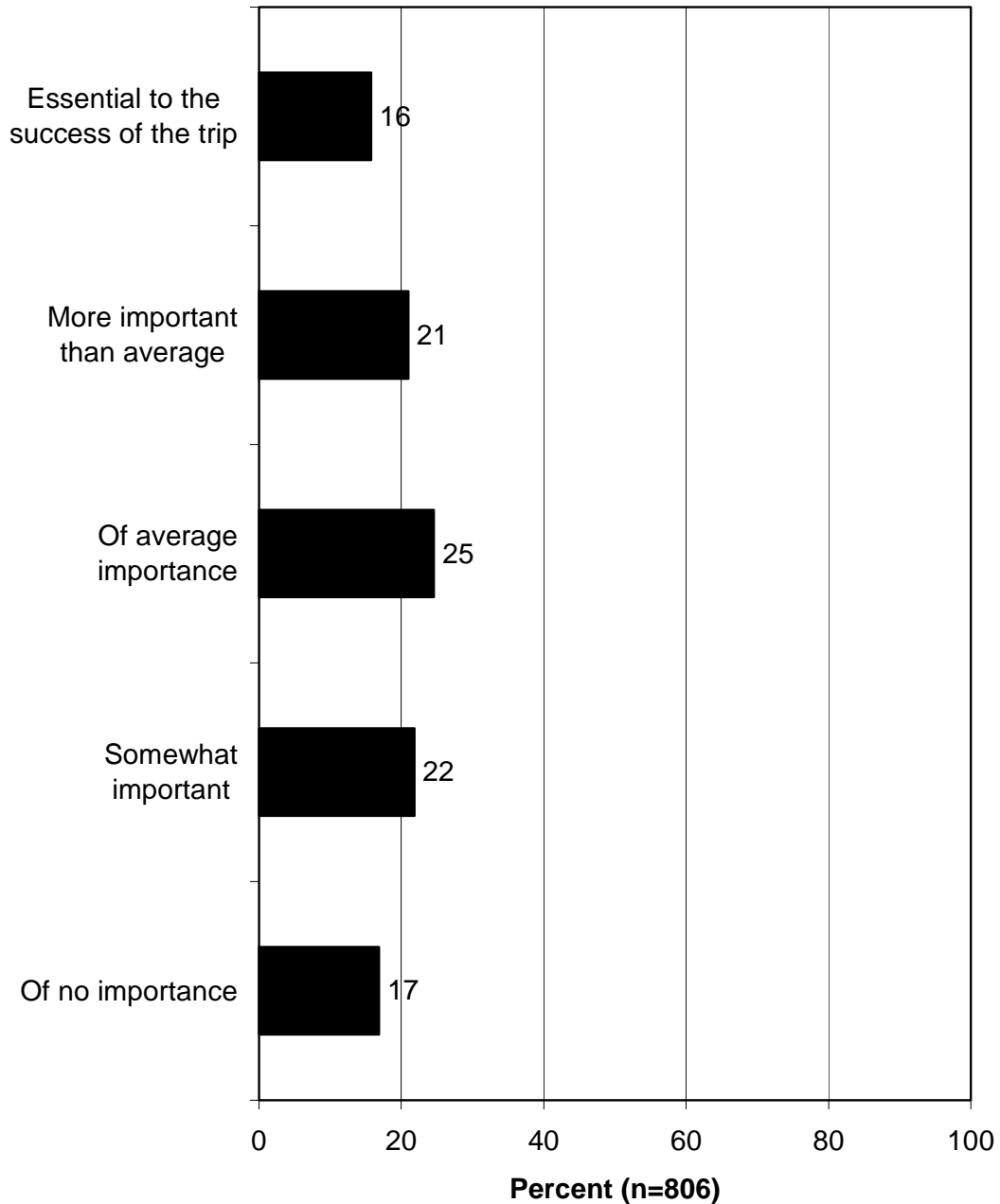
Q120-123. Percent somewhat or very dissatisfied with the following access.



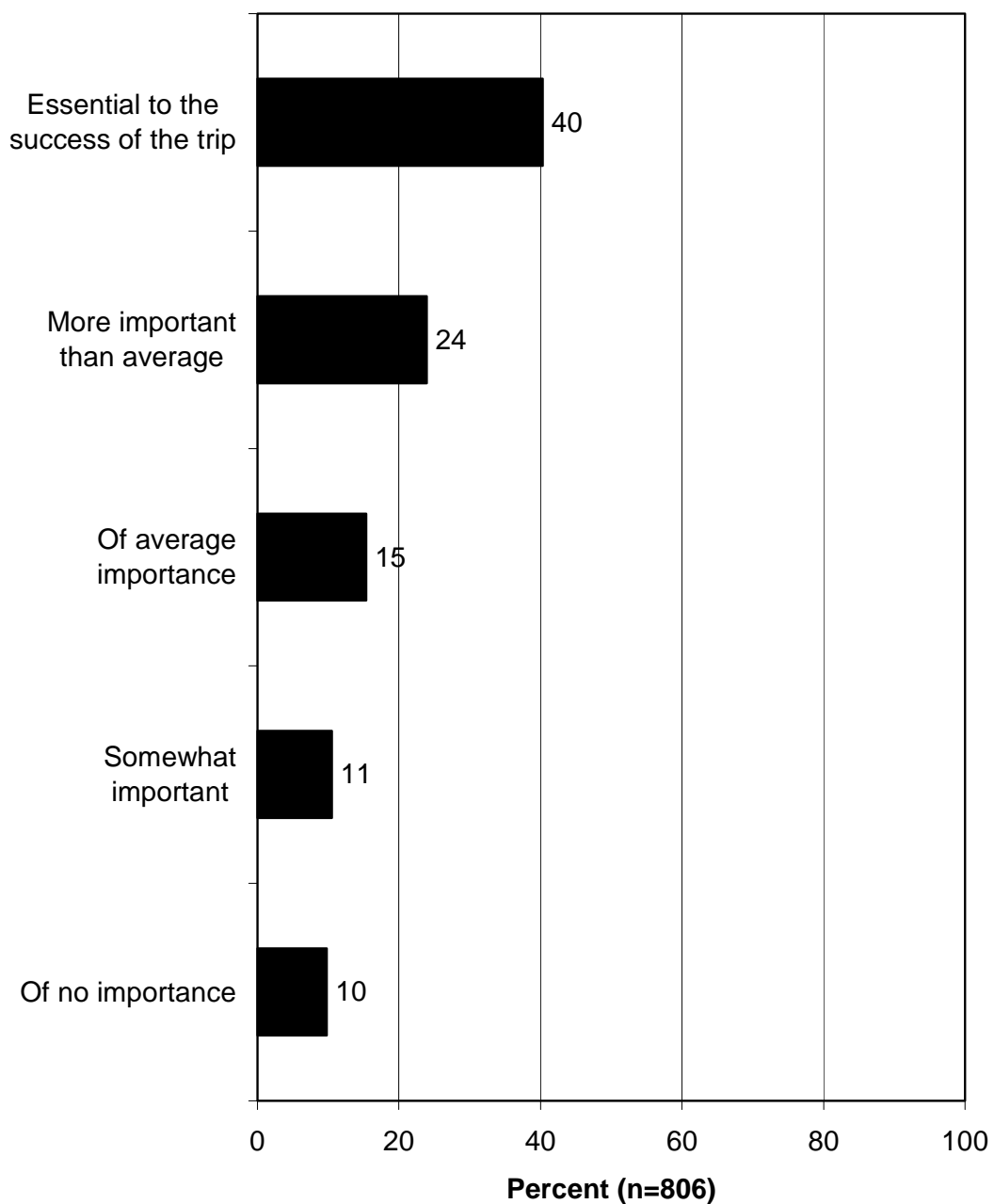
Q125. Is catching many fish essential to the success of the trip, more important than average, of average importance, somewhat important, or of no importance?



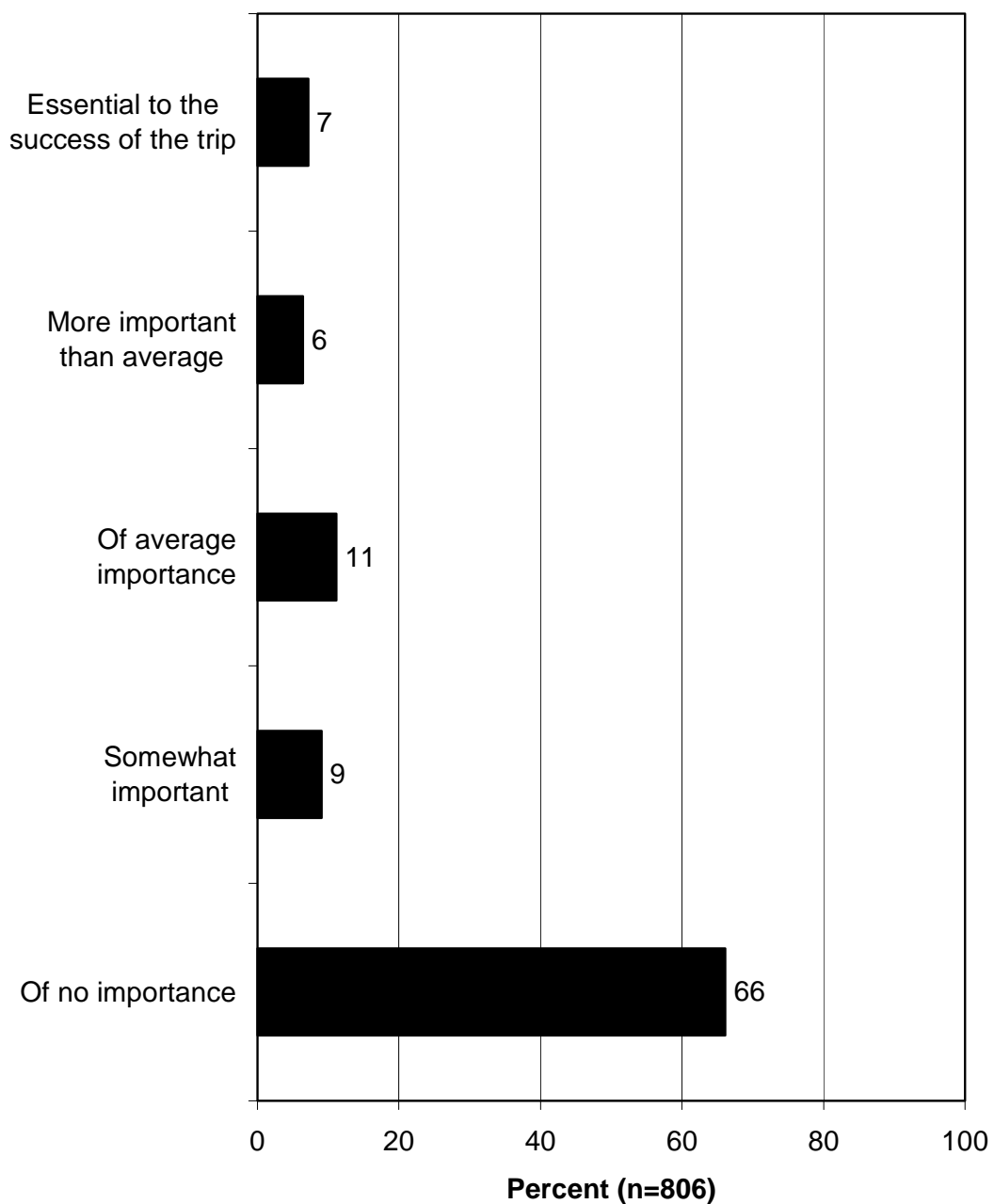
Q126. Is catching a large fish essential to the success of the trip, more important than average, of average importance, somewhat important, or of no importance.



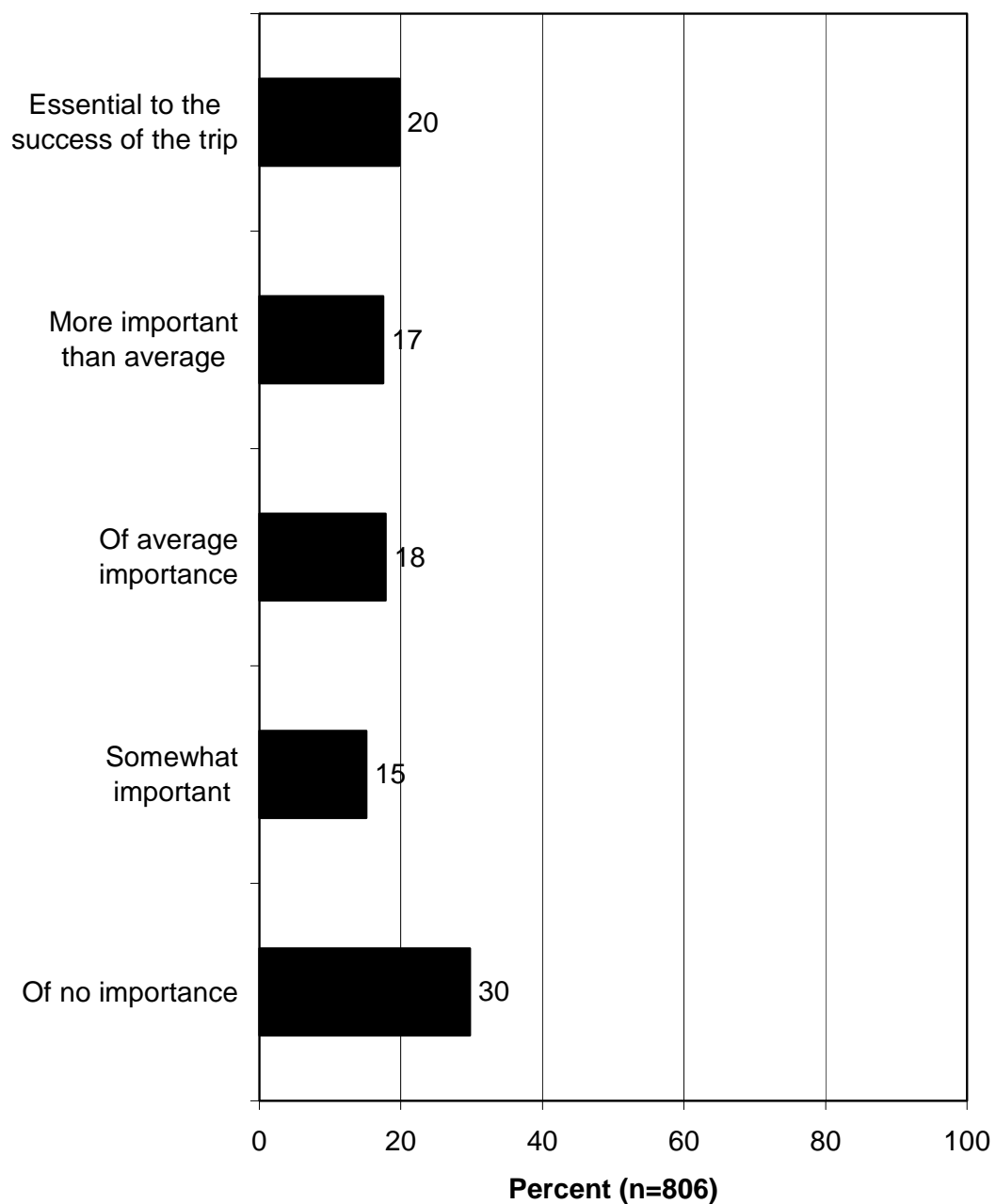
Q127. Is catching at least one fish essential to the success of the trip, more important than average, of average importance, somewhat important, or of no importance.



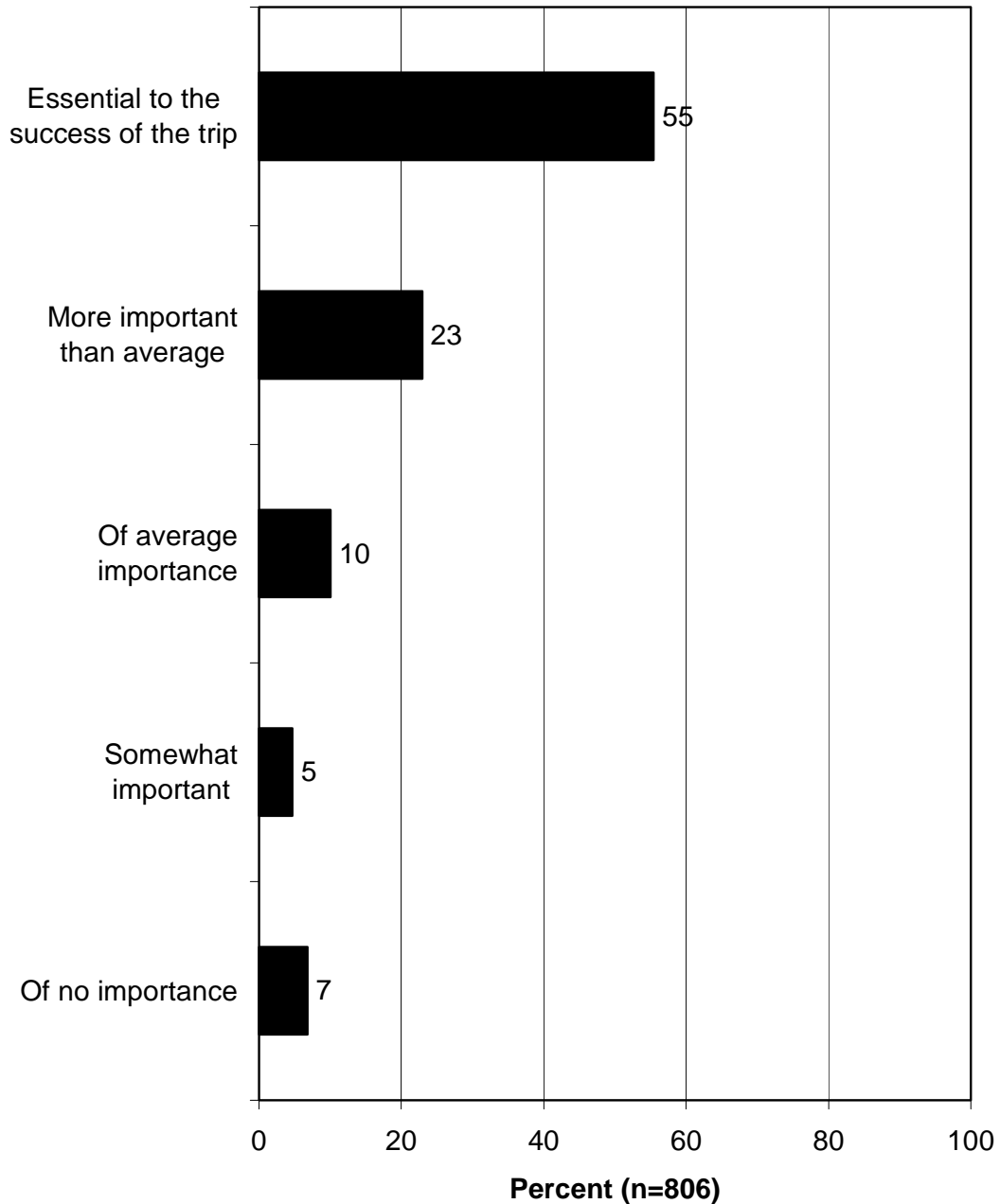
Q128. Is fishing to catch fish to take home to eat essential to the success of the trip, more important than average, of average importance, somewhat important, or of no importance.



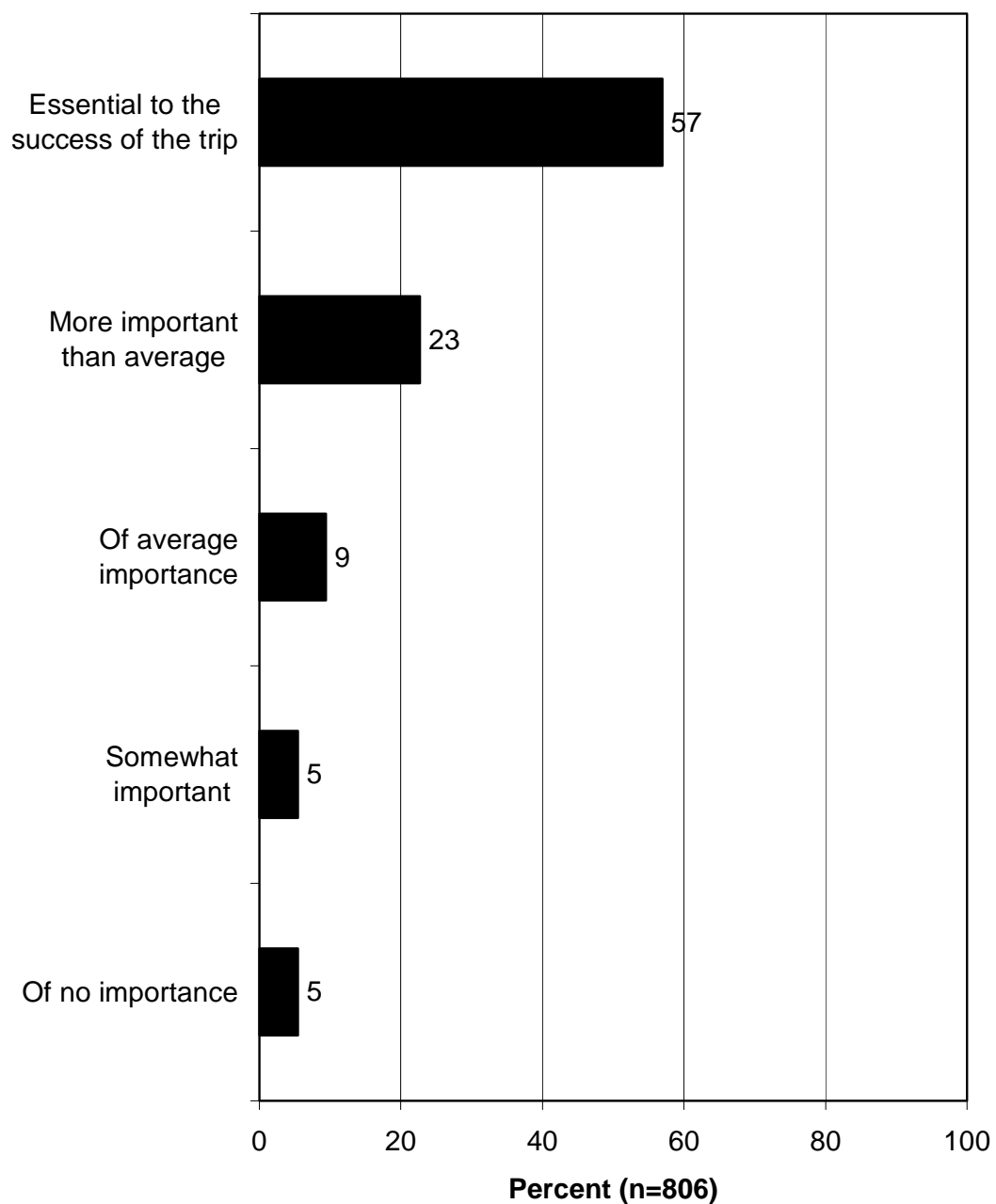
Q129. Is catching the desired species essential to the success of the trip, more important than average, of average importance, somewhat important, or of no importance?



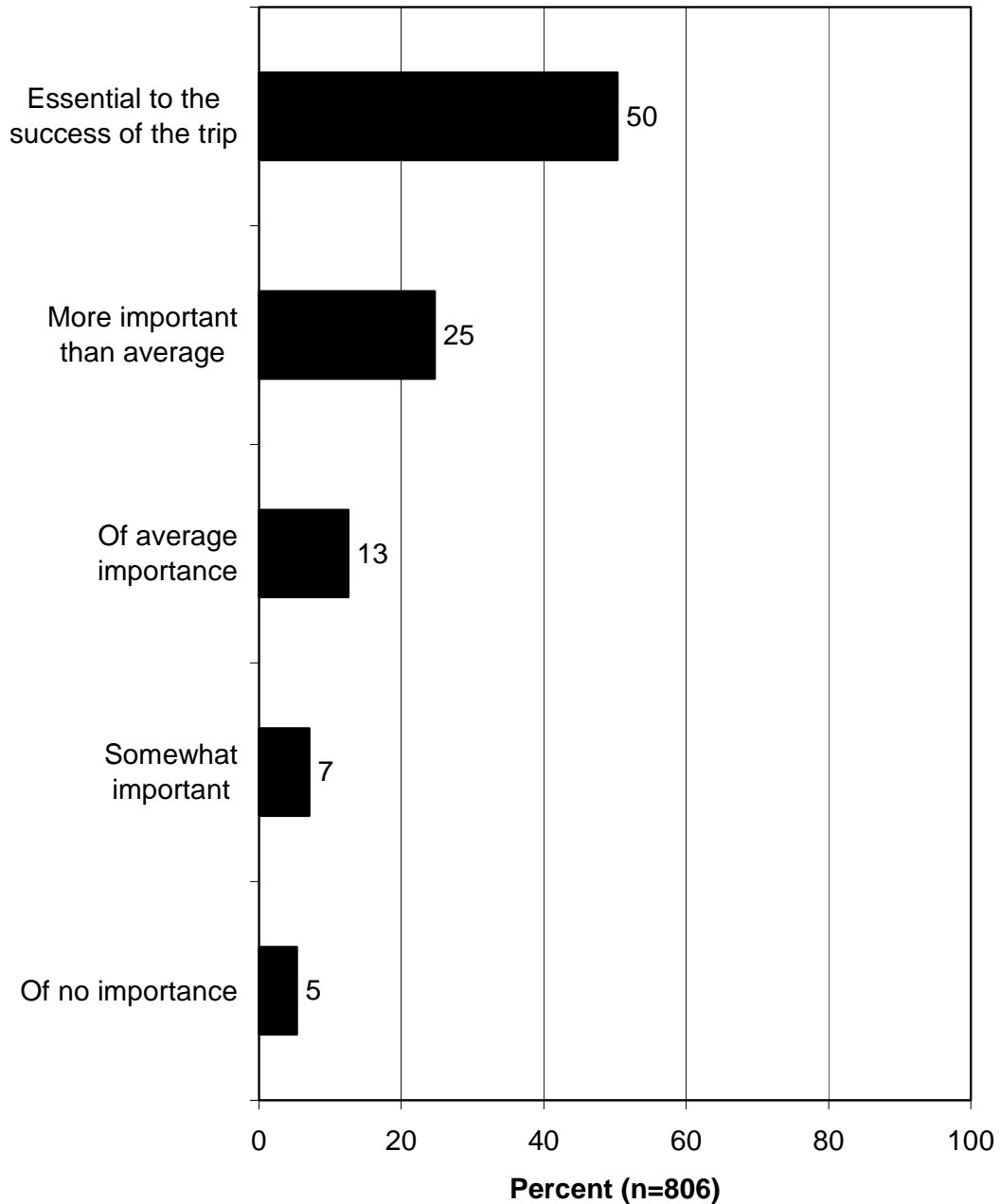
Q130. Is fishing with good company essential to the success of the trip, more important than average, of average importance, somewhat important, or of no importance?



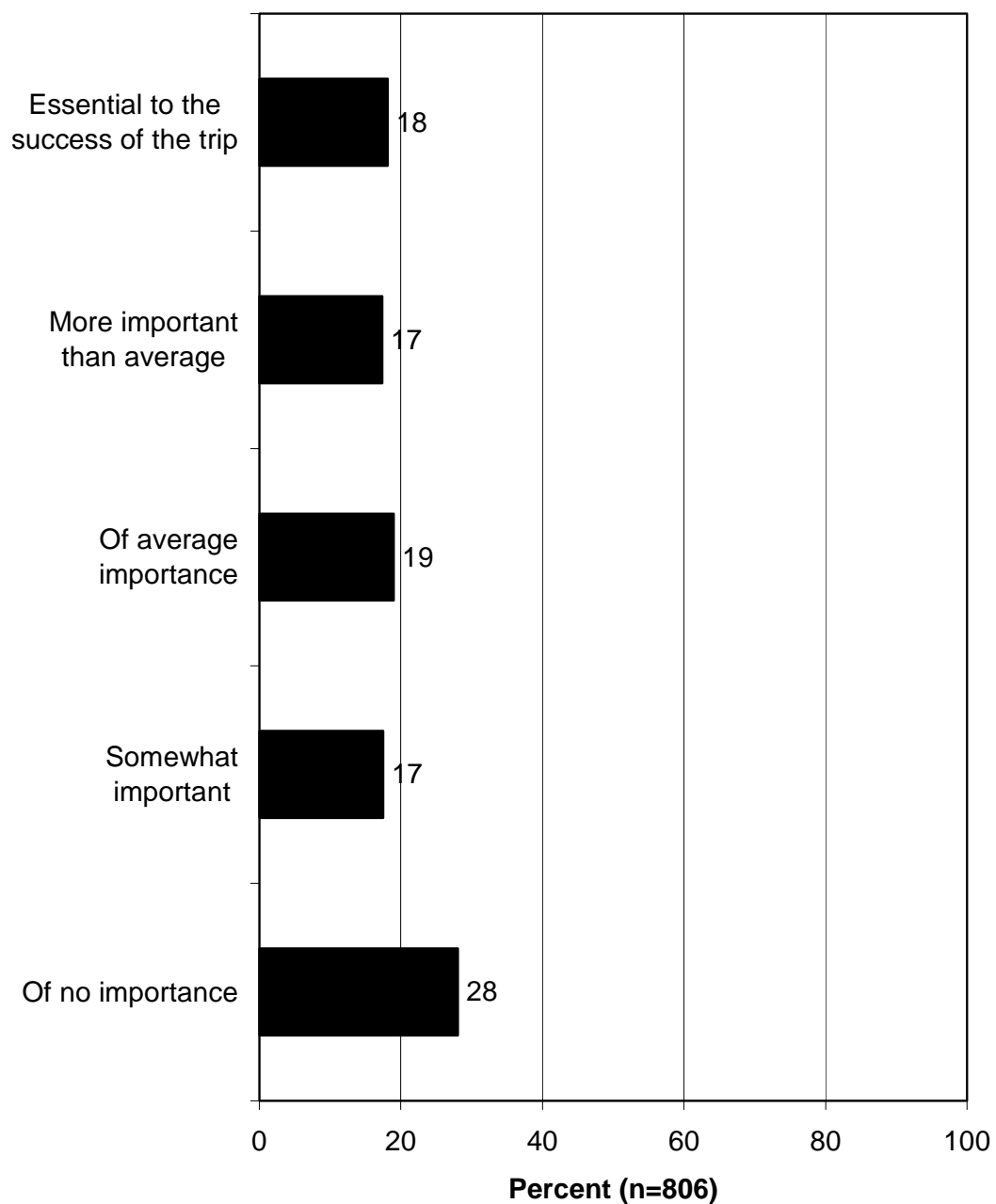
Q131. Is peace and quiet essential to the success of the trip, more important than average, of average importance, somewhat important, or of no importance?



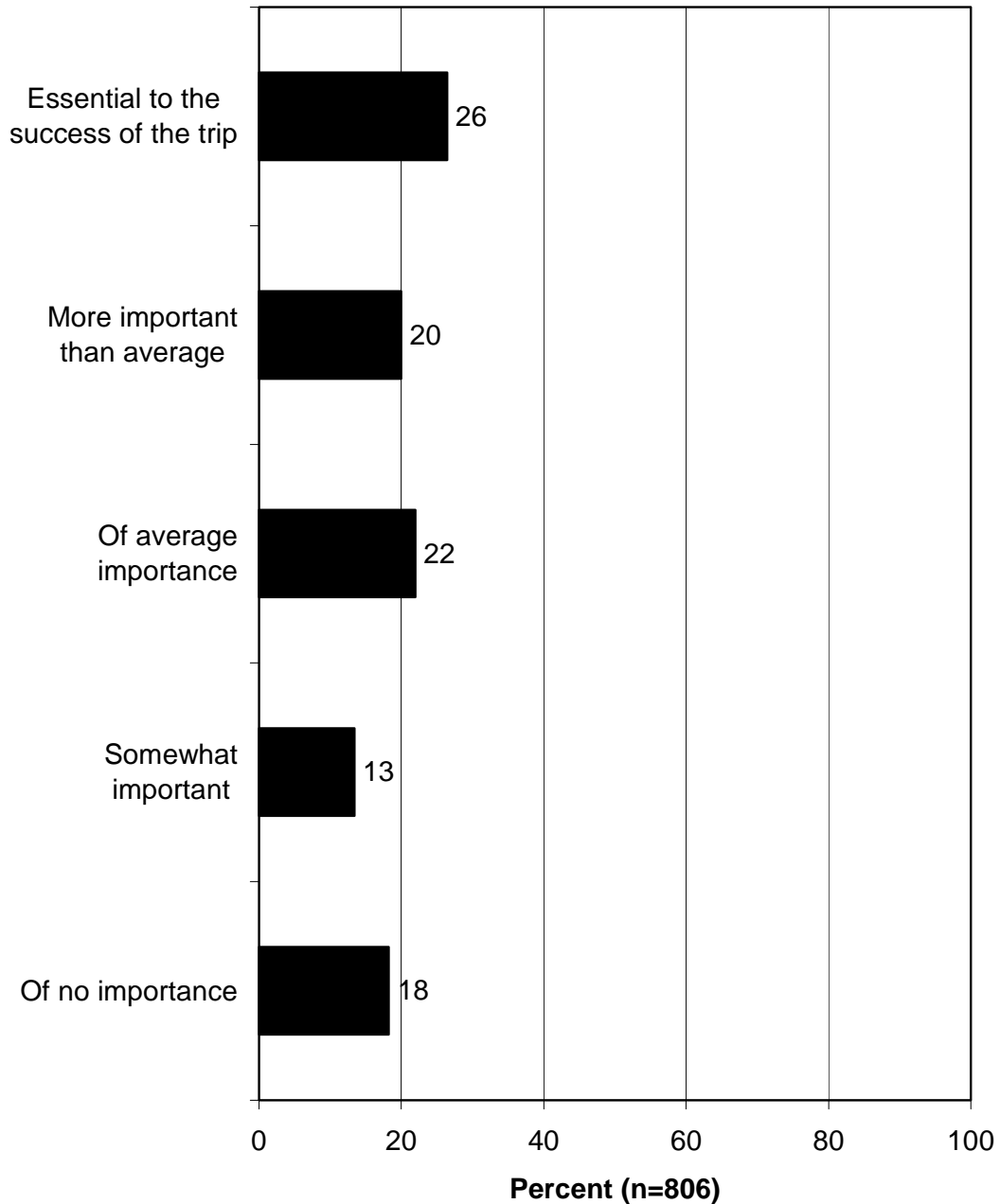
Q132. Is pleasant scenery essential to the success of the trip, more important than average, of average importance, somewhat important, or of no importance?



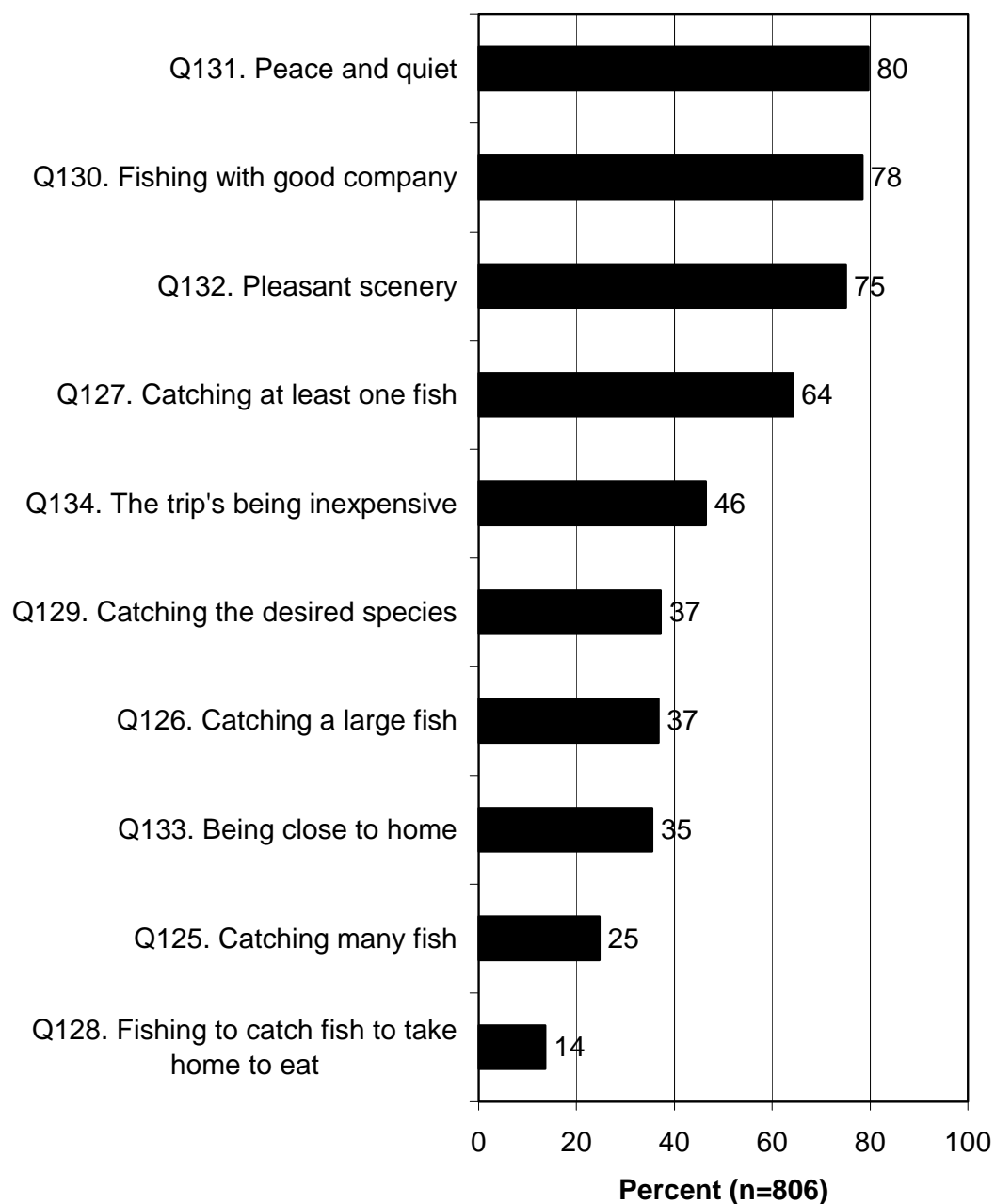
Q133. Is being close to home essential to the success of the trip, more important than average, of average importance, somewhat important, or of no importance?



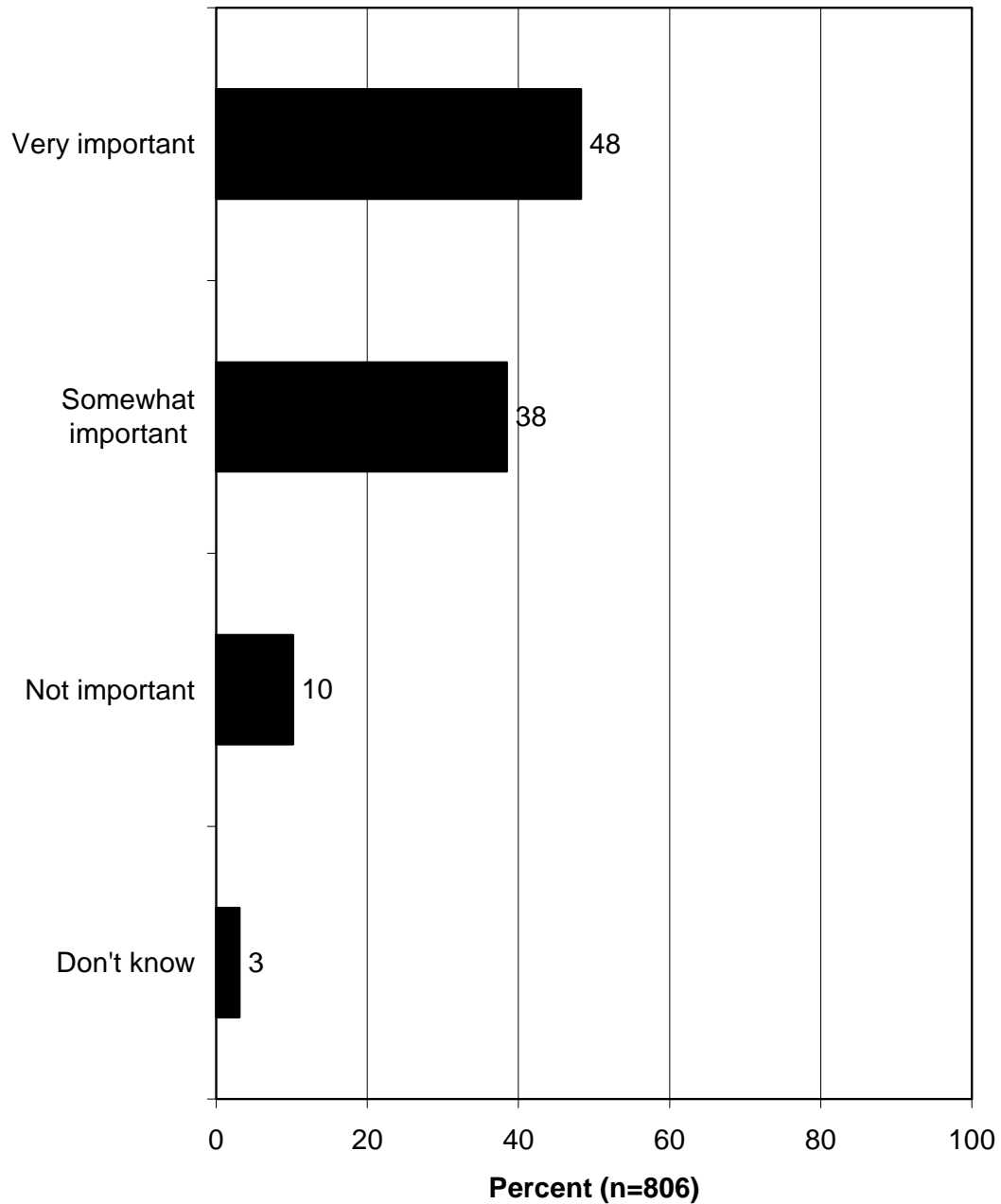
Q134. Is the trip's being inexpensive essential to the success of the trip, more important than average, of average importance, somewhat important, or of no importance?



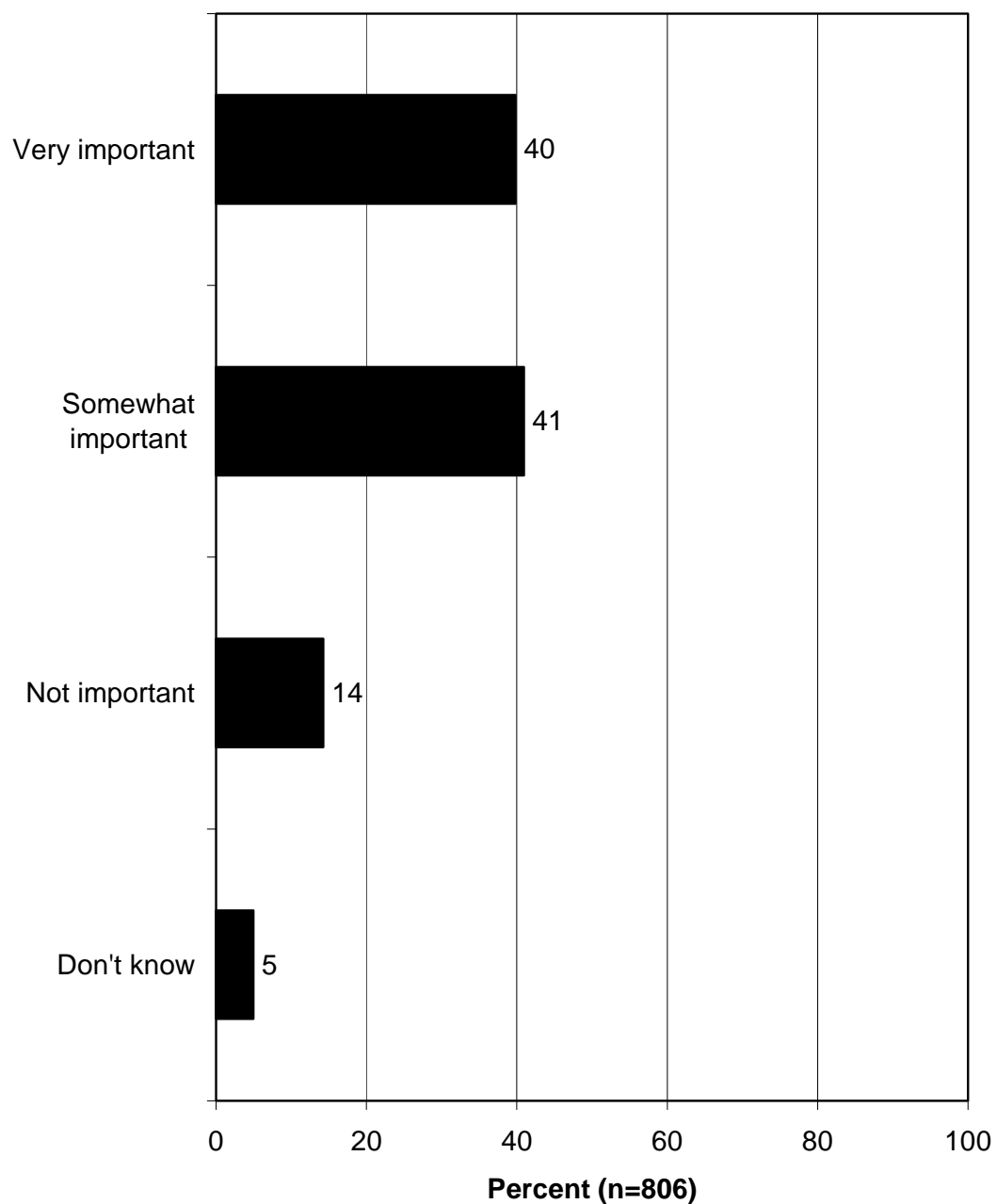
Q125-134. Percent saying the following are essential or more important than average to the success of the fishing trip.



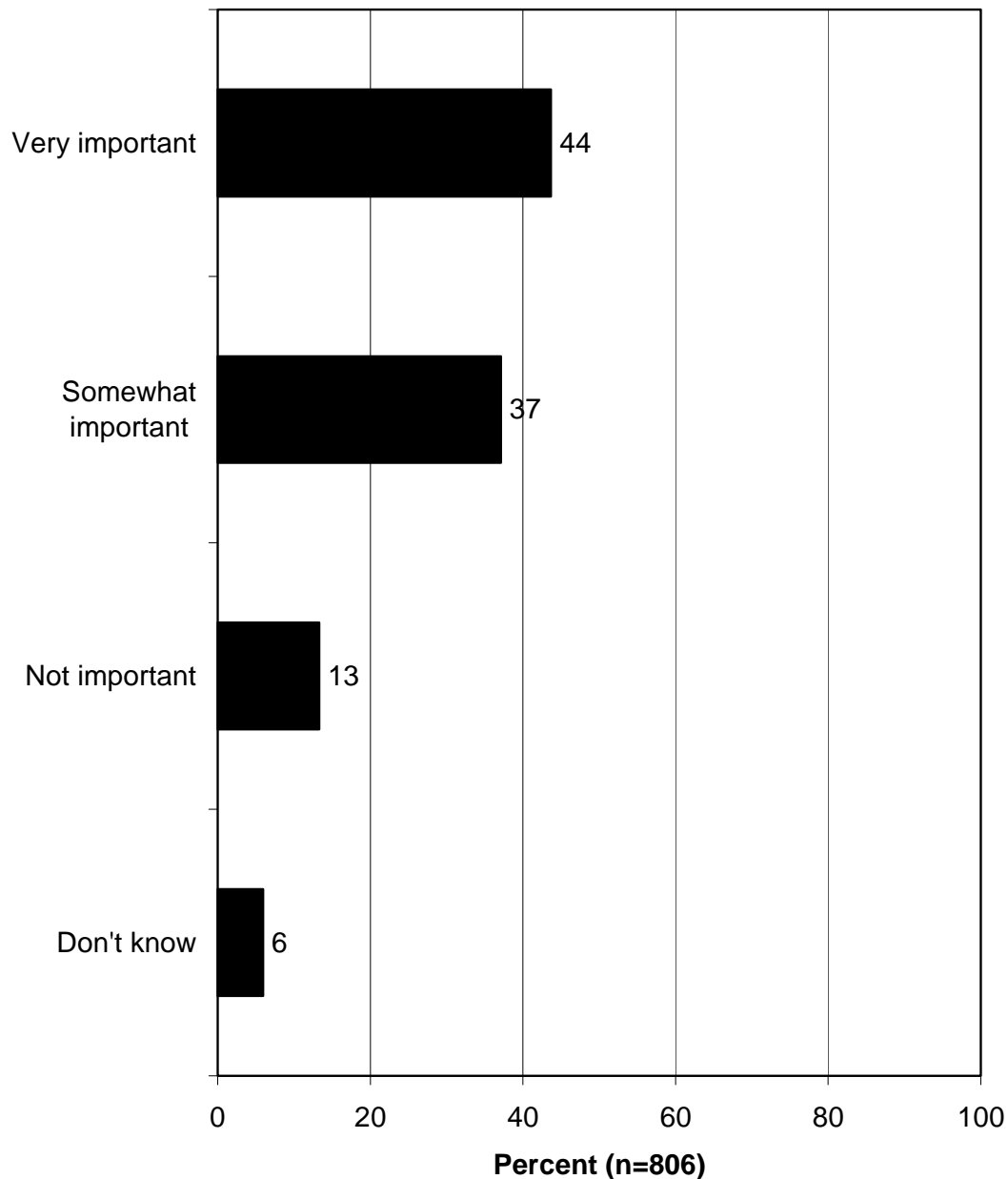
Q144. Do you think increasing shoreline fishing access should be a very important program, a somewhat important program, or not an important program for the Division?



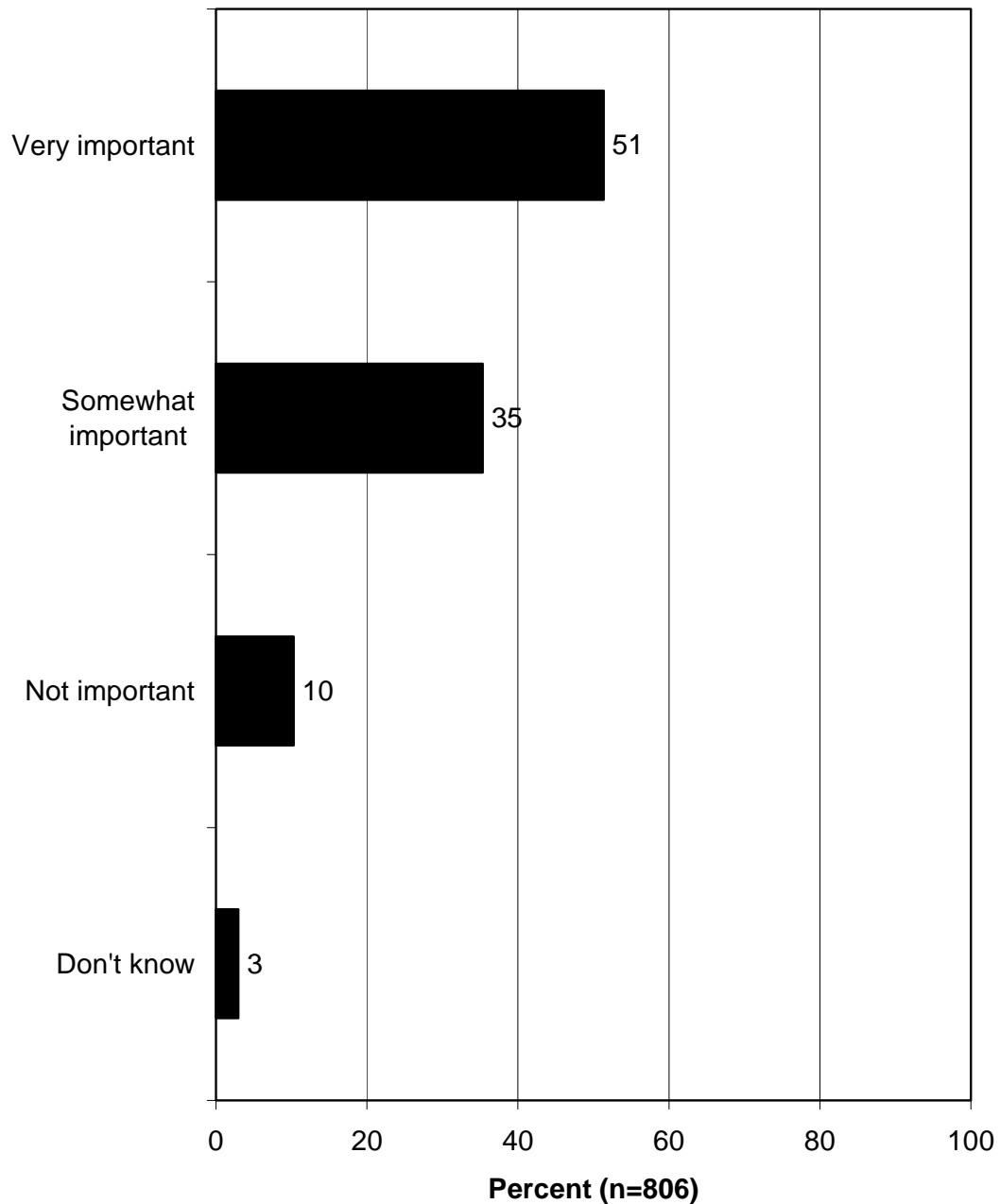
Q145. Do you think increasing boat fishing access should be a very important program, a somewhat important program, or not an important program for the Division?



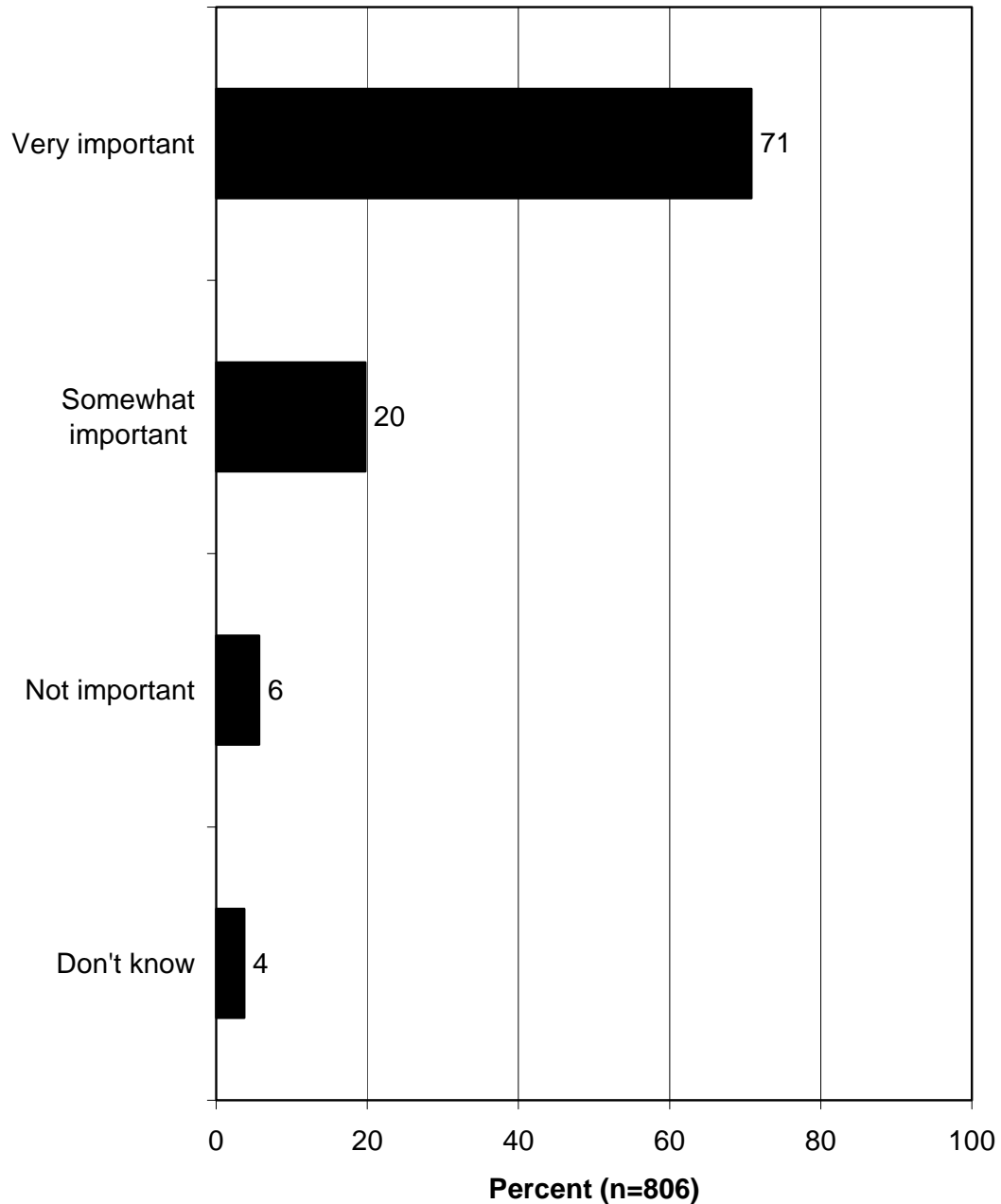
Q146. Do you think that improving existing boating access, that is, launch access and parking, should be a very important program, a somewhat important program, or not an important program for the Division?



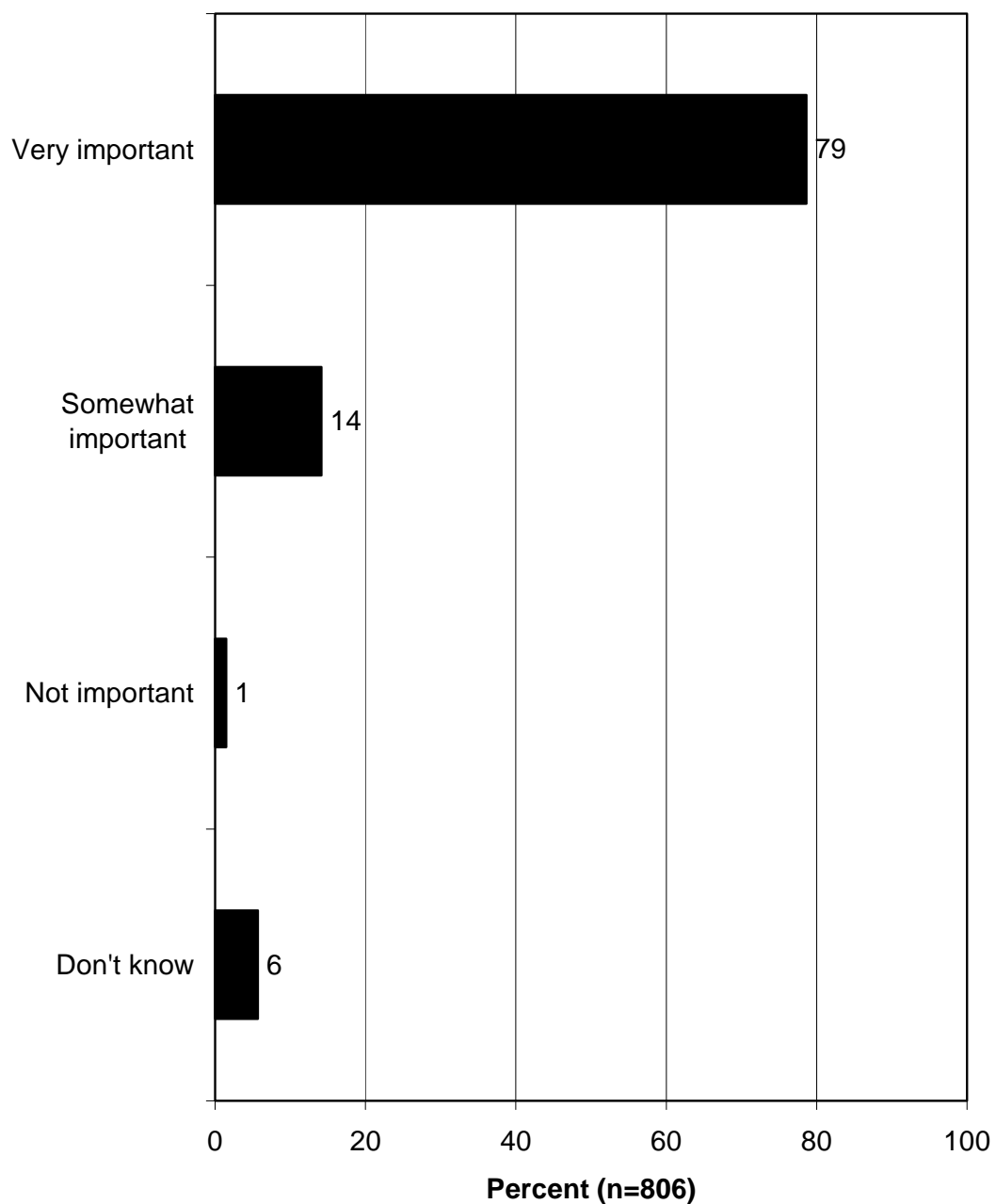
Q147. Do you think that providing publications on fishing should be a very important program, a somewhat important program, or not an important program for the Division?



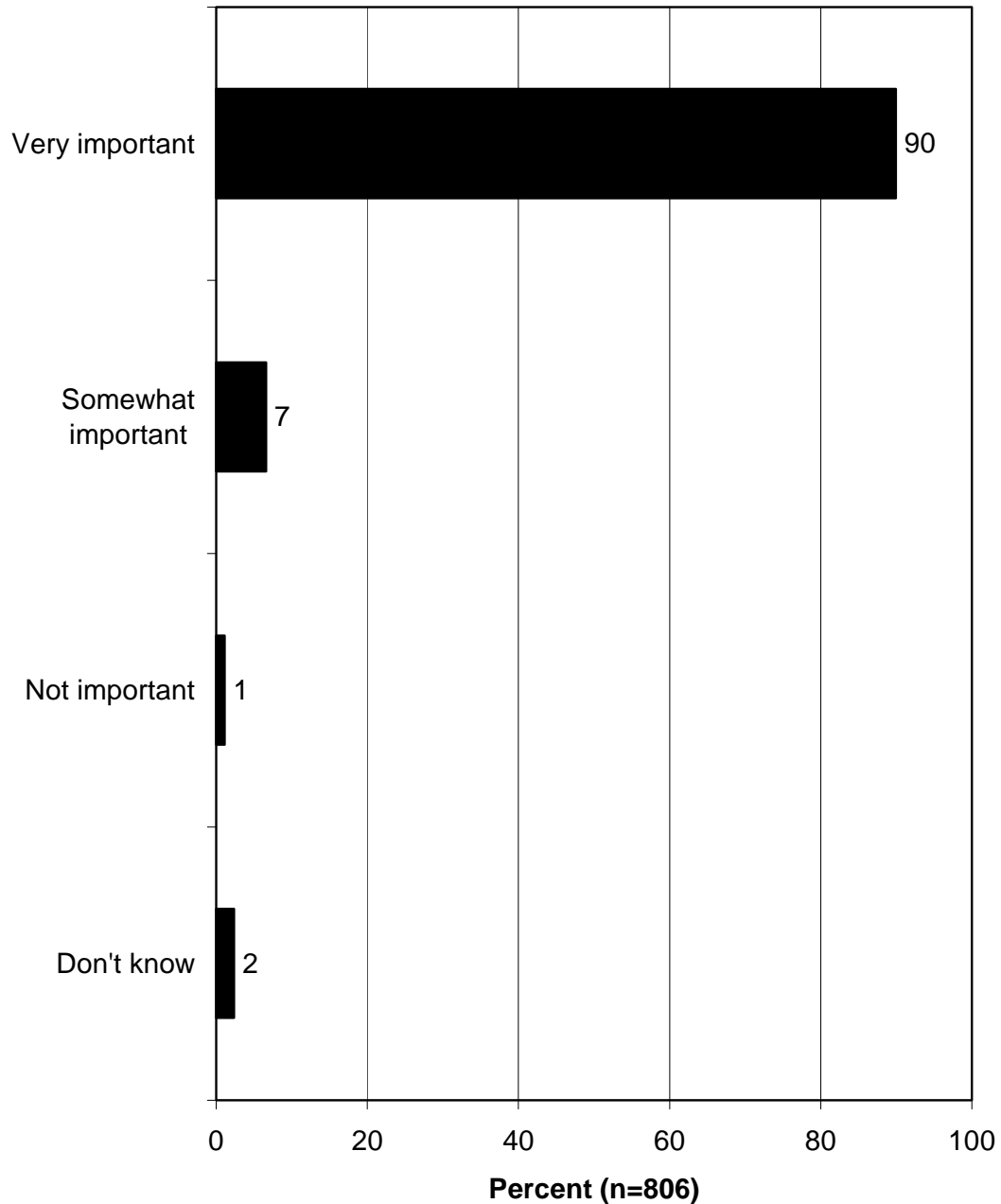
Q148. Do you think that fish stocking programs should be a very important program, a somewhat important program, or not an important program for the Division?



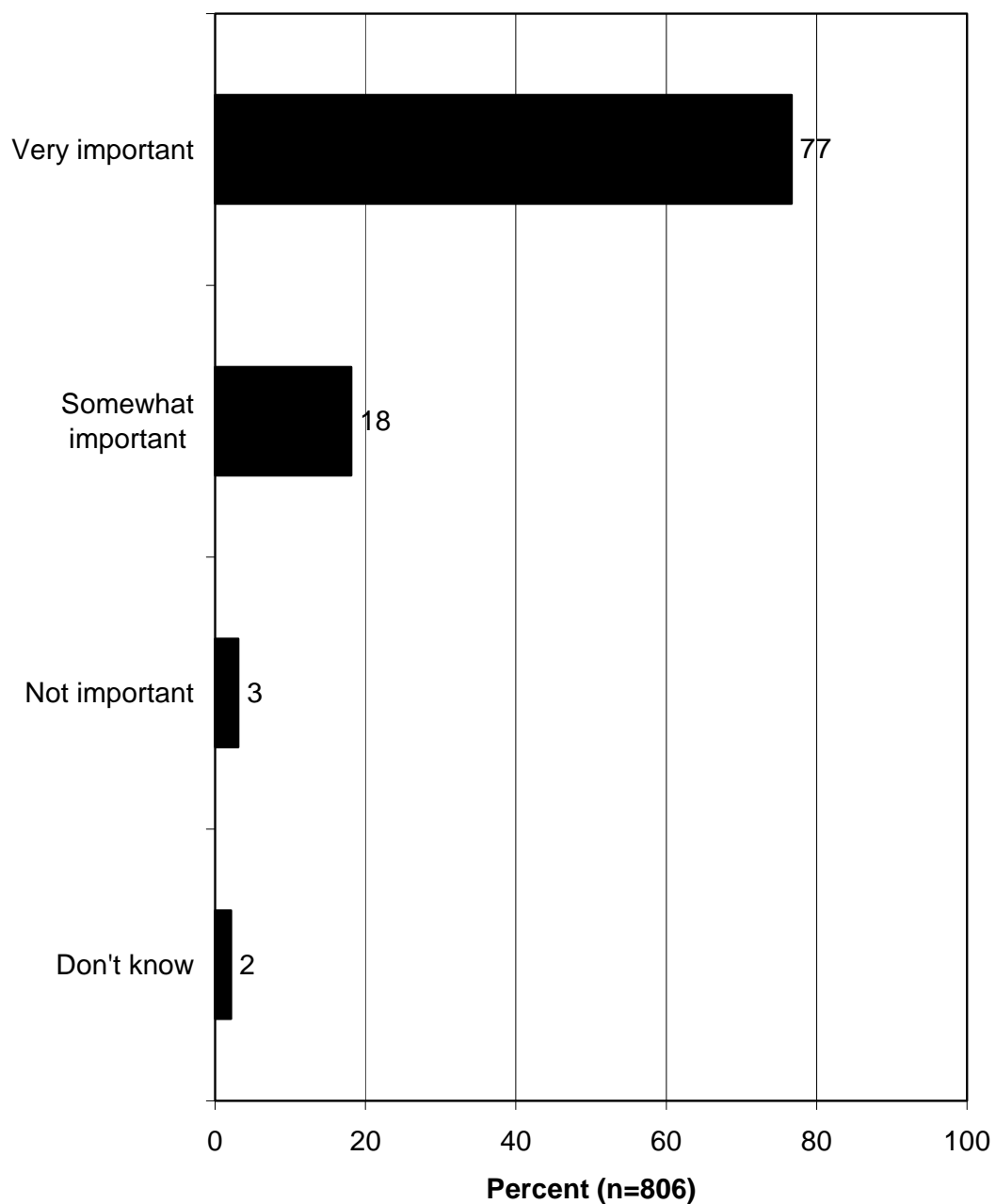
Q149. Do you think that improving fisheries habitat should be a very important program, a somewhat important program, or not an important program for the Division?



Q150. Do you think that improving water quality should be a very important program, a somewhat important program, or not an important program for the Division?



Q151. Do you think that fishing events for kids should be a very important program, a somewhat important program, or not an important program for the Division?



Q144-151. Percent saying the following programs are very or somewhat important.

